This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

+ *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.

+ *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.

+ *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.

+ *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at `http://books.google.com/`

Geog 578.49.9

HARVARD
COLLEGE
LIBRARY

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

A

PRONOUNCING

GAZETTEER:

CONTAINING

TOPOGRAPHICAL, STATISTICAL, AND OTHER INFORMATION, OF ALL THE MORE IMPORTANT PLACES IN THE KNOWN WORLD, FROM THE MOST RECENT AND AUTHENTIC SOURCES.

BY THOMAS BALDWIN,

ASSISTED BY SEVERAL OTHER GENTLEMEN.

TO WHICH IS ADDED

AN APPENDIX,

CONTAINING MORE THAN TEN THOUSAND ADDITIONAL NAMES, CHIEFLY OF THE SMALL TOWNS AND VILLAGES, ETC., OF THE UNITED STATES AND OF MEXICO.

NINTH EDITION.

WITH

A SUPPLEMENT,

GIVING THE PRONUNCIATION OF NEAR TWO THOUSAND NAMES, BESIDES THOSE PRONOUNCED IN THE ORIGINAL WORK: FORMING IN ITSELF A COMPLETE VOCABULARY OF GEOGRAPHICAL PRONUNCIATION.

DIVINITY SCHOOL LIBRARY. HARVARD UNIVERSITY

PHILADELPHIA:

LIPPINCOTT, GRAMBO & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO GRIGG, ELLIOT & CO.,

No. 14, NORTH FOURTH STREET.

1851.

Digitized by Google

Geog 578.49.9

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1849 by

THOMAS BALDWIN,

in the clerk's office of the District Court of the United States, in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY LIBRARY MAR 30 1962

B. M. DUSENBERY, STEREOTYPER.

C. SHERMAN, PRINTER.

Digitized by Google

ADVERTISEMENT TO THE EIGHTH EDITION.

THE extraordinary and increasing favour with which the Universal Pronouncing Gazetteer has been received, has induced the authors to prepare, at great labour and expense, a NEW EDITION, intended to supply what has been felt by all, as a serious defect in the former editions of the work; namely, its want of fulness with respect to the number of names. When the first edition of the Gazetteer was prepared, it was absolutely impossible for the authors to obtain any reliable information respecting a multitude of foreign names, of which, therefore, if they gave any pronunciation at all, they must give one based on the most vague and uncertain conjecture. They were reduced to the alternative of choosing between the defect of incompleteness and that of inaccuracy. There was of course no room for hesitation. They believed that to *ascertain* and *fix* the pronunciation of a few hundred difficult names would be a greater service to the cause of education, than to give the pronunciation of ten times the number at random, or upon mere conjecture. They were sensible, moreover, that without accuracy they could not hope to inspire that confidence which is so essential to the permanent reputation and success of a work of this kind.

In the four years which have elapsed since the first publication of the work, many new sources of information have been opened, not to mention the assistance which greater experience, and the habit of investigating everything which could throw any light upon the subject of geographical orthoepy, must necessarily confer. Availing themselves of these new facilities, the authors have at length under-

Digitized by Google

taken to remedy, as far as possible, the unavoidable deficiences occurring in the former editions of the Gazetteer.

A SUPPLEMENT has been added, giving the pronunciation of from 1500 to 2000 additional names. For the convenience of reference, all the difficult names contained in the Gazetteer, and those now added for the first, are given together in the Supplement, each in its alphabetical place. Hence, as a mere pronouncing vocabulary, the Supplement will be found to be complete in itself.

It should be observed that the Appendix has been added chiefly for the purpose of giving the small towns, &c., of the United States. The pronunciation of the names, in this portion of the work, has rarely been given, partly because the larger number of them can readily be pronounced by any one who knows how to read, and partly on account of the insuperable difficulties inherent in the task itself. (See Preface to the Supplement, p. 649–50.) It has been the aim of the authors to concentrate, in the Appendix, a large amount of information, into the smallest possible compass. By the employment of small-sized type and a few additional abbreviations, they have generally been able to condense the notice of the smaller places into a single line, so that, without greatly increasing the size of the work, there has been a most important and extensive addition to its matter.

☞ **If the inquirer seeks the *pronunciation* of any difficult name, let him look for it in the Supplement, where it will be found if it occurs in the book at all. If he is desirous of obtaining *any other information* respecting the town, river, &c., and should not find a brief notice in the Supplement, he must refer to the body of the work—unless the name has an asterisk prefixed, in which case he will find it in the Appendix.**

☞ **The attention of teachers is particularly invited to the Table at the end of the Introduction, exhibiting the diversity which prevails in the mode of writing geographical names;—also to the List of geographical names most frequently mispronounced, at the end of the Supplement.**

Digitized by Google

PREFACE.

In offering to the public a book like the present, which, as respects some of its more important characteristics, is quite new, the authors feel themselves called upon to explain briefly the object and nature of the work, as well as the motives which induced them to undertake it.

They had themselves often felt the want of a geographical dictionary, to which they might refer for the pronunciation of the names, as well as for the description, of places. They were also convinced by the concurrent testimony of a number of teachers of the highest respectability and of great experience, that the want of such a work was extensively felt; the absence of any standard of geographical pronunciation, rendering it extremely difficult to determine the proper mode of pronouncing many names which are found in the elementary works used in our schools. On inquiring more particularly among persons of different classes and occupations, they were led to the belief that a pronouncing gazetteer, if properly executed, would be generally acceptable to the community.

To fix upon the most eligible system of pronunciation, was a point of the highest importance, but it did not appear to be one of extraordinary difficulty. They determined, in accordance with what they believed to be the prevailing sense of the more intelligent, and the prevailing practice of the better educated, to give the pronunciation of all geographical names, as nearly as possible, as they are pronounced by the well educated people of the respective countries to which they

Digitized by Google

belong, with the exception of those well known foreign names which appear to have acquired a fixed English pronunciation, as PARIS, NAPLES, &c. In these cases, it has been their aim to give the English pronunciation according to the usage of the best speakers: at the same time the pronunciation of the people of the country has been added, for the satisfaction of those who might feel any curiosity on the subject. Thus they have given Pâr'-is, as the proper mode for an Englishman or an American to pronounce this name, at the same time adding the name as spoken by the French, which might be written Pâr-ree: and so with respect to most other well known names in foreign countries.

It is admitted that cases not unfrequently occur, in which it is impossible to convey, with any great degree of precision, the native pronunciation of other countries by means of English letters; but something is undoubtedly gained by such an approximation to the true sound, as would enable one more readily to understand, and to be understood by, those who are familiar with the names of places as spoken by the inhabitants themselves.

Some have indeed maintained the propriety of pronouncing foreign names as they are written, giving to every letter its proper English sound. But this system appears to be attended with greater difficulties than any other, since different persons would differ with regard to the proper English sound of many letters or combinations of letters. Thus the river SEINE might be pronounced *seen* or *sane*;—we have heard those, we think, unacquainted with French, more frequently call it *seen*, and it is doubtful whether, even among the better educated, there is one in fifty who could say without some reflection, to which pronunciation the scale of analogy would incline. A few probably would call it *sine*, and others might pronounce the final *e*.

This one instance out of a multitude may perhaps serve to

Digitized by Google

show the endless diversity and confusion into which such a system, or rather want of system, must of necessity lead. But this is not all; there are innumerable cases wherein it is very difficult, if not impossible, to pronounce the names of other countries according to the English sound of the letters, *e. g.*, CZERNIGOW, CSONGRAD, SZEGEDIN, LJUSNE, &c., while there is no difficulty whatever, in pronouncing them according to the native sound. Many instances also occur, in which the English manner of pronouncing names, though not difficult, is far less euphonious than that of the inhabitants of the country to which such names belong. MINHO (meen′-yo,) a river, and BATALHA (bȧ-tȧl′-yȧ,) a town of Portugal, and BACCHIGLIONE (bȧk-keel-yo′-nȧ,) a river of Italy, may serve as examples.

As a further confirmation of the propriety of the system which we have adopted, it may be remarked that it agrees (as will be seen from the first part of the Introduction,) with the mode of pronunciation generally employed by all our most distinguished poets.

Nothing in their mental culture is perhaps so important to be taught *early* to children, as a habit of correct pronunciation. It need not occupy any additional time, since a faulty pronunciation is no more easily learned in the first instance, than a correct one, but when once acquired it can be changed only with the greatest difficulty. Erroneous habits,—as those engaged in the business of education well know—are far more difficult to eradicate than erroneous opinions. In order, however, to teach pupils to pronounce correctly, a *system* of pronunciation is indispensable.

Most persons who have reflected at all upon the subject, will doubtless admit, that it is highly desirable that there should be some fixed mode of pronouncing geographic names, as well as ordinary English words, in which all should at least generally agree. If this be conceded, and the scholar be required to conform to a system at all, it appears clear,

Digitized by Google

that that system should be preferred, which, without placing any serious difficulty in the way of the learner, approaches most nearly to the usage of those, who, whether natives or travellers, seem entitled, by their superior knowledge of places, to determine the proper manner of speaking their names. It may be remarked that the recently increased facilities of communication, and consequent increase of intercourse between different parts of the world, render an acquaintance with the native geographical names of other countries, at the present time, additionally important.

Particular pains have been taken in the present work, with the European, and the better known of the Asiatic languages, not only to give the accent correctly, but also to notice all important peculiarities of pronunciation. In performing this, it has been our anxious aim to consult, in every instance, the very best authorities in each of the different languages. We flatter ourselves that in this aim we have been singularly successful; and esteem ourselves most fortunate in being able to cite in our list of authorities, the names of so many gentlemen of distinguished reputation in their respective departments.

In our Introduction we have thought it proper to state the general principles of pronunciation of each of the more important European languages, as well as to explain the mode of writing and pronouncing the geographical names of Asia, Africa, &c. With respect to the four great languages of continental Europe, viz: the French, German, Italian, and Spanish, it seemed requisite to treat the subject somewhat more fully, both on account of their intrinsic importance, and because it has been found convenient to employ them as standards of comparison, to which other languages less known might be referred.

It may be proper to state, that in the present work the adjective, and the appellation of the inhabitants, derived from

Digitized by Google

the names of countries, cities, &c., have been added, whenever these appeared to be sanctioned by common usage, or by the authority of some writer of established reputation. Thus from DENMARK are derived the adjective *Danish*, and the noun *Dane* designating the inhabitant of the country;—from SWEDEN, *Swedish* and *Swede;* &c. In most instances the adjective and inhabitant are expressed by the same word, as *Algerine*, *Neapolitan*, &c. These have never been given, that we are aware of, in any former gazetteer, and it is hoped they will form no unimportant addition to the value of the present work, at least as a school book. While we have dictionaries of almost every description, and adapted to every stage of intellectual development, to which the pupil may refer for the definition, correct spelling, and pronunciation, of ordinary English words, it is somewhat remarkable, that there has hitherto been no work of any authority which one might consult respecting the proper mode of spelling and pronouncing this numerous class of words, the use of which, with the progress of geographical knowledge, is daily becoming more extensive.

It may be further stated, that the ancient Greek or Roman names of places on the old continent, and occasionally their signification, have been carefully given from the best authorities. This we trust will be found useful and interesting, not only to the classical scholar, but likewise to the ordinary reader, more especially as in many instances it points out the derivation of the present name, and at the same time, perhaps, associates it with some important historical or topographical fact, as in the case of TRIPOLI, TRAPANI, MAESTRICHT, UTRECHT, &c. We have also given the signification of modern foreign names, or those of foreign origin, whenever it seemed that this would teach or impress any useful fact, as PORTO BELLO, *i. e.*," beautiful port;" BOMBAY, *i. e.*, "good harbour;" INNSPRUCK, (originally *Innsbrücke*) *i. e.*, the "Bridge of the Inn," &c.

Digitized by Google

Independently of the advantage, whatever it may be, resulting from this work, considered merely as a system of orthoepy, another may be mentioned, which, it is hoped, will be found not an unimportant one, viz: *Such a pronouncing gazetteer would dispel the perplexity and error into which the learner is constantly liable to fall, in consequence of the diversity which prevails in the mode of spelling many foreign, especially oriental, names.* There is a town of some note in Upper Egypt, which is usually spelled in our gazetteers after the French manner, *Aboutige*, while on some of our maps it is written *Abootish*, which is the English mode of expressing the same sound. *Abootizh*, however, would represent it more exactly. Is it probable that any mere English scholar, however well educated, would know, unless he were expressly taught, that by these two words was indicated one and the same place? or that *Tchernigoff*, and *Czernigow*, are but different spellings of the same name, and represent, in fact, the same sound? We find the capital of Afghanistan frequently spelled in three different ways, usually *Cabul*, according to the German, Italian, and Portuguese, more seldom *Cabool*, after the English, and *Caboul*, after the French mode. *Oorfa*, an important town of Asiatic Turkey, is often written in works of the highest character, *Urfa*, and *Ourfa*, the first being the English, the second the Italian or German, and the last the French mode Innumerable instances of a similar kind might be adduced.

As might be expected, this diversity in spelling geographical names frequently leads to important errors. In some of our gazetteers we find the same name introduced twice, the authors naturally supposing the different spellings to represent the names of different places. We may cite a single instance, which occurs in one of our most popular geographical dictionaries. *Schirvan* (more properly *Schirwan*,) the German, and *Shirvan*, the English spelling of the

Digitized by Google

name of a Persian province, are given under different heads, as designating two distinct territories. It happens, also—probably in consequence of a discrepancy in the works from which the compilation was made—that the boundaries, as well as the latitude and longitude, are laid down differently, so that it is impossible that any one should know, without referring to some other work, that *Schirvan* and *Shirvan*, are properly one and the same name.

It will be seen, from the fifteenth section of our Introduction, that the plan which we have pursued, precludes the possibility of any mistakes of this kind, at the same time that it furnishes an easy clue to the labyrinth of perplexity, into which the various modes of writing the same geographical names, must, of necessity, lead the inexperienced reader.

With regard to the descriptive, statistical and historical portions of this gazetteer, it may be remarked, that we have endeavoured to consult, on every subject, the best authorities with which we are acquainted. We have aimed to make, as far as practicable, Balbi's celebrated *Abrégé de Géographie* (last edition—1842,) a production of unequalled merit, the basis of our work. We have, also, drawn largely from the geographical department of the Penny Cyclopædia, which, at least, so far as regards the correctness of the information it conveys, is unquestionably the best work on geography in the English language. McCulloch's New Geographical Dictionary, Malte Brun's Geography, and the Edinburgh Gazetteer, have likewise been extensively consulted.

In a work so limited as the present, when so much must be omitted, and so little, comparatively speaking, could be inserted, it has been a point of the highest importance to make a judicious selection of matter. Without claiming to have made such a selection, we may, as an act of justice to ourselves, affirm, that it has been our sincere endeavour, to

Digitized by Google

comprise the greatest possible amount of useful information in a small compass; and should it appear that some important subjects are omitted, while to others of less consequence, a place has been given in our dictionary, we doubt not that the candid reader will bear in mind, that there must always be some difference of judgment in matters of this kind, and that even among the most intelligent and enlightened, perhaps no two individuals can be found, who will assign to a number of different subjects, the same relative importance.

It will be seen that a smaller proportion of names belonging to our own country, is inserted in this work, than is usual in gazetteers published in the United States. We admit that, generally speaking, it is more important to possess information about places in our own country, than those in distant parts of the globe, but as in this instance the great object has been to give the pronunciation of geographical names, it seemed proper, in a book of so limited a compass, to prefer the difficult names of foreign countries, to those of our own which might be readily pronounced without the aid of a dictionary.

Digitized by Google

AUTHORITIES.

To the following gentlemen we are chiefly indebted for our information respecting the pronunciation of the names of places in foreign countries, as well as for the general principles of pronunciation of the different foreign languages noticed in our Introduction. Justice, however, requires us to state distinctly, that these gentlemen are in nowise responsible for any errors that may occur in our gazetteer; it being impossible in a work like the present (in which the names of each country are scattered through the entire volume), to avail ourselves of the benefit which might result from their revision.

George R. Gliddon, Esq., Formerly United States consul for Cairo.	ARABIA AND EGYPT.
Dr. A. Bournonville, Graduate of the University of Copenhagen.	DENMARK.
M. Felix Drouin, Formerly professor of rhetoric in the University of France.	FRANCE.
Prof. C. Minnigerode, Professor of ancient languages in William and Mary College, Va.	GERMANY.
J. C. Oehlschläger, Professor of modern languages in Philadelphia.	GERMANY.
G. A. Perdicaris, Esq., Formerly United States consul at Athens.	GREECE.
C. S. Buxton, Esq., Many years an officer in the British service in India.	HINDOSTAN.
L. S. De Bibory.	HUNGARY.
John McIntyre, Esq.	IRELAND.
Piero Maroncelli, Professor of Italian in New York.	ITALY.
G. C. L. Abate Minichini, Professor of modern languages in Philadelphia.	ITALY.

Digitized by Google

JOHN C. DELPRAT, ESQ. JOHN C. ZIMMERMAN, ESQ., Consul of the Netherlands at New York.	NETHERLANDS.
A. B. ENGSTRÖM, ESQ.,	NORWAY.
JOSIAH HARLAN, ESQ., Nearly twenty years a resident of that country.	PERSIA.
HENRY KALUSSOWSKI, Formerly professor in St. Paul's College, Long I.	POLAND AND RUSSIA.
HORATIO HALE, ESQ., Philologist to the U. States Exploring Expedition. W. S. W. RUSCHENBERGER, M. D. Of the United States Navy.	POLYNESIA, AND THE ISLANDS IN THE EASTERN SEAS.
Chevalier J. C. DE FIGANIÈRE E MORÃO, Minister Resident of Portugal.	PORTUGAL.
The late MARMADUKE BURROUGH, M. D. Dr. WILLIAM COLESBERRY, Many years a resident in different parts of that continent.	SOUTH AMERICA.
FELIX MERINO, ESQ., Formerly professor of Spanish in the University of Pennsylvania.	SPAIN.
RICHARD SELDENER, ESQ., Consul of Sweden at Philadelphia.	SWEDEN.
WILLIAM B. HODGSON, ESQ., Formerly acting consul at Algiers and lately *dragoman* or oriental interpreter at Constantinople.	TURKEY AND THE BARBARY STATES.

For the pronunciation of names of Great Britain and of the various colonies of the British empire, as well as of the anglicized forms of well-known foreign names, and for other important information of a more general character, we cannot forbear to express our great obligations to

WILLIAM A. DOBBYN, ESQ.,
Formerly an officer in the British service

The Rev. WILLIAM P. HINDS.

WILLIAM PETER, ESQ.,
Her Britannic Majesty's consul for the State of Pennsylvania.

We should do injustice to our feelings, did we not express our warmest thanks to JOHN K. TOWNSEND, ESQ., for his valuable information respecting the names of Oregon and of the Indian tribes west of the Mississippi, and other subjects noticed in the Appendix.

Digitized by Google

INTRODUCTION.

It is proposed, in this portion of our work, to set forth more fully some of the arguments alluded to in the preface, by which the propriety of our system of pronunciation is supported, as well as to explain the particular method in which this system has been carried out, in the dictionary before us.

I. It has already been intimated, that not only the present practice of the best speakers, but the usage of our more distinguished poets, is clearly in favour of the system which we have chosen. If any might be allowed to pronounce foreign names without regard to the peculiar sounds of the letters, or to the accents, which prevail in other countries, this privilege might surely be claimed by the poets, who, in the use even of English words, are considered to enjoy a special license. It is very evident, however,—as every one who will take the trouble to examine the works of the better class of them, must admit—that, as a body, they have neither claimed nor used this privilege. On the contrary, our more distinguished poets have usually exhibited a classical—we might almost say a punctilious—accuracy, in the employment of foreign names, whether of places or persons. To illustrate by examples,—GRANADA,* and GENOA,† are pronounced by all the great poets

---

* "In Lithuania had he served and Russe;
No Christian man so oft of his degree.
At Algezi'ras, in GRANADA, he
Had joined the siege;———"—CHAUCER.

"The Moorish king rides up and down
Through GRANADA's royal town"———
"And GRANADA must be won
And thyself with her undone."—BYRON.

"GRANADA caught it in her Moorish hall,
Galicia bade her children fight or fall."—SCOTT.

"There was crying in GRANADA when the sun was going down,"———
"Farewell, farewell, GRANADA, thou city without peer."—LOCKHART

† "Signior Baptista may remember me
Near twenty years ago, in GENOA, where
We were lodgers at the Pegasus."—SHAKSPEARE.

Digitized by Google

who use these names, from CHAUCER and SHAKSPEARE down to the present time, with the native accentuation; that is, GRANADA has the accent on the penultima, and GENOA on the antepenultima, though the generality of English—or at least of American—speakers, who have not heard these names pronounced, but merely follow analogy, or their own notions of propriety, reverse the accentuation, making GRANADA rhyme with *Canada*, and GENOA with *boa*.

No poet, perhaps, employs foreign names so frequently as BYRON, and yet—though he often writes very carelessly—it would be difficult, in all the poetry he has written, to point out half a dozen instances where he has not conformed to the foreign accentuation, excepting always, *those few well known names which have acquired an estab lished English pronunciation*, and in these cases he appears invariably to adopt the pronunciation of the best English speakers. The same may be said of SCOTT; though he writes with great freedom, he rarely, if ever, violates the strictest rules of geographical pronunciation. In the poetry of ROGERS, SOUTHEY, MOORE, CAMPBELL, and MONTGOMERY, we have met with scarcely a solitary example of departure from the native accentuation of names, which does not properly come within the exception above stated. WORDSWORTH takes the liberty of changing the accent in a single instance—CHAMOUNY—but acknowledges the authority of the law by apologizing in a note for its violation, (see Descriptive Sketches of a Tour among the Alps.) What has already been said respecting the usage of the poets, refers principally to accentuation, which, for the most part, can be readily determined by the metre of the poetry. Their manner of pronouncing the letters of a foreign name, is far less easily ascertained, since it can only be known when the name ends a line in rhyme, and even then it is often extremely uncertain, as they appear to consider themselves entitled, in such cases, to much greater license than in the accentuation of words. Thus we often see associated in rhyme, words which correspond but very imperfectly in sound, as

---

"Were GENOA's galleys riding in the port,— "—BYRON.

"How quick they carved their victims and how well,
Let Saxony, let injured GENOA tell."—MOORE.

"That noble haven, where, when GENOA reigned,
A hundred galleys sheltered———"—ROGERS.

"My native GENOA, if with tearless eye
Prone in the dust thy beauteous form I see,"—MONTGOMERY

Digitized by Google

enemy and *lie*, *mourn* and *burn*, &c. Nevertheless, by comparing a number of examples, and especially by observing the usage of those poets who are most remarkable for the correctness of their rhymes, we shall frequently be enabled to ascertain the true pronunciation of a word or name.

Now it will be found that the system which we have adopted, is supported by the practice of the poets in this respect also. In other words it will be found, that while foreign names that are in familiar use in our own language, have an English pronunciation, those not very well known are generally pronounced with the native sound of the letters, as will be seen from the following passages:

"Not now to while an hour *away*,
Gone to the falls in *Valombre'*,"—

"'T is *Jacqueline!* 't is *Jacqueline*,"
Her little brother laughing cried,
"I know her by her kirtle *green*,
She comes along the mountain side."

"De Courcy, lord of *Argentiere!*
. . . . . .
Thy thirst for vengeance sought the *snare*."—ROGERS

. . . "Winding between Alpine trees;
Spiry and dark around their house of *prayer*,
Below the icy bed of bright *Argentiere*."—WORDSWORTH.

. . "Sure there never was hero so *civil*—*he*
Saw us safe home to our door in Rue *Rivoli*."—MOORE.

"And though to-morrow's tempest *lower*,
'T is calmer than thy heart, young *Giaour*."

"This circumstance may serve to give a notion
Of the high talents of this new *Vauban*,*
But the town ditch below was deep as ocean,
The rampart higher than you'd wish to *hang*."—BYRON

"For many an age remembered *long*
Shall live the towers of *Hougomont*,*
And fields of Waterloo."—SCOTT.

It would be easy to cite a multitude of such examples: but these will perhaps be sufficient to illustrate our position.

---

* In these names the letter *n* is similar in sound to *ng*. The *t* at the end of Hougomont is silent. The rhymes, however, are not quite perfect; the *o* in the last syllable of Hougomont should be sounded like *o* in *won't*. The latter syllable of *Vauban* sounds like *bong*.—Vauban was a noted French military engineer, who flourished in the reign of Louis XIV.

Digitized by Google

On the other hand we shall find the poets pronounce foreign names of some celebrity, such as NILE, PARIS, LYONS, CADIZ, POITIERS or POICTIERS, &c., with the English sound of the letters, as may be seen from these and similar examples:

"Deep in those solitary woods
Where oft the genii of the floods,
Dance round the cradle of their *Nile*
And hail the new-born Giant's *smile*."—MOORE.

"Oh never talk again to me
Of northern climes and British *ladies*;
It has not been your lot to see
Like me, the lovely girl of *Cadiz*."—BYRON.

"And Courtenay's pride and Percy's fame—
Blazed broader yet in after *years*
At Cressy red and fell *Poitiers*."—SCOTT.

. . . . . "So the shaft
Of victory mounts high and blood is quaffed
In fields that rival Cressy and *Poictiers*—
Pride to be washed away by bitter *tears*."—WORDSWORTH.

II. Instead of saying that the poets conform to the native accentuation of proper names, except in cases when these are well known, we might, perhaps, with more propriety say, that they merely follow the practice of the best speakers, of which their own may generally be regarded as the written representation. With this view of the subject, we have occasionally cited in the body of our work, passages from the poets in support of the pronunciation there given. These citations, for the most part, are not intended to be decisive of any doubtful question, but rather to illustrate and confirm what is believed, on other grounds, to be the correct pronunciation. The supreme tribunal to which we would on all occasions appeal, is the authority of the *best speakers** in England and this country. To the former we generally give the preference when the question relates to names belonging to the old continent—to the latter when it relates to those of America. But since it is impossible to produce oral evidence in a book, we have availed ourselves of the authority of the poets, as the only one at our

*By this phrase, we do not mean those who, from their superior knowledge and judgment on general subjects, may be presumed to be qualified to decide questions of orthoepy. In order to deserve a place among the *best speakers*, it is not enough that one should have what is commonly termed a good education and good sense, *he must have paid particular attention to the subject of pronunciation*, unless he has been surrounded during the whole period of his education with none but correct speakers, which is seldom or never the case, at least in this country

Digitized by Google

command, to prove or illustrate what we have, in all cases, studiously endeavoured to learn by actual hearing, from those who are considered best qualified to determine questions of orthoepy.

III. It may be further observed, that all those works (so far as we are acquainted) which attempt to give the pronunciation of geographical names, show at least a tendency towards the system that we have adopted. The Penny Cyclopædia, which gives the accentuation of a considerable number of proper names, appears always to follow the native mode. In the list of geographical names appended to WORCESTER'S "Comprehensive Pronouncing and Explanatory Dictionary—Boston, 1841"—which is certainly one of the most creditable and successful attempts towards supplying the deficiency in this important department of orthoepy that has ever been made—the *native* pronunciation of names not extensively and familiarly known, is almost invariably given. STEWART'S "Compendium of Modern Geography—seventh edition—Edinburgh, 1843," gives the pronunciation of the principal geographical names on the globe, and though the work contains many errors,* it is evident that it aims generally to conform to the native accentuation of the names of other countries, and frequently to the native sound of the letters. Several other works, of less importance, exhibit the same general tendency.

IV. There is one difficulty in carrying out the system of geographical pronunciation adopted by us, which it may be proper to notice here, viz: that of drawing the line between foreign names which *are*, and those which are *not*, well known. With respect to the more obvious in each division there cannot be the slightest hesitation; but the two classes meet and pass into each other by imperceptible gradations, so that sometimes the question whether they should be pronounced according to the foreign, or the English mode, can only be settled by arbitrary decision. In these doubtful instances, we have spared no pains in order to ascertain the prevailing practice of the best speakers, as well as the usage of the poets: when these have been found unsatisfactory, nothing has remained for us but to decide according to the best of our ability. We have, in these cases, usually given both the pronunciations, placing that first, which, in our judgment, is to be preferred.

* This remark is intended to apply to the pronunciation only. In other respects, this "Compendium" appears to be an accurate and highly valuable little work.

Digitized by Google

V. It should be observed, that though we have endeavoured to give the native pronunciation of the names of other countries, with minute accuracy, yet, in accordance with the advice of a number of our most intelligent and judicious friends, *we have been careful to avoid as much as possible, on all occasions, the use of sounds which cannot readily be uttered by the mere English scholar—more especially in the pronunciation of those geographical names which are commonly taught in schools.*

VI. In those cases where it is impossible to express the sounds of other languages by means of English letters, we have endeavoured to employ a mode of indicating those sounds, which, if it does not afford any effectual assistance to the mere English scholar, may at least be in no danger of embarrassing or leading him astray. Thus we have represented the sound of the German *ch* by ʜ, distinguished by being a small capital. Perhaps a strongly aspirated *h*—which might be indicated by *hh*—would convey a nearer idea of the German sound, but it seemed less eligible than the other mode, both because persons might differ in the pronunciation of it, or, perhaps, be at a loss to pronounce it at all, and because the established mode of anglicizing the German *ch*, seems to be to change its sound to that of *k*, as in the instances, Blumenbach, Metternich, &c. The Scotch and Dutch sounds of *ch*, so similar to the German, when anglicized assume invariably, if we mistake not, the sound of *k*. The ordinary mode of pronouncing the Greek χ tends to the same result. We have not, however, represented the sound of the German *g at the end of a syllable* in the same manner as the *ch*, though it has precisely the same sound, because it is not customary to anglicize it by *k*, except in a few instances. Were the pronunciation of such a word as *berg*, represented by *berʜ*, it would have the effect to lead the English scholar to pronounce it differently from the ordinary mode, while he would be in no respect nearer the German than those who pronounce the word according to the English sound of the letters. Another consideration may, perhaps, be allowed to have some weight, viz., that though the more approved mode of German pronunciation requires that *g*, when it does not begin a word, should be pronounced like *ch*, yet in some parts of Germany it is pronounced in every case like *g* hard in English. In a similar manner, and for similar reasons, we have usually represented the German *w* by a ᴡ distinguished as a capital, and not by a *v*, though this is nearer the sound of the German letter.

Digitized by Google

VII. With regard to French names, however, a different plan has been pursued, both because it is less easy, so to speak, to anglicize the French letters, and because, from the circumstance of this being far more studied than any other foreign language, it is much more usual to adopt all the peculiar sounds of the letters, in pronouncing French words or names. Even here, however, it will be found that very few, if any, of those geographical names which are taught in our common schools, will require the use of sounds that cannot readily be pronounced by the mere English scholar.

VIII. In giving the pronunciation of the geographical names contained in the present work, we have adhered, in the main, to the method of Walker, not only from a desire to avoid all unnecessary innovation upon a system which has been so generally received, but also, because we regard it, on the whole, as superior to any other system which has hitherto been given to the public.* As, however, a multitude of instances occur, wherein the ordinary spelling of geographical names indicates very nearly the proper manner of pronouncing them, it has been thought unnecessary, in these cases, to give a different spelling in order to show the exact pronunciation. At the same time, that no part of the work might be incomplete, it has been requisite to assign to some of the letters, sounds, which Walker has not attributed to them. Thus, in giving the pronunciation of such names as *Boston*, *Pennsylvania*, &c., we have not re-written them, as Walker would have done — pĕn-sĭl-vā'-nē-ȧ, bŏs'-tŭn, or bŏs-t'n, but merely given Bos'-ṭọn, Penn-syl-va'-nĭ-ą; the point under the vowels in the final syllable of each name, denoting that these have an obscure sound like short *u*, or like *e* in the word *battery;* while the two points under the ı in the latter name indicate that this is to be sounded like *e*. In like manner *Berks* is written Bẹrks — the *e* in this name approximating the sound of short *u*. This mode of marking the pronunciation, is recommended by other considerations than that of brevity. As some

*It may not be improper to observe, that with respect to actual pronunciation we have differed from Walker in a number of particulars. Thus, we pronounce Asia, ā'-shē-ȧ, according to the practice of the best English speakers, though Walker gives ā'-zhē-ȧ as the true pronunciation. (See Principles of Pronunciation, 453.) In a few instances we have departed from his practice in the accentuation of classical names, *e. g.*, we have, with the sanction of the highest authorities of the present day, given the name of the ancient capital of Egypt with the accent on the penultima, thus—Alexandri'a—though Walker accentuates the antepenultima, as we do, in pronouncing the modern Alexandria. (See Alexandria, in the body of this work.)

Digitized by Google

of our most celebrated orthoepists make a decided distinction between the sounds of *e* and *u* in a syllable ending with *r*,* it might be deemed improper to represent the pronunciation of *Berks* by *burks*. On the other hand, were we to follow the method of Walker in similar cases, and pronounce it bĕrks, we should be still wider from the mark. The mode adopted by us will, it is hoped, be found sufficiently definite, at the same time that it obviates both of the difficulties just mentioned.

IX. With a view to simplify as much as possible, we have rejected Walker's second and third sounds of *o* (the former being equivalent to *oo*, the latter to *au*), and his third sound of *u* (corresponding with *oo* in *good*, a sound which we have represented by ŏŏ†). From the same motive we have dispensed with the *figured* vowels, whenever their use has not appeared to be necessary in order to avoid ambiguity. Thus we write simply TIL'-ĕIT, and not—TIL₂IT, tĭl'-ĕlt,—as Walker would have done. All marks or figures which are not needed, in order to indicate the exact pronunciation, must tend rather to embarrass than to aid the learner.

X. In the pronunciation of names belonging to England, or to those countries where the English language is spoken, *a* ending a syllable with the accent, should always have its first sound; in an accented syllable before a single *r* it usually takes the second, and before *rr*, or any other consonant, the fourth sound. Accordingly, in giving such names as PENNSYLVA'NIA, SA'RUM, FAR'MINGTON, CAR'ROLL, MAN'CHESTER, it has been deemed unnecessary to mark the A in the accented syllables, as scarcely any one in the least acquainted with the principles of English pronunciation, could mistake its true sound. In all cases which depart from these simple and general rules, it has been thought best to mark the sound, as Dâl'ton, Mâl'wah, Pâr'is, &c.

XI. The Latin names of foreign countries are nearly always to be pronounced with the English sounds of the letters. Thus, in BAVA'RIA, BULGA'RIA, LUSA'TIA, and TRANSYLVA'NIA, the accented A should have its first sound.

---

* Walker says that "*Derby* is pronounced NEARLY as if written *Durby*"—and that "*fir*, a tree, is perfectly similar [in sound] to the first syllable in *ferment*, though often CORRUPTLY pronounced like *fur*, a skin." (See Principles of Pronunciation, 100 and 109.)

† We have, however, retained his third sound of *a*, (though precisely similar to *au*), in order to indicate the broad sound of the *a* in such names as DALTON, CALDER, &c., without writing the pronunciation separately.

Digitized by Google

Obs. In PRUSSIA and RUSSIA, however, the *u* instead of being pronounced short, as it would unquestionably have been done in *ancient* Latin names of this kind, is usually sounded like *oo*, assuming in these instances the character of the German or Russian *u*. In like manner the first syllable of BULGARIA is to be pronounced bŏŏl and not bŭl.

XII. In the anglicized forms of foreign names, and in most well known names of foreign countries, the same rules of pronunciation, generally speaking, obtain, as in genuine English words, e. g., SPAIN, ITALY, NAPLES, &c.

Obs. 1. At the same time, we may observe a general tendency to adopt those sounds of the English vowels, which approach most nearly to the foreign sounds: thus the *a* in the first syllable of ADRIATIC, and PARIS, has its fourth sound, which is much nearer to the French and Italian *a*, than its first sound, though this would probably be given to these names by the mere English scholar, who should be guided by analogy solely. In like manner the *i* in MILAN is made short, so as nearly to correspond to the Italian *i*, which is like our *e*.

Obs. 2. In the pronunciation of foreign names that have become thoroughly anglicized, it is interesting to observe the tendency of our language, to throw the accent as far as possible from the termination. Thus PARIS is pronounced with the accent on the first syllable, though the French appear to place it on the last, and the Germans, who have not the same aversion to the *ultimate* accent, that we have, lay the stress of voice distinctly on the final syllable, thus PAR-IS'. HANOVER, which might be pronounced with the native accentuation (HANO'VER,) without the slightest offence to the genius of our tongue,* has become irrecoverably HAN'OVER. Thus, also, we pronounce ANDALU'SIA, (in Spanish ANDALUCI'A,) AR'AGON (in Spanish ARAGŌN'), &c. So in our own country, the old NIAGA'RA has become unalterably fixed as NIAG'ARA; and HURON', though still sometimes heard, is fast giving place to HU'RON.

XIII. It may be observed that with respect to foreign names, not only in the French, Italian, and other languages that are written in the Roman letters, but also in German† and Greek, (the characters of which may be readily converted into corresponding Roman letters), it is generally customary in English to retain the literal spelling, *e. g.*, ANSPACH, (German Anspach), KÖNIGSBERG, (German Königsberg), CHIOS, (Greek Χίος,) &c., excepting a very few well known names, as LYONS, (French *Lyon*), NAPLES, (Italian *Napoli*,) MUNICH, (German München), DANTZIC, (German Danzig,) LEIPSIC, (German Leipzig);—we often find, however, the last two names spelled literally *Danzig* and *Leipzig*.

* We have a multitude of words similar in accent, as *promoter*, *devotion*, &c.

† It is, perhaps, scarcely necessary to remark, that Roman letters are not unfrequently employed in writing and printing German.

Digitized by Google

XIV. On the other hand, names in languages of which the characters cannot be readily converted into Roman letters, or which are but little known as written languages, are usually spelled according to their sound in some well known European tongue. Thus the name of one of the cities of Persia is written in English, *Shooster* or *Shuster*, in German *Schuster*, and in French *Chouster*, precisely the same sound being expressed by these different spellings.

We find in English works of the highest character, these various modes of writing oriental and other names, employed indiscriminately. Thus in McCulloch's Geographical Dictionary, under the article SHUSTER, we find within the space of eight lines *Khuzistan*, (KHOOZISTAN), *Karoon* and *Dezphoul*, (DEZFOOL); the first name being, as regards the sound of the vowels, German or Italian, the second English, and the third French. On the map of Persia, published by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, names written according to these three different modes, occur promiscuously in almost every part. Even the same name is frequently spelled differently in different parts of the same work. Thus on the map just mentioned ORFA is written "*Orfa* or *Ourfa*," while on another of the same set it is spelled *Urfa*. In the Penny Cyclopædia, we find *Boossa* and *Boussa*, *Soodan* and *Sudan*, *Toorkistan* and *Turkistan*, &c. McCulloch gives SHUMLA (Shoomla) under its proper head, but mentioning the town in another place writes it *Schumla:* in the same article, AFRICA, he has both *Soodan* and *Soudan*, each occurring several times: under MOGADORE he gives *Shwera* (more properly *Sweera*) as the Moorish name of this town; afterwards, in enumerating the principal fortified and garrison towns of Morocco, he gives *Suira* (pronounced *Sweera*), without so much as mentioning the name of MOGADORE. As neither *Schumla* nor *Suira* are to be found in his gazetteer, under their respective heads, it is scarcely possible that any one unacquainted with the different modes of writing these names, should know what places are meant by them, or in what part of his work to look for information respecting them.

XV. In order to avoid the perplexity and confusion resulting from the diversity which prevails in the mode of writing oriental names and others of the same class, we have made it a point always to spell them after the English manner, except in a few instances where a different spelling appears to have become thoroughly established by usage. Accordingly we have given ORFA, SOODAN, TOORKISTAN, &c., as

Digitized by Google

the preferable mode of writing such names; at the same time, under the heads of OURFA and URFA, SOUDAN and SUDAN, and TURKISTAN, the reader will find a reference to the names as spelled in the English manner, to which he must look for a description of those places. By adopting this plan, it is believed that the correct pronunciation of oriental names will be taught in the simplest and easiest manner; the perplexity and error into which the prevailing inconsistent mode of writing such names, has sometimes led even well-informed geographers,* will be avoided; and the apparent contradictions which are so often met with in our most popular geographical works, will be accounted for and reconciled.

---

* The reader may be referred to the case of *Schirvan* and *Shirvan*, already mentioned in the Preface. There can be little doubt, that the practice which prevails among the English, of writing oriental names after the manner of other European nations, has sometimes led geographers of the highest character into error. Thus *Mantchoo*, the name of a tribe of Tartars, inhabiting the north part of the Chinese empire, is written by some of the most respectable authorities, *Manchow*. It is probable, that in the first place some English writer or writers, spelled it *Mantchou* after the French manner, and that others supposing it to be English, and wishing to adopt a mode of spelling less equivocal, wrote it *Manchow*. It may be, however, that the latter indicates the true pronunciation, and that the name was originally written correctly *Mantchou*, the *ou* having its genuine English sound; and that some English writer, naturally supposing it to be French, (for many, if not most of the English, appear to prefer the French mode of spelling such names, to their own,) without investigating the subject, converted the name, as they thought, into English, by writing it *Mantchoo*. As Mantchooria (the country of the Mantchoos) is rarely visited by Europeans, this question may long remain undecided. At present, *Mantchoo* appears to have become almost universal. In one of the earlier numbers of the Penny Cyclopædia, (*article* CHINA.) we find it written *Manchow*, but in other parts of the work *Mandshoo*, which does not differ materially in sound from *Mantchoo*. Had the English uniformly adopted the practice of writing oriental names according to the sounds of their own language, it is probable that CABUL would never have lost its native sound (Kă'-b'l), so far as to be generally pronounced by the English and French, *Cabool* or *Cuboul*, (see CABOOL, in the body of this work.) It is true that it was formerly written correctly in English works *Cabul* or *Caubul*; but the practice of spelling oriental names according to the German or Italian mode, is so common among English writers, that analogy would naturally lead us to adopt or confirm that pronunciation of *Cabul*, which appears to be now so thoroughly established. Had it been the uniform practice of English travellers and geographers to write such names as *Surmul*, *Dezful*, (or *Dezphoul*), according to the sounds of their own tongue, viz., *Soormool* and *Dezfool*, no English reader would have thought of pronouncing the *u* in *Cabul* like *oo*. The erroneous pronunciation of a single name may, perhaps, justly be regarded as of little moment, but the embarrassment and error into which the prevailing practice of English writers on geography, is continually liable to lead both the ignorant and the learned, appear to us to involve considerations of the highest importance to the interests of geographical science. From a sincere wish to add as much as possible to the utility of the present work, we have had recourse to the system of writing oriental names, which has already been explained. It may be remarked that though this system is frequently at variance with common usage, it is sanctioned by the example of the most distinguished French geographers, as well as of several English writers of the highest character.

Digitized by Google

XVI. In giving the pronunciation of this class of geographical names, to represent the accent correctly, is the principal difficulty to be encountered. Those acquainted with French, are aware that this language has no *accent* in the sense in which we employ the term. The same may be said of the Hungarian, and perhaps also of the Arabic, Turkish, and Persian. At all events, those best acquainted with these languages, are not unfrequently at a loss, when they wish to represent accurately in English, the accentuation of Arabic, Turkish, and Persian words. Nevertheless it will be found that here, as in the French and Hungarian, there is something analogous to our accent, which will generally serve to guide us in marking in English, the accentuation of names in these languages. The different syllables of oriental names, however, like those of French words, are not unfrequently pronounced with a stress of voice so nearly equal, that it has been deemed proper in a number of instances, to use the secondary accents in order to indicate more precisely the true pronunciation. (See Remarks on the French accent, Section XIX.)

Obs. 1. It may not be improper here to remind the reader, that the accents which we often see upon oriental names, are by no means to be understood as always indicating the manner in which an Englishman should accentuate these names in pronunciation, as they are often employed to denote some particular sound in the vowels over which they are placed. Thus some authors place an accent upon *a*, when they wish merely to signify that this letter has the clear full sound of *a* in *far*. In the same manner an accent is placed upon *u*, in order to show that it has the Italian or German sound, or in other words, is to be pronounced like *oo*.

Obs. 2. The sound of *a* in several of the oriental languages is often very broad, approaching nearly to that of *au*, in English. Hence we often see AFGHAUN instead of AFGHAN, CAUVERY instead of CAVERY, *sultaun* instead of *sultan*, &c. In writing NEPAUL and BHOPAUL, the improper diphthong *au* appears to be almost universally employed by the English. The French indicate the same sound, by using *a* with a circumflex, *e. g.*, NEPÂL, BHOPÂL, &c. This method is, perhaps, preferable to ours, the sound of â being intermediate between that in the English word *far* and that in *fall*.

Obs. 3. The Arabic article *al* or *el*, is often changed in pronunciation, so as to correspond with the initial consonant of the word to which it is prefixed, thus, EL-RASHEED (Rashid), EL-SHAM, (the Arabic name of Syria), and EL-SIOOT, are pronounced and should be written in English, *Er-Rasheed*, *Esh-Sham*, *Es-Sioot*. The vowel sound of the article also varies considerably, sometimes approaching that of *oo*, thus the "Country of Dates," is usually pronounced Beled'ŏŏl Jer-eed'. So Es-SIOOT (or SIOOT, without the article,) is sometimes written *Assyout* and *Osioot*.

Digitized by Google

Obs. 4. *Gh* in the Arabic and some other oriental tongues, is not merely a hard *g*, as in the Italian, nor an aspirate like the German *ch*, as in the Irish language, but a harsh guttural, bearing the same relation to the German *ch* that *g* bears to *k*. As it has no equivalent in any European language, we have not attempted to distinguish it in pronunciation, having represented it merely by a hard *g*.

Kh is equivalent to *ch* in German, and accordingly has been represented by ʜ, distinguished as a small capital.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF PRONUNCIATION OF THE MORE IMPORTANT EUROPEAN LANGUAGES.

It may perhaps be proper to remark that this brief exposition of the peculiar sounds of the different European languages, has been prepared solely with reference to the work before us. The object has been twofold: first, to enable the reader more fully to understand the system of geographical pronunciation adopted in this gazetteer: secondly, to furnish some general hints for the proper pronunciation of those European names which are not found in the present work. Some explanation of the kind has been deemed indispensable; and imperfect as this may be, it is hoped that it will be found to answer, in a great measure, the particular object proposed.

BOHEMIAN.

[See Observation at the end of Section XXV.]

DANISH.

XVII.

1. *A* is pronounced generally as in the English word *far*, though it frequently approaches the sound of *a* in *fat*.
2. *E* at the end of an accented syllable usually has a sound like that of *i* in *pin*; in other cases it is sometimes like *e* in *met*, and sometimes like *e* in *battery*.
3. *I* is like *ee*, or like *i* in *pin*.
4. *O* " " the English *o*.
5. *U* " " *oo*.
6. *Y* is equivalent to the French *u* or ü.

Digitized by Google

7. *Aa* sounds like *o*.
8. *Ae* " " *a* in *fate*.
9. *Ie* " " *ee* in English.
10. *Oe* or ö is the same as in German.

11. The consonants *b*, *c*, *f*, *h*, *k*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *p*, *q*, *s*, *t*, *x*, *z*, are like the English.

12. *D*, between two vowels, or at the end of a syllable in which it follows a vowel, sounds like *th* in *this*; in other situations it is usually the same as in English.

13. *G* is always hard; at the end of a word it is sounded very slightly so as to resemble *h*; *e. g.* AALBORG is pronounced nearly *ol'-bor'h*.

14. *J* is like the English *y* (consonant).

15. *R* is similar to the German.

16. *V* is usually like the English, but it sometimes appears to have a vowel sound; thus, *havn* is pronounced almost *houn*.

17. *W* has a sound similar to the German.

DUTCH.

XVIII.

1. The vowels *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, and *u*, are similar to the French.
2. *Y* is like long *i* in English, as in *nigh*.

OBS. *Ij* is sometimes made use of instead of *y*: thus, OVERYSSEL is not unfrequently written *Overijssel*.

3. *Ae* is equivalent to åå.
4. *Ie* sounds like *ee* in English.
5. *Oe* " " *oo*.
6. *Oo* " " *o* long.
7. *Ui* or *uy* is similar to *oi* in English, or *eu* in German.

8. The consonants *b*, *c*, *f*, *h*, *k*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *p*, *q*, *r*, *s*, *t*, *v*, *x*, *z*, are similar to the English.

9. *D*, at the end of a word, is like *t*; in other cases it is the same as in English.

10. *G* resembles in sound a strongly aspirated *h*, or the German *ch*

11. *J* is equivalent to the English *y* (consonant).

12. *W* is like the German.

Digitized by Google

13. *Ch* is similar to the German *ch*. (14.) *Sch*, however, has not, as in German, the sound of the English *sh*, but the pure sound of *s*, followed by the guttural *ch*, resembling *sk* in English.

Obs. The FLEMISH is so closely allied to the Dutch, that it may be regarded as essentially the same language.

FRENCH.

XIX.

1. *A*, in French, is generally considered to have two sounds; the first long, as in the English word *far*, *e. g.* in *pas*; the second short, almost like *a* in *fat*, *e. g.* in *bal*. *A*, circumflexed (â), however, has a sound broader than the *a* in *pas*, being intermediate between that in *far* and that in *fall*. In giving the pronunciation of French names containing an â, we have used the same letter, as we have no equivalent in English.

Obs. The French *a* would frequently seem to be intermediate between its second English sound and that of short *u*.* However this may be, the French writers often employ *a* in spelling oriental names, when the English make use of *u*, *e. g.* in CUTCH (Fr. *Catch*); FURRUCKABAD (Fr. *Farrakâbâd*); MUSKAT (Fr. *Mascate*).

2. *E* has three sounds: (1.) *close*, like *a* in *fate*, *e. g.* in *été*; (2.) *open*, nearly as in *met*, but more prolonged, *e. g.* in *procès* and *tête*;† (3.) *obscure*, as in *battery*, *e. g.* in *retour*, *devrait*.‡

3. *I* has two sounds; the first nearly as in the English word *fig*, *e. g.* in *il*, *ami*; the second like *ie* in *field* or *ee*, *e. g.* in *gîte*.

4. *O* has three sounds: (1.) nearly as in *robe*, *e. g.* in *trône*; (2.) as in *rob*, *e. g.* in *parole*; (3.) as in *lord*, *e. g.* in *corps*.

Obs. *O* circumflexed, in French, has a deeper and fuller sound than *o* long in English: in giving the pronunciation of French names containing this letter, we have used the same, as no English vowel or

---

* The late Mr. Du Ponceau, who, though a native Frenchman, was an accomplished and thorough English scholar, in giving in English the French pronunciation PARIS, wrote it *pur-ree*. He remarked, however, that it might be written *par-ree*.

† In pronouncing this sound, the mouth must be freely opened, whence the name.

‡ The *e* in these and similar cases is often scarcely sounded at all, and appears to pass imperceptibly into *e* mute: *retour* and *devrait* may be pronounced *r'toor* and *d'vray*.

Digitized by Google

vowels could accurately indicate its sound, *e. g.* Puy de Dôme, *pwe d'dôme.*

5. The sound of the French *u* has no equivalent in English. It may be said to be intermediate between *ee* and *oo;* but it can be learned from an oral instructor only. In the present work it is represented by the German ü (or *ue*).

Obs. *U*, before *n*, nasal, has its second English sound nearly, *un* being pronounced almost *ŭng*.

6. *Y* is similar to the French *i*.

7. *Ai* is like è or *e* open.

8. *Au* " " ô.

9. *Ei* " " è.

10. *Eu* is similar to the English *u* in *tub*, but the sound is more prolonged, nearly resembling *u* in *fur*.

Obs. *Eu* in the different parts of the verb *avoir*, "to have," always has the sound of simple *u*.

11. *Ie* is like *ee* in English, or ĭ.

12. *Oi* usually sounds like *wà*, *e. g. moi* is pronounced *mwà* or *mwôà*.

Obs. *Oi* was formerly used in the termination of the French verbs, *e. g. avois, avoit, avoient;* also, in the final syllable of a number of adjectives, as *Polonois*, "Polish," and *Lyonnois*, "belonging to Lyons." The *oi* in these words,—which are now usually written *avais, avait, avaient, Polonais, Lyonnais*,—sounds like *ai* (or è).

13. *Ou* sounds like *oo* in English.

14. *B, c,* d, f, k, p, t, v*, and *z*, are the same as in English.

15. *G*, before *a, o*, and *u*, is hard, as in the English word *gap;* before *e, i*, and *y*, it is soft, having the sound of *zh*, or of *s* in *pleasure*. *Gu* sounds like *g* hard; thus, *gue', guide*, are pronounced *gè, gheed*.

16. *H* is never pronounced in French so forcibly as in English. Some orthoepists say that *h* has no sound in French.†

17. *J* sounds like soft *g* in French, or *zh* in English.

18. *L* has usually the same sound as in English; but when it ends a word, being preceded by *i*, or when *ll* follows *i*, in any situation, it usually has what is called its *liquid* sound. This may be said to

* *C*, with a cedilla (ç), before *a, o*, and *u*, sounds like *s*; thus, *ça, ço, çu*, are pronounced *sa, so, su*.

† See Bolmar's Fables—Remark on the letter *h*, page 4.

Digitized by Google

answer nearly to the sound of *lli* in *million*, the sound of *l* in such cases being blended with that of *y* (consonant); *e. g. papillon* is pronounced pâ'-pee'-yòn'; CHANTILLY, shân'-teel'-ye', &c. It should, however, be observed that, according to the present practice of the more polite French speakers, the sound of *l* is scarcely heard at all in such words, so that their pronunciation might rather be indicated thus—pâ'-pe'-yòn'; shân'-te'-ye'.

19. *M* and *N*, when followed by a vowel, or when double, have the same sound as in English; but when at the end of a word (not immediately followed by another word beginning with a vowel), or when followed by another consonant in the middle of a word, they have what is termed the *nasal* sound, which resembles that of *ng*, as in *long*, *pang*, &c., but is somewhat softer;* thus, *m* and *n* are nasal in such words as *comparer*, *contente*, but have their natural sound in such as *commune*, *connu*. MELUN, before a consonant, or standing by itself, would be pronounced almost *m'lung*; but if followed immediately by a vowel, as in the sentence, *Melun a six mille habitans*, "Melun has six thousand inhabitants," the final *n* is sounded distinctly like *nn*: the pronoun *sien*, when not followed immediately by a vowel, is pronounced nearly *se-ăng'*; but when it takes the feminine termination, the *n* being doubled, has the same sound as in English, so that *sienne* is pronounced *se-enn'*.

20. *M* or *n*, nasal, when preceded by *e*, usually causes this vowel to assume the broad sound of *a*: thus, *dents*, *sens*, are pronounced like the French words *dans* and *sans*, almost as if written in English, *dong* and *song*.

21. *In*, *im*, *ain*, *aim*, *ein*, *oin*, and *en preceded immediately by i*, when nasal, have a sound nearly resembling that of *ang* in the English word *pang*. In such cases *in*, *im*, *ain*, *aim*, *ein*, and *en*, are pronounced alike, *ăng*; the *o* in *oin* has the sound of our *w*, so that *loin* and *soin* are pronounced almost *lwăng*, *swăng*.

22. In *om* and *on*, nasal, the *o* is long, as in *won't*.

OBS. The French nasal sound is represented in the present work by N or M distinguished as a small capital, *e. g.* CHAUMONT, sho'-mÒN'; QUIMPER, kăN'-pare'.

23. *Q* or *qu*, in French, always sounds like *k*; *e. g. quel* is pronounced *kel*; *qui*, *kee*, &c.

---

* In uttering this sound, care should be taken not to press the back part of the tongue against the palate, as is done in pronouncing the English *ng*.

Digitized by Google

Obs. *Q*, in *French* words, (except when terminal, as in *coq* and *cinq*,) is always followed by *u*, though it is sometimes employed without this letter, in writing certain foreign names. Thus Balbi and several other authors, both French and English, write *Qenè* for KENEH; *Qoum* for KOOM, &c. In such cases, *q* is used to denote a sound like that of *k*, but somewhat more guttural.

24. *R* is like the English, but is trilled more strongly, especially when it precedes another consonant, or stands at the end of a word, as in *vertu*, *punir*: in similar cases the English *r* is but very slightly sounded. This sound is indicated by a small capital R.

25. *S*, when single and between two vowels, sounds like *z*; in other cases, it is the same as in English.

26. *X* generally has the same sound as in English, but is sometimes sounded like *s*; *e. g.* in *six*, pronounced *seece*, and *Bruxelles* (Brussels), pronounced brü'-sell'; and occasionally like *z*, as in *dixième*, *de'-ze'-ame'*.

27. *Ch* is like *sh* in English: *th* is like *t*.

28. *Gn* (the same as in Italian), has a sound which blends that of *n* and *y* (consonant), or in other words is equivalent to the sound of *ni* in *minion*. Thus, AVIGNON is pronounced à'-veen'-yôn'.

Obs. This sound is represented in Spanish by ñ, and bears the same relation to *n* that the liquid *l* (l) does to the ordinary *l*. In Hungarian it is expressed by *ny*, and in Portuguese by *nh*.

When it occurs in the middle of a word, we have represented it by *n* and *y*, as in the example above given; but when it stands at the end of a word, as it cannot then be expressed by any letter or combination of letters in English, it has been indicated by the Spanish ñ: accordingly the French pronunciation of such names as COLOGNE and BOULOGNE, are thus given—ko'-loñ', boo'-loñ'.

SILENT LETTERS.

29. The vowel *e* at the end of a word, when not marked with an accent, is invariably mute, *e. g.* in *parle*, *contente*,* &c.

30. The French consonants, when occurring at the end of a word are generally not pronounced, unless they are immediately followed by a word beginning with a vowel; *e. g.* in *content*, BORDEAUX, and *dents*. If, however, they are followed by a mute *e*, or any other vowel, they must always be articulated, *e. g.* in *contente*, *denté*, &c.

---

* The particles *le*, *ne*, and the pronouns *je*, *me*, *te*, &c., are perhaps, strictly speaking, exceptions: but though the *e* in these words is not always absolutely mute, it is very often so; thus, the sentence *vous me trouverez le meme*, is pronounced *voom troov rel mame*, the vowel in *me* and *ne* being entirely suppressed, and the consonants attached to the preceding words.

Digitized by Google

Obs. 1. The letters *c*, *f*, *l*, and *r*, are, when final, very often pronounced; *e. g.* in *avec*, *neuf*, *il*, and *punir*.

Obs. 2. The French articulate the final consonants in almost all foreign and classical names; *e. g.* in AMSTERDAM (*m* not nasal), VÉNUS, &c.

REMARKS ON THE FRENCH ACCENT.

It may be observed that the French language has no accent in the sense in which we employ this term. The marks called *accents*, that are placed over the different vowels, serve only to indicate some particular sound of these letters, and not that peculiar impulse of the voice, which characterizes an accented syllable in the English and most other European tongues. Thus, the accent over the *e* in *parlé* serves to show that this vowel has its first French sound, and at the same time distinguishes it from *parle*, another form of the same verb, in which the *e* is mute. The circumflex imparts to the vowels over which it is placed, a longer and deeper sound than ordinary; *e. g.* in *hâte*, *tempête*, *gîte*, and *apôtre*.

It is commonly said, that the French pronounce all the syllables of a word with an equal stress of voice, but that they *seem* to an English ear to accentuate the last, because, in our language, the universal tendency is to throw the accent towards the beginning of the word. (See XII. Obs. 2.) Others, on the contrary, maintain that in pronouncing words of a number of syllables, the voice of a native French speaker almost invariably rises and dwells on the last, and that this peculiar terminal intonation is very analogous, and nearly equivalent, to our accent. This last opinion appears to us to be not without a real foundation. But, however the question may be settled, the fact that the English, who have learned the pronunciation of names from hearing them spoken by the French themselves, almost invariably throw the accent on the final syllable, furnishes, in our judgment, sufficient ground for establishing a general rule on this subject. Accordingly, in the present work, we have, with very few exceptions, placed the principal accent on the last syllable of French geographical names; at the same time, it has been thought proper to mark the others with secondary accents, in order to prevent them from being pronounced too slightly or indistinctly, as is usually the case with unaccented syllables in English. The pronunciation of ORLÉANS, for example, has been thus given—or'-lâ'-ăn'.

Obs. Particular care, however, should be taken not to break such

Digitized by Google

names into as many isolated sounds as there are different syllables; but, while pronouncing these syllables with a stress of voice nearly equal, to let each glide smoothly into that which follows it. It may be observed, that the French, in uttering short sentences, usually make the different words run into each other, as if they were parts of the same word.

GERMAN.

XX.

1. *A*, in German, usually sounds as in the English word *far*, though sometimes approximating the *a* in *fat*.

2. *E*, when long, sounds like *a* in *fate*; when short, like *e* in *met*: frequently, however, it has an obscure sound, like *e* in *battery*.

3. *I*, long, sounds like *i* in *marine* (or *ee* in English); *i*, short, like *i* in *pit*.

4. *O*, long, is like that in *no*; *o*, short, like that in *on*.

5. *U*, long, is like *oo* in *cuckoo*; *u*, short, like *oo* in *good*.

6. *Y* sounds like the German *i*.

7. *Ae*, or ä, is similar to the German *e*, or to the English *a* in *fate*.

8. *Oe*, or ö, nearly resembles the *eu* in French, but has no parallel sound in English; the sound in our language nearest to it is that of *e* in *her*, or *u* in *fur*; the German poets often rhyme it with *e* (à or è).

9. *Ue*, or ü, is like the French *u*.

10. *Au* is equivalent to the English *ou* in *our*.

11. *Äu* and *eu* resemble in sound the English *oi*, as in *oil*.

12. *Ei* and *ey* have the sound of *i* in *mine*, *as pronounced by the Americans* (the English draw the corners of the mouth farther back).

13. *Ai* is similar to the preceding, but somewhat broader.

Obs. It may be observed, that *ai* and *au*, in German, as well as in several other languages, are *proper* diphthongs, the vowels preserving their distinct and proper sound; thus, *ai* is equivalent to a͡i-e, and *au* to a͡u-oo, in English.

14. *Ui* sounds like *oo-e*.

15. *Ie* is equivalent to *ee* in English.

16. The consonants *f*, *k*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *p*, *q*, *t*, and *x*, are pronounced as in English.

17. *B* and *d*, at the beginning of a word, have the same sound as in English; at the end of a word, *b* is pronounced like *p*, and *d* like *t*.

Digitized by Google

18. *C*, before *a*, *o*, and *u*, sounds like *k*; before *e*, *i*, and *y*, like *ts*.

19. *Ch* has a sound unknown in our language, and which, consequently, can be learned from an oral instructer only. It somewhat resembles that of our *h*, with a strong aspiration; after *a*, *o*, and *u*, it is guttural; for example, in the word *ach*.* When it follows *e*, *i*, ä, ö, ü, äu, or *eu*, it seems to be sounded more in the palate, as in *ich*.* We have represented this sound in the present work by ʜ, distinguished as a small capital.

Obs. *Ch*, before *s*, *radical*, (*i. e.* forming a part of the root of the word,) has the sound of *k*; *e. g. Ochs* is pronounced *oks*; *Sachsen*, sȧk'-sẹn, &c.

20. *G*, at the beginning of a word, sounds as in the English word *get*. In other situations, it should be pronounced like the German *ch*. In some German dialects, however, it is sounded, in all cases, nearly like *g* hard, in English.

21. *H* is pronounced only when it begins a word.

Obs. 1. When *g* and *h* occur in the middle of a compound word, they have the same sound as when they are initial, provided they begin any part which is a complete word in itself; thus, in the participle *gegeben* (given), the latter *g* has the same sound as the former, because it begins the verb *geben* (to give), from which that participle is derived. It is sounded in like manner in *aufgeben* (to give up), and *vergeben*, (to forgive), &c. *H*, in similar instances, is pronounced; *e. g.* in *gehabt*, *aufhalten*, &c.

Obs. 2. *G* and *h*, occurring after a vowel, lengthen its sound; *e. g.* in *Tȧg*, *Zȧhl*, *Flȯh*, &c.

22. *J* has the sound of the English *y* (consonant).

23. *Q* is only used before *u*, and sounds as in the English word *quit*.

24. *R* is pronounced like *rr* in the English word *terror*, but somewhat more strongly. (See XIX, 24.)

Obs. Care should be taken to pronounce the *r*, in German, distinctly and forcibly. In such words as *berg* and *werth*, the learner should be particularly on his guard against allowing the *e* to become like short *u*, as in similar words in English. The *e*, in such cases, should have the same sound as in our word *merit*, so that *berg* should be pronounced almost as if written *bairg* (not *burg*); *werth*, as Wairt (not Wurt), but somewhat shorter.

* Those who have no opportunity of acquiring this sound from a German, might, perhaps, learn it from a Scotchman, as the Scotch *ch* is essentially the same with the German, though pronounced somewhat more strongly.

Digitized by Google

25. *S*, at the beginning of a word, or between two vowels, is like *s*; in other cases it is sharp, as in *this*. *Ss* is always sharp.

26. *Sch* sounds like the English *sh*; *sz* like *ss*.

27. *Th* is pronounced like *t*.

28. *V* sounds like *f* in English, except when between two vowels; it is then usually pronounced like our *v*.

29. *W* resembles our *v*, but in pronouncing it, the upper teeth should not be allowed to touch the lower lip, as is done in uttering the English *v*. This sound is indicated by a capital W.

30. *Z* and *tz* sound like *ts*.

GREEK (MODERN).

XXI.

1. Α α (alpha) is like *a* in *far*.
2. Ε ε (epsilon) " *a* in *fate*.
3. Η η (ēta) " *ee* in English.
4. Ι ι (iōta) " *e* in *me*, or *i* in *pin*.
5. Ο ο (omicron) " *o* in English.
6. Υ υ (upsilon) is nearly like the French *u* (or ü).
7. Ω ω (ōměga) is like *o* in English, there being no difference between this and *omicron* in prose; in poetry ω is longer.

8. Αι is like *a* in fate.
9. Ει and οι sound like *ee* in English.
10. Ου is like our *oo*.

11. Β β (bēta) is like *v* in English.
12. Γ γ (gamma) " *g*, hard, as in *get*.
13. Δ δ (delta) " *th* in *this*.
14. Ζ ζ (zēta) " the English *z*.
15. Θ θ (thēta) " *th* in *thin*.
16. Κ κ (kappa) " *k*.
17. Λ λ (lambda) " *l*.
18. Μ μ (mu) " *m*.
19. Ν ν (nu) " *n*.
20. Ξ ξ (xi) " *x*.

Digitized by Google

21. Π π (pi) is usually like the English *p*; but after μ (m), it is like *b*; *e. g.* ἔμπορος is pronounced *em'-bo-ros.*

22. Ρ ρ (rho) is similar to the German *r.*

23. Σ σ ς (sigma) is like the English *s.*

24. Τ τ (tau) is usually like the English *t*; after ν (n), however, it is sounded like *d*; *e. g.* ἐντὸς is pronounced *en-dos'.*

25. Υ υ (*consonant*) when before a vowel, or the liquids *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, is like our *v*; *e. g.* αὐριόν is pronounced *av-à-rĭ'-o*, αὐλὸς, *av-los'*, αὔριον, *av'-re-on:* in other cases it is like *f*; *e. g.* Λευκαδία (Leucadia) is pronounced *lef-kà-thē'-à.*

26. Φ φ (phi) is equivalent to our *f.*

27. Χ χ (chi) is similar to *ch* in German.

28. Ψ ψ (psi) is like *ps* in English.

Obs. Recently it has become the practice to give to all, or nearly all, the islands, towns, &c., of modern Greece, their ancient names, and it is probable that, at no distant period, such modern corruptions as *Theaki* for *Ithaca*, *Scio* for *Chios*, may be regarded as obsolete. But, as the modern names are employed in nearly all our books on geography, and in the writings of the English travellers and poets, it has been thought proper in a work like the present, which is intended for popular use, to assign to them their accustomed place.

HUNGARIAN.

XXII.

1. *A*, unaccented, is like *o* in *not*; with an accent (á), it has the sound of *a* in *far*, and is always long; thus, Aba Uj-vár, the name of a town, is pronounced ŏb-ŏh oo-e vâa.

2. *E*, unaccented, is like *e* in *met*; with an accent (é),* it has a sound intermediate between *e* in *met* and *i* in *pit*, but more prolonged.

3. *I*, and *y* when a vowel, are similar to *e* in *me*, or *i* in *fig.*

4. *O*, without an accent, is the same as in English; when accented (ó),* it has a longer and deeper sound.

5. *U*, without an accent is like *oo* in English, with the accent (ú,)* its sound is fuller and deeper.

* The peculiarity of these sounds cannot be indicated by English letters; in giving the pronunciation of Hungarian names, we have merely distinguished them as being long.

Digitized by Google

6. *Oe* or ö, and ü, are the same as in German.

7. The consonants *b*, *d*, *f*, *h*, *k*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *p*, *t*, *v*, *z*, are like the English.

8. *C* is not used without being joined with some other consonant *cs* is sounded like *ch* in English; *cz* like *ts*.

9. *G*, except when followed by *j* or *y*, is always hard, as in the English word *get*. *Gh* sounds like a simple *g*.

10. *J* is usually like *e* in English; *uj* is pronounced *oo-e*. *Dj* and *gj* are equivalent to *dy* and *gy*, and *tj* to *ty*. (See 16, 17, and 20, of this Section.)

11. *R* is like the German; in other words, is to be trilled more strongly than the English.

12. *S* is like the English *sh*.

13. *Sz* is like *s* sharp, or *ss*.

14. *Ts* is equivalent to *cs*, or *ch* in English.

15. *Tz* is like *cz*, or *ts* in English.

16. *Y*, in Hungarian, is nearly always a consonant. When it follows *d*, *g*, *l*, *n*, and *t*, it seems to be blended with these letters, so as to form but one consonant sound.

17. *Dy* and *gy* are alike. *Magyar* is pronounced möd-yŏr.

18. *Ly* is like ll in Spanish, or *lli* in the English word *million*. Vásárhely is pronounced in three syllables—våå-shåår-hĕl.

19. *Ny* is like the Spanish ñ, or *ni* in *minion*. Mártony is pronounced in two syllables—måår-toñ.

20. *Ty* approximates the sound of our *ch*, bearing the same relation to *t*, that *dy* does to *d*.

21. *Zs* sounds like the French *j*, or *zh* in English.

Obs. The Hungarian language cannot be said to have any accent, in the sense in which we employ this term: the syllables of words, however, are distinguished from each other by *quantity* As quantity in Latin and Greek is converted into accent by the usage of English pronunciation, so, in giving Hungarian names which are ordinarily used in geographical works, we have placed the accent according to the quantity; *e. g.* Csongrád, chon-grååd'; but when the name is not in common use, but is merely given in a parenthesis, the quantity only of the vowel has been indicated, as this mode of marking the pronunciation is more strictly accurate; *e. g.* Hungary (Hung. Magyar Ország, möd-yŏr or-sząg).

Digitized by Google

ITALIAN.

XXIII.

1. *A*, in Italian, is like the English *a* in *far*, though its sound varies somewhat in different situations.*

2. *E* has two sounds: (1.) *close*, as *a* in *fate*; (2.) *open*, like *e* in *met*.

3. *I* is like *e* in *me*, or *i* in *fig*.

4. *O* has two sounds; (1.) *close*, as in *note*; (2.) *open*, similar to *o* in *not*, but rather broader.

5. *U* is like *oo* in English.

6. *Ai* and *au*, in Italian, are *proper* diphthongs. (See XX., 13, Obs.) Accordingly, CAIRO is to be pronounced ki'-ro, and AUSA, ou'-sà, &c.

7. The consonants *b*, *d*, *f*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *p*, *q*, *s*, *t*, and *v*, are similar to the English.

OBS. *K*, *w*, *x*, and *y*, are not used by the Italians, except in spelling foreign names.

8. *C* and *cc*, before *a*, *o*, and *u*, are sounded like *k*; before *e*, *i*, and *y*, like *ch* or *tsh*.

OBS. *Cc* should be pronounced more strongly than a single *c*. This remark will apply to all double letters, in Italian, as well as in most other languages.

9. As *c*, when immediately before *a*, *o*, or *u*, is never pronounced like *ch*, in order to express this sound in such cases, the vowel *i* is inserted; thus, *cia*, *cio*, *ciu*, are pronounced *chà*, *cho*, *choo*. (See table at the end of this Section.)

10. *Ch* is employed to express the sound of *k* before *e* and *i*.

11. *G*, before *a*, *o*, and *u*, is hard, as in the English word *get*; before *e*, *i*, and *y*, it sounds like the English *j*; *gia*, *gio*, *giu*, are pronounced *jà*, *jo*, *joo*. (See table at the end of this Section.)

* Of all the European tongues, the Italian has, probably, been brought to the greatest degree of perfection. There are, however, a number of niceties in this language, which, however interesting to a thorough linguist, cannot properly be noticed in a work like the present. The difficulty of giving a brief, and, at the same time, a satisfactory exposition of the principles of Italian pronunciation, is increased by the existence of different dialects in different parts of Italy. It has been deemed sufficient, in this synopsis, merely to explain those principles of pronunciation which appear to be recognized by the Italians generally.

Digitized by Google

12. *Gh* is used to express the sound of hard *g*, before *e*, and *i*.

13. *Gli* has the sound of the liquid *l* (l), or of *lli* in *million;* thus, Boglio is pronounced *bole'-yo.*

14. *Gn* has the same sound as in French; or, in other words, is like the Spanish ñ; *e. g.* Bologna is pronounced *bo-lone'-yà.*

15. *H* is never sounded in Italian.

16. *J*, at the beginning of a syllable, is like the English *y* (consonant); at the end of a word, it is equivalent to *ii* (Italian).

17. *R* resembles the French, but is trilled somewhat more strongly. (See XIX., 24).

18. *Sc*, before *e*, and *i*, is like the English *sh; e. g.* Scio is pronounced *Shee'-o.*

19. *Z* commonly has the sound of *dz* in English; *zz* is pronounced like *ts.*

The following table will, perhaps, enable the reader more readily to understand the mode in which *c* and *ch*, *g* and *gh* are employed by the Italians.

ca	is pronounced	kà	ga	is pronounced	gà
che	"	kà	ghe	"	gà
chi	"	ke	ghi	"	ghe
co	"	ko	go	"	go
cu	"	koo	gu	"	goo
cia	"	chà	gia	"	jà
ce	"	chà	ge	"	jà
ci	"	che	gi	"	je
cio	"	cho	gio	"	jo
ciu	"	choo	giu	"	joo

Obs. It may be observed, that, in consequence of the position of Italy, and its former extensive and intimate commercial relations with the Levant, a great number of the geographical names of Greece, Syria, and Egypt, as well as many of those along the southern shore of the Mediterranean, are written in the Italian mode, and should be pronounced according to the principles of this language; *e. g.* Corfu, Tripolizza, Scio, Jaffa, Cairo, &c.

NORWEGIAN.

XXIV.

As a written language, the Norwegian may be said to be identical with the Danish, since not only the grammar, but, with very few excep

Digitized by Google

tions, the words of both, are precisely the same. In pronunciation, however, the Norwegians differ widely from the Danes, while these again differ considerably among themselves. Under Section XVII., we have given the elements of Danish pronunciation, as the language is spoken by the educated classes in Copenhagen. The principal points of difference between this and the Norwegian, appear to be the following: (1.) *d*, in the latter tongue, always has its proper sound, while in Danish it is often pronounced like the English *th*; (2.) *g*, at the end of a word, in Norwegian, is to be sounded distinctly as *g* hard in English; (3.) *o*, ending a syllable, is pronounced like our *oo*; (4.) *e*, at the end of a word, always retains its distinct sound; thus, ODENSE would be pronounced oo'-den-se*h*, and not o'-den-se*h*, as in Danish.

POLISH.

XXV.

1. *A* sounds as *a* in the English word *far*.

2. *E*, without an accent, like *e* in *met*; with an accent (é), like *a* in *fate*.

3. *I* as in *marine*.

4. *O*, unaccented, as in *note*; with an accent, like *oo*, as in *good*, or ôô.

5. *U* is like *oo* in *moon*.

6. *Y* resembles *e* in *me*, but is more guttural, being similar to *i* in *pin*.

7. The consonants *b*, *d*, *f*, *g* (always hard), *h*, *k*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *p*, *s* (always sharp), *t*, and *z*, are essentially the same as in English.

8. *C* is like the German *c*, or *ts* in English; *cz* is equivalent to our *ch*; *ch* is like the German *ch*.

9. *J* is like the German, being equivalent to *y* (consonant).

10. *R* is like the German.

11. *W* is similar to the German, resembling our *v*.

12. *N*, with an accent over it (n'), sounds like the Spanish ñ.

13. *S*, marked in a similar manner (s') has a sound blending that of *s* and *y* (consonant). *S'c'* has a sound which cannot be given in English, its nearest approximation in our language is *sts*.

14. *Sz* is equivalent to *sh* in English.

15. *Z*, with a point over it, is like the French *j*, or *zh* in English.

Digitized by Google

16. *Z*, with an accent (z'), is somewhat similar to the above, but has no equivalent in our language.

Obs. The sounds of the letters in Slavonian, Bohemian, and Illyrian, correspond, with very slight exceptions, to those of the Polish language.

PORTUGUESE.

XXVI.

1. The vowels *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*, and *y*, and the diphthongs *ai*, *ay*, *au*, *ei*, and *ey*, are essentially the same as in Spanish.

2. *Ão* is pronounced almost *oung*.

3. The consonants *b*, *d*, *f*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *p*, *s*, *t*, *v*, and *z*, are similar to the English.

4. *C* is the same as in French, differing from the English only by sometimes having the *cedilla*.

5. *Ch* is the same as in French; or, in other words, is like our *sh*.

6 *G* and *j* are the same as in French. (See XIX, 15 and 17.)

7. *H*, in Portuguese, is always silent. When, however, it follows *l* or *n*, it renders these letters *liquid*; thus, *filho* (son), is pronounced feel-yo; *senhora* (lady), sane-yo'-rà, &c.

8. *M*, frequently, and *n*, sometimes, has a nasal sound. *Sam*, like sa̅o, is pronounced almost *soung*; *alem* or *alen* sounds like à-leng'.

9. *Qu* is pronounced as in French, the *u* in this case not being sounded.

10. *R* is like the French. (See XIX, 24.)

11. *X* is sounded like *ch* in Portuguese, or *sh* in English.

RUSSIAN.

As the Russians neither employ Roman characters, nor those which can be readily converted into corresponding Roman letters, we have, in writing the geographical names of Russia, followed the mode adopted with respect to oriental names. (See XIV and XV.)

SPANISH.

XXVII.

1. The Spanish *a* sounds as in the English word *far*; *e* like *a* in *ale*, *i* like *e* in *mete*; *o* as in English; *u* like *oo*; and *y* like Spanish *i*.

2. *Ai* and *ay* are like long *i* in English. *Au* sounds like *ou* in *our*. (See XX, 13, Obs.) *Ei* and *ey* are pronounced à'-e.

Digitized by Google

3. The consonants *f*, *l* (single), *m*, *n*, *p*, *s*, *t*, and *v*, are pronounced nearly as in English.

4. *B*, at the beginning of a word, sounds as in English; but when it occurs between two vowels, its sound resembles that of *v*, with this difference—*v* is pronounced with the upper teeth placed against the under lip, while the sound of the Spanish *b* is formed by bringing the lips loosely or feebly into contact. This sound seems to be between that of *v* and the English *w*.

5. *C*, before *a*, *o*, and *u*, is pronounced as in English; before *e* and *i*, it has the sound of *th* in the word *thin*. In the Catalan dialect it is the same as in English.

6. *Ch* has the same sound as in English, except in the dialect of Catalonia, where it is pronounced like *k*.

7. *D*, at the beginning of a word, is sounded nearly as in English, but is pronounced with the tip of the tongue against the upper teeth, while in pronouncing the English *d*, the tongue is made to touch the roof of the mouth. At the end of a syllable, or between two vowels, *d*, in Spanish, sounds like the English *th* in *this*, but is somewhat softer. This sound is usually represented, in the present work, by a small capital D.

8. *G*, before *a*, *o*, and *u*, is hard, as in English.

9. *G*, before *e* and *i*, and *j* before every vowel, are pronounced like a strong guttural *h*, similar to the German *ch* in *ach*. This sound is indicated by H distinguished as a small capital.

10. *Gua* and *guo* sound somewhat like *gwa*, *gwo*, but the *g* is so soft that it is scarcely perceived; so that in these cases the sound of *gu* seems to approximate very nearly to that of the English *w*. *Gu*, before *e* and *i*, is usually sounded like *g* hard; thus, GUIANA is pronounced ghe-an'-a. When, however, the *u* is marked with a diæresis; thus, güi; these two letters have the same sound as when before *a* or *o*, and consequently güi is pronounced *gwe* or *we*. (See table at the end of this Section.)

11. *H*, in Spanish, is never pronounced, except in words beginning with *hue*, and then very slightly.

12. *Ll* (now sometimes written ĺ), has a sound which combines that of *l* and *y* (consonant), and is similar to the liquid *l* in French; *e. g.* *villa* or *viĺa* is pronounced veel'-ya; *Llerena*, lya-ra'-na.

13. Ñ, in a similar manner, unites the sounds of *n* and *y*, and is like *gn* in French; thus *peña* is pronounced pane'-ya.

14. *Q*, in Spanish, is always followed by *u*. *Qu*, before *a* and *o*, is

Digitized by Google

sounded as in English; or, in other words, is equivalent to *kw*; before *e* and *i*, it is pronounced like *k*, unless the *u* be marked with a diæresis, in which case it is like *kw*. (See table at the end of this Section.)

15. *R* is similar to the French, but is trilled more strongly. (See XIX., 24.)

16. *T* is to be pronounced by putting the tip of the tongue against the upper teeth.

17. *X* is usually sounded like the Spanish *j*, which letter, according to the present mode of spelling, has been generally substituted for it; thus, instead of the old spelling, XIMENES, XUCAR, &c., we now see *Jimenes*, *Jucar*, &c. *X*, before a consonant, or before a vowel marked with this sign ^, is sounded as in English: Example—*Exterior*, *Exâminar*.

18. *Z* is to be pronounced like *th* in *thin*.

The following table will, perhaps, serve to show more clearly the manner in which *c*, *g*, *j*, *q*, *x*, and *z*, are used in Spanish.

ca — is pronounced		kà	cua or qua is pronounced		quà
— que	"	kà	cue or qüe	"	quà
— qui	"	ke	cui or qüi	"	que
co —	"	ko	cuo or quo	"	quo
cu —	"	koo			

ga is pronounced		gà	gua is pronounced		ġwà or wà
gue	"	gà	güe	"	ġwà or wà
gui	"	*gh*e	gui	"	ġwe or we
go	"	go	guo	"	ġwo or wo
gu	"	goo			

ja or xa — is pronounced		HÀ	za — is pronounced		thà
je, xe, or ge	"	HÀ	ze or ce	"	thà
ji, xi, or gi	"	HE	zi or ci	"	the
jo or xo —	"	HO	zo —	"	tho
ju or xu	"	HOO	zu —	"	thoo

Obs. The Spanish language, as spoken in Mexico, differs, in some points, materially from the true Spanish. Thus, *z* and *c*, before *e* and *i*, instead of having the sound of *th*, are generally pronounced like *s*. Among the uneducated classes, *ll* is universally sounded like *y*; thus, *villa* is pronounced vee'-yà. It will be perceived that this is similar to the fashionable pronunciation of the liquid *l* in French. In most countries of South America, the Spanish tongue is spoken in greater purity, though the above-mentioned corruptions prevail, in some parts, to a greater or less extent.

Digitized by Google

SWEDISH.

XXVIII.

1. The vowels *a*, *e*, *i*, *ä*, and *ö*, are similar to the German.

2. *Å* sounds like the English *o*.

3. *O*, at the end of a syllable, is like our *oo*; in other cases, like *o* in *not*.

4. *U* appears to blend the sounds of short *e* and of *oo*, being somewhat similar to *ĕ'-oo*. It has been represented, in the present work, by *eo*; this sound being the nearest to it of any in our language.

5. *Y* is the same as in Danish; or, in other words, is similar to the French *u*.

6. The Swedish consonants are for the most part pronounced like the English, with the exception of *j*, and *g* before *e*, *i*, *ä*, *ö*, and *ü*, which are equivalent to *y* consonant, and of *z*, which sounds like *ts*.

7. *Kj* sounds like the English *ch*; thus, *Kjöping* (written, also, simply *Köping*) is pronounced *chŏp'-ing*.

Digitized by Google

The following Table is intended to exhibit the striking discrepancy in the mode of writing the same geographical names, which occurs in the works of respectable authors. (See *Preface*, page xii., and *Introduction*, page 28.)

Small capitals are used to denote the mode of spelling which occurs in the Gazetteer, and which the authors considered to be the preferable orthography.

An asterisk denotes that the pronunciation of the spelling to which it is appended is different from that of the others. But when a name occurs with two or more different spellings, not marked by an asterisk, it is to be understood that the pronunciation of all these is essentially the same.

If the reader will bear in mind that *oo* in English, *ou* in French, and *u* in Italian and German, have the same sound; that *c* in all the languages of continental Europe is similar to *ss* in English; that *j*, in two-thirds of the European languages, is like our *y*; that *ch* in French, and *sch* in German, is equivalent to our *sh*, and that *j* (and *g* before *e* and *i*) in French is like our *zh*—or *z* in *azure*—and nearly like the German *sch*; a clue will be furnished to many of the perplexities with which geographical spelling and pronunciation so much abound. Some other difficulties are explained in the Table by reference to the Introduction: e. g. *Habana, Havana; Xingu, Chingu.*

(App.) placed after a name, indicates that it is to be found in the Appendix.

ABOOKEER, Aboukîr.
ABOOSHEHR, Abuschehr, Abouchehr. Written also *Bushire* (boo-sheer').
ABOOTIEH, Abootiah, Abutisch, Aboutij, Aboutige, Abutige.
Acheen, ATCHEEN.
Achmouneyn, OSHMOONEYN.
Aichstadt, EICHSTADT.
AKHMYM, Achmim, Ekmim.
ALEM TEJO, ALEM-TEJO.
Amarapoura, UMMERAPOORA.
AMASEREA, Amasreh.
AMOO, Amu, Amou.
AMOOR, Amour, Amur.
AMRETSIR, Amretseer, Umritseer.
ANADEER, Anadir.
Anatolia. See NATOLIA.
ANDUJAR, Anduxar.
ANGORA, *Engoor, *Enguri.
ANZOUAN, Anzouan, *Anjouan.
ARKEEKO, Arkiko.
ARGOON, Argoun, Argun.
ASSWAN, Assouan, Assuan.
ATCHEEN, Acheen.
ATFE, Atfih.
AXOOM, Axum, Axoum.
AYASOOLOOK, Ayasalouk, Ayasaluk.
AZOF, Azoph, Azov.
Badakhshan, BUDUKHSHAN.
Bairout. See BEYROOT.
*BALFUROSH, Balfroosh, Balfrouch.
Baschkire, Bashkeers, (a race of Tartars, dwelling south of the r. Irtish in Siberia.)
BASSORA, Bussora, Basrah, (XIX. 1 Obs.)
BEDOUIN, BEDOWEEN, Beduin.
BEYROOT, Bairout, Beirout, Berut.
BEREZOF, Berezow, Berezov.
BERMUDAS, *Bermoothes. [the Euphrates.)
Bir, Beer, (a small town of Asia Minor, on
BIRMA, Burma.
BORNOO, Bornou.
BRAHMAPOOTRA, *Burrampooter.
BUDUKHSHAN, Badakhshan, (XIX. 1 Obs.)
Burma, BIRMA.
*Burrampooter, BRAHMAPOOTRA.
BURSA, Boursa, Boorsa, *Brusa.
Bushire. See ABOOSHEHR.
CABOOL, Cabul, Caubul, Caboul.
Cachoeira, CAXOEIRA.
CAIRO, *Kahira, *Qahera.
Camanche, COMANCHE, (App.)
CAMBODIA, Cambodja, *Camboge.
CAMPEACHY, Campeche.
CANDAHAR, Kandahar.‡
CANTON, *Quangtong. [mire, Kashmire.
CASHMERE, Cachemîr, Kashmeer, Kache-
CATALONIA, *Catalufia.
CATMANDOO, Khatmandu, Katmandou.
CAXOEIRA, Cachoeira.
Caubul. See CABOOL.
CELLE, Zelle, (XX. 18 and 30.)
Charkow, Kharkow, KHARKOF, Kharkov
Chat-el-Arab, SHATT-EL-ARAB.
Cheboygan, SHEBOYGAN.
CHIENNE, Cheyenne, Shienne, (App.)
Chingu, XINGU, (XXVI. 11.)
COAHUILA, Cohahuila, (App.)
COMANCHE, Camanche, (App.)
CORDOVA, Cordoba, (XXVII. 4.)
CORUNNA, *Corufia.
Courland, KOORLAND, Kurland.
DANTZIC, Danzig.
DARFOOR, Darfur, Darfour, Dar Foor.
DEZFOOL, Dezphoul, Dezfoul, Dezful.
Djidda or Djeeda. See JIDDA.
*DOURO, *Duero.
DOVREFIELD, Daavrefjeld, Dofrafield.
DROHOBICZ, Drohovitsch.
DRONTHEIM, Trondhiem, Trondjem.
DUNKIRK, Dunkerque.
Ebora, EVORA, (XXVII. 4.)
EDINBURGH, Edinborough.
EICHSTADT, Aichstadt.
*ELATMA, Yelatma, Ielatma.
EKATERINBURG, Iekaterinbourg.
ELISABETGRAD, Yelisavetgrad.
ERZROOM, Erzeroum, Erzrum, Ardzroom, Arzerum, Arzeroum.
FERRO, *Hierro.
FIESOLE, *Fesole.
FIJI, Feejee.
FONTARABIA, *Fuenterabia.
GELDERS, Guelders.
GHEEZEH, Gizeh, *Jizeh.
GHENT, Gent, *Gand.
GLOUCESTER, Gloster.
GOOLDSHA, Guldscha, Gouldja, *Kuldsha.
GOTTINGEN, Goettingen, (XX. 8.)
Guelders, GELDERS.
HAARLEM, Haerlem, Harlem.
HAVANA, Habana, (XXVII. 4.)
HAWAII, Owhyhee. [dostan
HINDOSTAN, Hindustan, Hindoostan, *In-
HINDOO, Hindu.
HIMALAYA, *Himmaleh.
Iaroslav, Jaroslaw, YAROSLAF.
Indostan. See HINDOSTAN.
INNSPRUCK, Innsbruck.
IRKOOTSK, Irkoutsk, Irkutsk.
*Iskenderoon, SCANDEROON.
IVIÇA, Ibiza, (XXVII. 4, 5.)
Jakutsk or Iakoutsk. See YAKOUTSK.

---

‡ The cases in which *C* is interchanged with *K* are very numerous, especially in German, Russian, and Asiatic names.

Digitized by Google

Jalisco, Xaliseo, (App.)
Janina, Yanina, Joannina.
Jaroslaw. See Yaroslaf.
Jeddo, Yeddo.
Jesso, Iesso, Yesso, Yeso.
Jeypoor, Jyepoor, Jypoor.
Jidda, Djidda, Djeeda.
Jitomir, Zitomir, Zhitomeer.
Joodpoor, Joudpoor.
Jorullo, Xorullo. [Russia.)
Jug, Yoog, r. (a branch of the Dwina, in
Kabira. See Cairo.
Kalooga, Kalouga, Kaluga.
Kamtchatka, Kamtschatha. (See Note, p.
292.)
Kharkof, Kharkow, Charkow, Kharkov.
Khartoom, Khartum, Khartoum.
Khiva, Kheeva.
Kief, Kiew, Kieff, Kiev.
Kirmanshah, Kirmanshaw.
*Kistna, Krishna.
Klagenfurth, Clagenfurth.
Koahoma, Coshoma.
Koor, Kur, Kour.
Koorland, Kurland, Courland.
Koordistan, Kurdistan, Curdistan.
Koorsk, Koursk, Kursk.
Koorile, Kurile, Kourile.
Kuldsha. See Gooldsha.
Kutaiyeh, Kootaiah, Koutaieh.
La Baca, La Vacca, (App.)
Lancerota, Lanzarota, (XXVII. 5, 18.)
Leipsic, Leipzig.
Leyden, Leiden.
Libadia, Livadia.
Lisle, Lille.
Lintz, Linz.
Livadia, Libadia, (XXI. 11.)
Luckerne, *Luzern.
Maas, Maese, *Meuse.
Maastricht, Maestricht.
Malaren, Mälaren.
Majorca, *Mallorca.
Manchooria, Mantchooria, Mandshuria.
Maranham, Maranhão.
Maravi, Maravee.
Mardeen, Merdin.
Marmora, Marmara.
Marosch, Maros, (XXII. 12.)
Matareeyeh, Mataria, Matareyeh.
*Mathura, Muttra, (XIX. 1 Obs.)
Mekinez, Mequinez, Meknas.
Mergui, Merghi.
Meshed, Meshid, *Mushed.
Mexico, Megico, Mejico, (XXVII. 9 & 17.)
Mineo, Mino.
Moorzook, Mourzouk, Murzuk.
Natolia, *Anatolia, *Anadoli, *Anatoli.
Nekreeny, Nejin, Neschin.
Nizneee, Nijni, Nischnei.
Olivenza, Olivença.
Oorfa, Urfa, Ourfa.
Oormoomea, Urumiya, *Ourmiah, Urmia.
Oostioog, Ustiug, Oustioug.
Otaheite, Tahiti.
Owhyhee, Hawaii.
Oushmoonyn, Achmouneyn.
Ouachita, Washita.
Ouisconsin, Wisconsin.

Oural, Ural.
Ourghendj, Oorghendj, Urghendj, *Ur-
ghenz, Urgantz. See Kheva, Gazetteer.
Petic, Pitic.
Rhine, Rhein, Rhyn.
Roomelia, Roumelia, Rumelia.
Room Elee, Rum Ili, Roum Ili.
Saree, Sari.
Scanderoon, *Iskenderoon.
Schoa, Shoa, Xoa.
*Schonen, Skaone. (XXVIII. 2.)
Shoa, Schoa, Xoa (XXVI. 11), *Shwa.
Sioot, Siout, *Osioot, *Esioot.
Sivas, Sevas.
*Sleswick, Slesvig, *Schleswig.
Siwah, Seewah.
Soodan, Soudan, Sudan.
Soormool, Sourmoul, Surmul, (a small
town of Persia.)
Sooltaneeyeh, Sultanieh, Soultania.
Soorabaya, Surabaya, Sourabaya.
Suez, Sooez, Soueys.
Suabia, Swabia.
Tahiti, Otaheite.
Tabreez, Tabriz, *Tauris.
Tabarkeyeh, Tabarieh.
Tarsoos, Tarsous, Tarsus.
Tchernigof, Czernigow, Tchernigoff
Tibet, Thibet.
*Timbuctoo, Tombuctoo, Tombooctoo,
Tombouctou, *Tenbocto.
Toola, Toula, Tula.
Toorkistan, Turkistan.
Tonkin, Tonquin.
Torzhok, Torschok, Torjok.
Trondjem or Trondhiem, Dronthrim.
Truxillo, Trujillo.
Torneo, Torneå, (XXVIII. 2.)
Tver, Twer.
Ural, Oural.
Urfa. See Oorfa.
Urmiah. See Oormoomea.
Usbeck, Oozbek, Ouzbek.
Viborg, Wiborg.
Vitebsk, Vitepsk, Witebsk.
Volga, Wolga.
Voronezh, Voronege, Voronej, Woro-
nesch, *Voronetz, Woronetz.
Washita, Ouachitta.
Wisconsin, Wiskonsan, Ouisconsin.
Würtemberg, Wirtemberg.
Xalapa, Jalapa.
Xalisco, Jalisco, (App.)
Xeres, Jeres.
Xingu, Chingu, (XXVI. 11.)
Xoa. See Shoa.
Yakootsk, Iakoutsk, Jakutsk, Yakutsk.
Yanina. See Janina.
Yarkund, Yarkund, (XIX. 1 Obs.)
Yaroslaf, Iaroslav, Jaroslaw.
Yeddo, Jeddo.
Yesso, Jesso.
Zahara, Sahara.
Zaragoza, *Saragossa.
Zebu, Cebu, (XXVII. 5 and 18.)
Zelle, Celle, (XX. 18 and 3.)
Zhitomeer, Jitomir, Schitomir, Zytomir,
*Zitomirz.
Zuyder Zee, Zuider Zee.

Digitized by Google

EXPLANATION

OF THE

ABBREVIATIONS, SIGNS, ETC., EMPLOYED IN THIS WORK

Adj	adjective.	Mass.	Massachusetts.
Ala.	Alabama.	M. B.	Malte-Brun.
Anc.	anciently.	Md.	Maryland.
Arab	Arabic.	Me.	Maine.
Ark.	Arkansas.	Mich.	Michigan.
B.	Balbi.	Miss.	Mississippi.
cap.	capital.	Mo.	Missouri.
co.	county.	Mt.	Mount or mountain.
Conn.	Connecticut.	N.	north.
Dan.	Danish.	N. C.	North Carolina.
Del.	Delaware.	N. H.	New Hampshire.
dep.	department.	N. J.	New Jersey.
E.	east.	N. Y.	New York.
E. G.	Edinburgh Gazetteer.	Norw.	Norwegian.
Flem.	Flemish.	Pa.	Pennsylvania.
Fr.	French.	P. C.	Penny Cyclopædia.
ft.	feet.	Pop.	population.
Ga.	Georgia.	Port.	Portuguese.
Ger.	German.	prov.	province.
gov.	government or province.	pron.	pronunciation.
Gr.	Greek.	r.	river.
Hung.	Hungarian.	R. I.	Rhode Island.
i.	island.	Russ.	Russian.
inhab.	inhabitant.	S. C.	South Carolina.
Ill.	Illinois.	Sp.	Spanish.
Ind.	Indiana.	sq. m.	square miles.
Int.	Introduction.	Sw.	Swedish.
Ky.	Kentucky.	t.	town.
La.	Louisiana.	Tenn.	Tennessee.
L.	Lake.	Turk.	Turkish.
Lat.	Latitude.	U. S.	United States.
Lon.	Longitude.	Va.	Virginia.
m.	mile or miles.	Vt.	Vermont.
M.	McCulloch.	W.	west.

1. The vowels *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, marked with a point underneath (ạ or a̤, ẹ or e, &c.) have an obscure sound, similar to short *u*, thus, Mẹrṭọn should be pronounced almost mür'-tün or mür'-t'n. (See Introduction, VIII.)

2. ı with two points underneath sounds like *é*.

Digitized by Google

3. ŏ has a sound similar to the French *eu* or nearly like that of *e* in *her*. It may be anglicized by *e*. (See Introduction, XX., 8.)

4. ŭ is like the French *u*, being intermediate between *ee* and *oo*. (XIX., 5.)

5. A letter when it has a line underneath, or when italicised, is silent; *e. g.* in WALKER, GREENE, ŏb-ŏ*h*.*

6. †D, small capital, in the pronunciation of a name, indicates that its sound is similar to TH in *this*.

7. †G and K, small capitals, indicate the sound of the German *ch* or one similar to it. (VI. and XX., 19.)

8. †H, small capital, has a sound nearly similar to the preceding, but more resembling a strongly aspirated *h*.

9. I (*l* liquid) is to be pronounced like *lli* in *million:* it blends the sounds of *l* and *y* consonant. (XXVII., 12.)

10. M and N, small capitals, are nasal, being similar in sound to *ng*. (XIX., 19.)

11. R, small capital, has the sound of *rr* in *terror*. (XIX., 24.)

12. V, small capital, indicates the sound of the French *eu*. It is pronounced nearly as *u* in *tub* or in *fur*.

13. †W, capital, has a sound similar to our *v*.

14. *Y* and *ey*, at the end of an unaccented sylable, sound like *e* in *me*.

15. *Ai* and *ay* are considered to be equivalent to *a* in *fate*.

16. *Au* and *aw* have the sound of *a* in *fall*.

17. ĕĕ indicates a sound similar to *i* in *pit* or in *spirit*.

18. *Ow*, when the *o* is not marked long (ŏw), is to be pronounced like *ou* in *hour*.

19. *Gh* is sometimes employed in pronunciation for *g* hard.

20. ġ is to be pronounced more softly than simple *g*. (XVII., 13, and XXVII., 10.)

21. ȝ sounds like *z*.

☞ The sounds of the figured vowels are explained at the top of the page, in the body of the work.

OBSERVATIONS.

1. Every letter, or combination of letters, occurring in the *pronunciation* of a word or name, is to be pronounced with its proper English sound; *e. g.*, *ou* is to be sounded as in *our*, *sour*, &c., and not like *oo*, as in *tour*, and some other words of French origin: *g* must be hard, as in *get*, *give*, &c.; *ch*, as in *chill*, *choose*, unless the *h* be marked as silent, in which case *ch* has the sound of *k*.

2. In the pronunciation of foreign European names, care should be taken not to allow ä to fall into the third or broad sound of this vowel—an error to which American and English speakers are very prone—it would be much less a fault, generally speaking, to pronounce it like *a* in *fat*. It should, however, be observed, that *a* preceding the *nasal* N in French, is usually broad, almost like *o* in *not*. (See Int. XIX., 19, 20, and 21.)

A, in some names, appears to have a sound intermediate between ä and ā.

* The ă, in this and similar instances, is employed in order to enable the learner more readily to pronounce the vowel short, as in *not:* were it omitted, thus, ob-ŏ, the inexperienced pupil might be in danger of pronouncing the *o* long, as in *no*, or indistinctly, as we often hear it in *piano*.

† It is intended that the mere English scholar shall pronounce these letters with their proper English sound. (See Introduction, VI.)

Digitized by Google

Thus the *a* in the penultimate syllable of ALABAMA, is somewhat longer than in *fat*, though not so broad as in *far*. It may be remarked that some orthoepists assign such a sound to *a* in certain English words, *e. g.* in *fast*.

3. When *e* and *o* end a syllable in the pronunciation of a word, they are always to be pronounced *distinctly* with their first sound (as in *me* or *no*.)

4. *E* is rarely *figured* when occurring in a syllable with the primary accent (IX.); in other cases *e*, and also the other vowels, are frequently thus marked, in order to guard against their being pronounced indistinctly.

5. *O* marked long (ō), though often employed in English names, in order to show merely that this letter has its first sound, when it occurs in the pronunciation of *foreign* words or names, always indicates that the sound of the vowel is to be *prolonged*. In like manner, ŏ indicates that this letter has a sound like *o*, in *not*, to be pronounced distinctly but very short.

6. The sound of *u* before a vowel, in Spanish words, is usually represented by *w*. Thus *nuevo* is pronounced *nwa'-vo*, which is nearly equivalent to *noo-a'-vo*. In Italian, the *u* before a vowel appears to be sounded more distinctly: accordingly, we have indicated the pronunction of *nuovo*, *duomo*, by *noo-o'-vo*, *doo-o'-mo*. In these cases, however, *noo-o* and *doo-o* are to be pronounced almost in one syllable.

7. When two or more geographical names, with the same spelling, occur in succession, and the pronunciation of the first only is given, it is intended that all shall be pronounced alike.

9. The *pronunciation* of a name is distinguished from the name itself, by its not beginning with a capital. In examples like the following, BRES'-LAU or *bres'-lou*, the latter spelling has reference to pronunciation only, while the former gives the true mode of writing the name and the pronunciation at the same time. Had we written BRESLAU, *bres'-lau* or *bres'-lou*, the same end would have been attained, but at the expense of brevity.

9. The number of syllables in a word or name is indicated by the hyphens; *e. g.* SMYTHE not being divided by a hyphen, is to be pronounced in one syllable; *pane'-ya* in two: the *e*, in such syllables as *pane*, is silent, being only used to render the preceding *a* long, as in *fate*. In some few cases, however, where a name of two or more syllables is necessarily familiar to all, we have not divided it by hyphens, nor indicated the pronunciation in any way; *e. g.*, HENRY, WILLIAM, &c. In Latin names, the accent only has been marked.

10. When the *right* or *left* bank of a river is spoken of, the reader is supposed to be *looking down* the stream, or, in other words, going with the current.

11. It may be remarked, respecting the adjective and appellation of the inhabitants, derived from the names of places (see PREFACE, pages vi. and vii.), that, if the latter has *man* for its termination, in the singular, the plural is often expressed by the adjective; *e. g.*, singular, FRENCHMAN; plural, THE FRENCH: singular, SCOTCHMAN; plural, THE SCOTCH, &c. We sometimes hear also "THE SPANISH," instead of "THE SPANIARDS;" but such expressions are not to be approved.

12. When no date is given, the population of places in this country has reference to the census of 1840; the population of Great Britain to the census of 1841, and that of France to the census of 1836.

13. When, immediately after a geographical name, there occur one or more names beginning with a capital, enclosed in a parenthesis, these are to be understood as different modes of writing the first, but if the word enclosed begins with a small letter, it is merely the pronunciation of the first name.

Digitized by Google

UNIVERSAL

PRONOUNCING GAZETTEER.

Fāte, fâr, fâll, făt; mē, mĕt; pīne or pĭne, pĭn; nō, nŏt; ōō, as in *good*; ou, as in *our*; th, as in *thin*; TH, as in *this*; N, nearly like *ng*.

AA, åå, the name of several small rivers of Europe, in France, the Netherlands, Switzerland, and Germany.

AACHEN. See AIX-LA-CHAPELLE.

AALBORG, ol'-borĝ, a t. of Denmark; cap. of a bishopric of the same name, in Jutland, on the S. side of the extensive arm of the sea called Lymfiord. Lat. 57° 2′ N., Lon. 9° 57′ E. Pop. estimated at about 9,000. (B.)

AAR or AARE, åår, a r. in the N. part of Switzerland, which rises near the E. extremity of the canton of Berne, and, traversing the lakes of Brienz and Thun, passes through the cantons of Soleure and Aargau, and falls into the Rhine, 28 m. E. of Bâle. Length, about 170 m. It becomes navigable at its egress from the lake of Thun.

AARGAU, åår'-gou, (Fr. Argovie, ar`-go`-ve'; Lat. Argo'via), a canton in the N. part of Switzerland, bordering on the Rhine. Area, 505 sq. m. Pop., in 1836, 182,755. (M.)

AARHUUS, or'-hooce, a seaport t. of Denmark, in Jutland; cap. of a bishopric of the same name, on the E. coast. Lat. 56° 9′ 35″ N., Lon. 10° 14′ E. Pop. about 8,000. (B.)

ABAKANSK, å-bå-kånsk', a t. of Siberia, on the Abakan', an affluent of the Yenisei, in the prov. of Kolyvan, remarkable for the ancient tombs discovered in its vicinity, which contain ornaments of silver and gold, and on which are to be seen statues of men from seven to nine feet high, with carved work of an extraordinary character. It appears that this country, at present so imperfectly civilized, was once inhabited by a people acquainted with writing and other arts. (B.) Lat. about 54° N., Lon. 91° 15′ E.

ABANCAY, åb-ån-kī', a t. of Peru, 60 m. W. by S. from Cuzco. Lat. 13° 40′ S., Lon. about 73° W. Pop. about 5,000. (B.)

ABANO, å-bå'-no, a t. of Italy, near Padua, noted for its hot sulphurous baths. Permanent pop. 2,600. (B.)

Digitized by Google

ABASCIA or ABASSIA, ab-ash'-e-ą, a country of Russia, E. of, and bordering on, the Black Sea. Adj. and inhab., ABASCIAN or ABASSIAN, ab-ash'-e-ąn.

ABBEVILLE, åb'-vill', a fortified manufacturing town of France, in the dep. of Somme, on the r. Somme, 25 m. N. W. of Amiens. Lat. 50° 7′ N., Lon. 1° 50′ E. Pop. 13,842. (M.)

AB'-BE-VILLE', a dist. of South Carolina, on the Savannah. Pop. 29,351. Seat of justice, Abbeville.

AB'-ĘR-BROTH'-ŐCK, or AR'-BRÔATH, a seaport t. of Scotland, in Forfarshire, 48 m. N. N. E. of Edinburgh. Lat. 56° 34′ N., Lon. 2° 32′ W. Pop. 7,218.

AB'-ĘR-DEEN', a city of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, consisting of two parts; or, more properly, forming two distinct towns.

OLD ABERDEEN, on the right bank of the Don, was a place of some importance in the 12th century. It has a university called King's College, founded by James IV., in 1494.

NEW ABERDEEN, the cap. of Aberdeenshire, stands on the left bank of the Dee (which forms its harbour), 91 m. N. N. E. of Edinburgh. It has a university named Marischal College, in honour of Earl Marischal, who founded it, in 1593 or 1594. Lat. 57° 9′ N., Lon. 2° 6′ W. Entire population of the burgh, including both towns, 63,268.

AB'-ĘR-DEEN'-SHIRE, a co. in the E. part of Scotland, bordering on the sea. Pop. 192,387.

ABERGAVENNY, ab'-ęr-gà'-ne, a small t. in England, in Monmouthshire, 11 m. W. from Monmouth.

AB'-ĘR-IST'-WITH (with) or ABERYSTWITH, a seaport t. of Wales, Cardiganshire. Lat. 52° 24′ N., Lon. 4° 5′ W. Pop. 4,975.

AB'-ING-DŌN, a t. of England, in Berkshire, on the Thames, 56 m. W. N. W. of London. Pop. 5,585.

ABO, å'-bo, (Sw. ÅBO, ô'-boo), formerly the cap. of Finland, situated on a promontory, between the gulfs of Bothnia and Finland. Pop., formerly, 12,500. (P. C.) Lat. 60° 27′ N., Lon. 22° 17′ E. It was almost utterly destroyed by the dreadful conflagration of 1825, but is now slowly rising from its ruins. (B.)

ABOMEY, ab'-o-mā', a populous t. of Africa, cap. of the kingdom of Dahomey. Lat. about 7° 30′ N., Lon. 1° 45′ E. Pop. 24,000. (B.)

AB-OO-KEER' (Aboukir), a t. of Egypt, with a castle, 13 m. N. E. of Alexandria. Lat. 31° 20′ N., Lon. 30° 7′ E.

ABOOSHEHR, å-boo-shaih'r', (Abuschehr or Aboushehr, also written Bushire, boo-sheer'; and Bender or Bunder Boshavir, bo-shâ-veer',) a seaport t. of Persia, on a peninsula in the Persian Gulf, 10 m. W. S. W. of Shiraz. Lat. 28° 57′ N., Lon. 50° 52′ E. Pop. formerly estimated as high as 12,000, and even 15,000, but now reduced by pestilence war, and other causes, to 1,500. (B.)

AB-OO-TIJH' or ABOOTIJH (written usually Aboutij or Abutige), a t. in Upper Egypt, on the W. bank of the Nile, celebrated for its excellent opium. Lat. 27° 5′ N., Lon. 31° 20′ E.

Digitized by Google

ou, as in *our*; th, as in *thin*; TH, as in *this*; N, nearly like *ng*.

ABRANTES, å-brân/-tĕs, a t. of Portuguese Estremadura, 74 m. N. E. of Lisbon. Pop. 5,000. (B.)

ABROLHOS, å-brole/-yoce dangerous sand-banks and rocks on the coast of Brazil, in about 18° S. Lat., 30° 20′ W. Lon.

ABRUD BA'NYA, ŏb'-rood' bâân/yŏh', a small t. of Transylvania, remarkable for its gold mines. Lat. 46° 28′ N., Lon. 22° 10′ E.

ABRUZZO, å-brool/-so, an extensive territory forming the N. E. portion of the Neapolitan dominions. It is divided into Abruzzo Ultra (ool/-trå) and Abruzzo Citra (chee/-trå), or, *farther* and *nearer* Abruzzo.

ABUSCHEHR. See ABOOSHEHR.

ABUTIGE. See ABOOTIZH.

AB-YS-SIN'-I-Ą, a kingdom of Africa, bounded on the E. by the Red Sea, N. by Sennaar, W. and S. by Sennaar, Kordofan, and barbarous regions; about 770 m. long, and 550 broad. The ranges of mountains, with which it is everywhere intersected, preserve the air cool, and afford a sufficient supply of water. In consequence of this physical structure, Abyssinia is exceedingly fertile, and is exempted, in a great measure, from that sand which dooms so large a portion of Africa to sterility. The chief alimentary plants are, millet, barley, wheat, maize, and teff.* All travellers concur in praising the fine wheaten bread of Abyssinia; but it is eaten only by people of rank. Teff grows on every soil, and affords the bread which is in universal use.

This once powerful kingdom, which during so many ages preserved its independence against the efforts of paganism and the sword of Mahomet, is now a prey to anarchy, and completely dismembered. Among the various kingdoms into which it has been divided, the following are the principal: The kingdom of AMHARA, of TIGRÉ, and of SHOA or SHWA. These will be spoken of in their respective places.—The Abyssinians profess Christianity, but their religion is filled with Judaical observances.—Adj. and inhab., AB-YS-SIN'-I-ĄN.

ACAPULCO, âc-å-pool'-co, a t. of Mexico, on the coast of the Pacific Ocean. Its port is the finest in Mexico, and has few equals in the world. Lat. 16° 50′ N., Lon. 99° 49′ W. Pop. 4,000. (B.)

AC'-CO-MACK', a county of Virginia, on the E. shore of Chesapeake Bay. Pop. 17,096. Seat of justice, Accomack c. h.

ACHEEN. See ATCHEEN.

ACHMIM. See AKHMYM.

ACHMOUNEYN. See OSHMOONEYN.

ACQUI. See AQUI.

ACRA, å'-krą, or AC'-CRĄ, a kingdom on the gold coast of Africa, about 26 m. in length, and from 12 to 20 in breadth.—Also the chief t. of the above kingdom. Lat. 5° 30′ N., Lon. 0° 15′ W. Pop. estimated at 12,000. (B.)

ACRE, å'-k'r or å'k'r, (Turk. and Arab. Ak/kå,) an ancient city and seaport of Palestine, in a pashalic of its own name, on a bay of the

* "The *teff* or *tafo* is a grain smaller than mustard seed, and well tasted Blumenbach thinks that it is the same with the *Poa Abyssinica*." (M. B.)

Digitized by Google

Mediterranean, in a situation rendered unhealthy by the neighbouring marshes. It is small, but very populous and well fortified. This city has been celebrated from remote antiquity. Strabo calls it Akk (Ακη). Another appellation is, St. Jean D'Acre, which it probably acquired from the knights of St. John, so distinguished for their valour against the Mahometans. It is 23 m. N. N. W. of Jerusalem. Lat. 32° 54′ N., Lon. 35° 6′ E. Pop. estimated at near 20,000. (B.)

A-dair′, a co. in the S. central part of Ky., intersected by Green r. Pop. 8,466. Co. t. Columbia.

Adair, a co. in the N. part of Mo., near the border of Iowa.

Adalia, å-dā′-le-å, or Satalia, a seaport and commercial t. of Asiatic Turkey, on the Mediterranean. Lat. 36° 53′ N., Lon. 30° 45′ E. Pop. variously estimated from 8,000 to 30,000. (B.)

Ad′-ams, a co. in the most westerly part of Ill., on the Mississippi r. Pop. 14,476. Co. t. Quincy.

Adams, a co. in the E. part of Ind., a little S. of the Maumee r. Pop. 2,264. Co. t. Decatur.

Adams, a co. in the S. W. part of Miss., on the Mississippi r. Pop. 19,434. Co. t. Natchez.

Adams, a co. in the S. part of Ohio, on the Ohio r. Pop. 13,183. Co. t. West Union.

Adams, a co. in the S. part of Pa., a little W. of the Susquehanna r. and bordering on Md. Pop. 23,044. Co. t. Gettysburg.

Adana, å′-då-nå, a t. of Asiatic Turkey in Caramania, on a river of the same name. Lat. 36° 59′ N., Lon. 35° 6′ E. Pop. estimated by M. Kinneir at near 30,000; but during the heat of summer it is almost deserted. (B.)

Adda, åd′-då, a river of Italy, which runs through the Valtellina into Lake Como, and joins the Po near Cremona.

Ad′-di-son, a co. of Vermont, bordering on Lake Champlain. Pop. 23,583. Co. t. Middlebury.

Adel, å-del′, a territory of Africa, immediately S. E. of Abyssinia. Zeila is the chief town.

Aden, å′-den or å′-den, a seaport t. of Arabia, on a gulf at the N. extremity of the Indian Ocean, to which it gives its name. The pop. of this place, said to have been 30,000 in the 17th century, had become reduced a few years since to about 800 (M.), when it was taken possession of by the British, and made a commercial depot, and a station for the steamers running from Suez to Bombay. It is now represented as being in a very flourishing state, the pop. being estimated at between 10,000 and 20,000. Lat. 12° 45′ N., Lon. about 45° E.

Adige, ad′-e-je, *(It. pron. å′-de-jà; Ger. Etsch; Anc. Ath′esis;) a r. of N. Italy, which rises in the country of the Grisons, on the borders of Tyrol, and flows into the Gulf of Venice, near the mouths of the Po. It is a rapid stream, and navigated with difficulty.

* '———— Like him wayworn
And lost, who by the foaming Adige,
Descending from the Tyrol ———.'
Rogers's *Italy*, Part first, VIII.

Digitized by Google

ADIRBEITZAN. See AZERBAIJAN.

AD'-I-RON'-DACK, a name recently given to a cluster of mountains in N. Y., S. W. of L. Champlain. The highest summit, Mt. Marcy, has an elevation of about 5,460 feet above the sea.

ADLERBERG, ä'-dlĕr-bĕRG or arl'-bĕRG, one of the largest mountains of Suabia, properly a branch of the Tyrolese Alps, which separates Suabia from the Tyrol.

AD'-MI-RAL-TY, a large island on the W. coast of North America. Lat. 58° N., Lon. about 134° W. About 180 m. in circuit.

ADOUR, ăd'-OOR', a r. in the S. W. of France, which rises in the Pyrenees, and runs into the Bay of Biscay near Bayonne.

ADOWAH, ä'-do-wäh or ä'-do-vä, the cap. of Tigré, in Abyssinia, and the place of the greatest trade in all that country. (B.) Pop. 8,000. Lat. 14° 12′ N., Lon. 39° 5′ E.

ADRAMITI, ăd-rä-mee'-te, (Anc. Adramyt'tium), a t. of Natolia, near the E. extremity of a gulf of the same name. Lat. 39° 34′ N., Lon. 26° 50′ E.

ADRIA, ä'-dre-ä (Anc. Had'ria or At'ria), a t. of Italy, 30 m. S. S. W. of Venice. It was an important commercial city, and a station for the Roman fleet under the emperors, but is now greatly reduced, and, in consequence of the sea having receded, is situated about 20 m. inland. Lat. 45° 3′ N., Lon. 12° 4′ E. Pop. 10,000. (B.)

ADRIANOPLE, ad'-dre-an-o'-p'l, (Anc. Adrianop'olis, *i. e.* the "city of Adrian;" Turk. Ed'rẹn-ĕh'), the second city of European Turkey on the Maritza, in a rich plain, 135 m. N. W. of Constantinople. It was the seat of the Turkish dominion in Europe from the year 1366 to 1453, when the residence of the Sultans was transferred to Constantinople. Adrianople is the residence of a grand mollah and of a Greek archbishop. It contains some interesting Roman antiquities and several remarkable Moslem buildings, among which may be mentioned the mosque of Selim II., regarded as the most magnificent edifice of the kind that has ever been erected. Its dome is said to be even higher than that of St. Sophia's, at Constantinople. Pop. estimated by Balbi at 100,000. Lat. 41° 41′ N., Lon. 26° 40′ E.

AD'-RI-AT'-IC SEA, or GULF OF VENICE, (Anc. Mare Adriat'icum, or Mare Su'perum,) a great arm of the Mediterranean, extending in a N. W. direction between the coasts of Italy on the W., left, and Albania and Illyria on the right. It lies between 39° 40′ and 45° 50′ N. Lat., and 12° 10′ and 19° 40′ E. Lon. Length about 500 m.; greatest breadth 130 m. The Adriatic derives its name from the once important seaport t. of Adria.

Æ-GE'-AN SEA is that portion of the Mediterranean which lies between Asia Minor and Greece.

ÆRÖE, ä'-rö-ẹ, a Danish island S. of Funen, about 14 m. long, with an area of 32 sq. m., and above 7000 inhab. (P. C.)

ÆT'-NA, or ET'NA, a celebrated volcanic mountain of Sicily, situated near the S. E. coast. Height 10,873 feet. Lat. 37° 37′ N., Lon. 15° 5′ E.

Digitized by Google

Fāte, fâr, fâll, făt; mē, mĕt; pīne or pine, pĭn; nō, nŏt; ŏŏ, as in *good*;

Afghanistan, ăf-găn'-is-tăn', called also the Kingdom of Cabool, a kingdom of S. Asia, between 28° and 36° N. Lat., and 59° and 72° E. Lon. Bounded on the N. by Toorkistan, E. by the kingdom of Lahore, S. by Beloochistan, and W. by Persia. Its actual limits, however, are very uncertain. The area is estimated by Balbi at near 150,000 sq. m.: the pop. at 4,200,000. A large portion of the country is mountainous, or consists of high table land. In character the Afghans resemble the Arabs; they are hospitable, brave, rapacious, and revengeful. Mahometanism is the prevailing religion. Cabool is the capital.—Adj. and inhab. Afghan, af-ghăn', or Af-ghaun'.

Afium-Kara-hissar. See Kara-hissar.

Afragola, ăf-rä-go'-lä, a t. of Naples, 5 m. N. E. of the capital, remarkable for its manufacture of hats. Pop. estimated at 13,000. (B.)

Af'-ri-cȧ, one of the five grand divisions of the globe; bounded on the W. by the Atlantic, N. by the Mediterranean, E. by the Red Sea and Indian Ocean, while its S. touches the great Southern Ocean. Its most northern point, Ras el Kroon, or "Cape Horn," is in about 37° 21′ N. Lat.; its most southern, Cape Agulhas (ä-gool'-yäs), or Cape Needles, is about 34° 50′ S. Lat. The distance between these two points is nearly 5,000 m. Cape Guardafui, in Lon. 51° 22′ E., is the most eastern point of Africa; and Cape Verde, in Lon. 17° 32′ W., the most western. The distance between these capes is above 4,500 m. It contains an area of about 11,650,000 sq. m. (Hassel.) On the whole, Africa seems to be less liberally supplied with moisture than either of the other great divisions of the globe. But while in some parts it has immense tracts of burning desert, in others it is marshy and flooded with water. In those regions which are exempt from these extremes, animal and vegetable life appear in remarkable variety and luxuriance. Of the central portion of this continent, little or nothing is known. —Adj. and inhab. Af'-ric-ȧn.

Agde, ägd (Anc. Agatha), a t. of France, in the dep. of Herault, 28 m. S. W. of Montpellier. Lat. 43° 19′ N., Lon. 3° 28′ E. Pop. 7,200.

Agen, ä'-zhăn'* (Anc. Agin'num), a t. of France; cap. of the dep. of Lot and Garonne, on the river Garonne, 75 m. S. E. of Bordeaux. Lat. 44° 12′ N., Lon. 0° 37′ E. Pop. 12.000. (B.)

Aggershuus, ăg'-gers-hoos', a dist. in the S. part of Norway. Christiana is the capital.

Agnone, ăn-yo'-nä, a t. of Naples, celebrated for its copper manufactures, which are considered the best in the kingdom. Lat. 41° 44′ N., Lon. 14° 20′ E. Pop. about 7,000. (B.)

Agosta, ä-gos'-tä, or Augus'-ta, a fortified seaport t. of Sicily, on the E. coast, 12 m. N. of Syracuse. Lat. 37° 14′ N., Lon. 15° 24′ E. Pop. estimated at 10,000. (B.)

Agra, ä'-grȧ, an extensive prov. of Hindostan, bounded on the N. by

---

* This is a rare exception in which *en*, *not* preceded by *i*, has the sound of the French *in*. (See Int. XIX, 20 and 21.)

Digitized by Google

the province of Delhi, S. by Malwah, E. by Oude and Allahabad, and W. by Ajmeer, being about 250 m. in length and 180 in breadth. It lies between 25° 35′ and 28° 18′ N. Lat.

AGRA, called also AK-BAR-Ą-BÂD/, the cap. of the above prov., and formerly the imperial seat of the Mogul government. Three miles from this city is a superb mausoleum, probably the finest in the world, built by Shah Jehan, as the cemetery of his favourite wife. It is kept in excellent order by the British government, together with its beautiful garden of trees and flowering shrubs. The town itself is in a ruinous state. Lat. 27° 12′ N., Lon. 78° 5′ E.

AGRAM, ŏg/-rŏm`, an important t. of Croatia, on the r. Save. It is the residence of the *ban* or viceroy of Croatia, and has an academy, which may be regarded as a sort of university. Lat. 45° 50′ N., Lon. 16° E. Pop., including that of its environs, 17,000. (B.)

AHANTA, ą-hân/tą, a kingdom on the Gold Coast of Africa, extending from Ancobra to the Chama; bounded on the W. by Apollonia, and on the E. by the Fantee territories. It is the richest, and in every respect, the most improved district on this coast. (E. G.) It is now, like the whole of the Gold Coast, subject to the kingdom of Ashantee.

AHMEDABAD, ą`-med-ą-bąd/, an ancient city and fortress of Hindostan, in the prov. of Guzerat. Lat. about 23° N., Lon. 72° 40′ E. Estimated pop. 100,000. (P. C.)

AH`-MED-NUG/-GUR, a strongly fortified city of Hindostan, in the prov. of Aurungabad. Lat. 19° 5′ N., Lon. 74° 50′ E. Pop. about 20,000, exclusive of the garrison. (M.)

AJACCIO, ą-yăch/-cho, or AJAZZO, ą-yăt/-so, the chief t. of Corsica, remarkable for having been the birth place of Napoleon. Lat 41° 55 N., Lon. 8° 44′ E. Pop. 9,000. (B.)

AICHSTADT. See EICHSTADT.

AJAN, ą-jăn/ or ą-zhăn/, the name of the E. coast of Africa from Cape Guardafui to Magadoxa.

AIN, ăN, a small r. in the S. E. part of France, which flows into the Rhone.

AIN, a dep. in the S. E. part of France, bordering on Savoy and Switzerland. Pop. 346,188. (B.) Capital, Bourg.

AINTAB, ine`-tăb/, a flourishing and well built t. of Syria, 60 m. N. of Aleppo. Pop. about 20,000. (B.)

AISNE, ăne, a r. in the N. of France, which flows into the Oise.

AISNE, a dep. in the N. of France, intersected by the above river. Pop. 527,095. (B.) Capital, Laon.

AIX, aix, (Anc. A/quæ Sex/tiæ, named from C. Sextius Calvinus, a Roman proconsul, by whom it was founded, 123 B. C.,) a handsome archiepiscopal city of France, formerly cap. of Provence, now in the dep. of the mouths of the Rhone, 17 m. N. of Marseilles. It has an *académie universitaire*, a public library of 80,000 volumes, and other literary institutions. The name of *Aix* is a corruption of the Latin *Aquæ*, which was given to the place on account of its warm medicinal springs. Lat. 43° 32′ N., Lon. 5° 27′ E. Pop. 23,000. (B.)

Digitized by Google

Fāte, fâr, fall, fat; mḕ, mĕt; pine or pine, pĭn; nō, nŏt; ōō, as in *good*;

Aix, a small t. of Savoy, celebrated for its warm baths, 12 m. N. of Chambéry. Lat. 45° 40′ N., Lon. 5° 48′ E. Pop. about 2,000.

Aix la Chapelle, aix là shà'-pell′, (the *Aachen*, âh′-kẹn, of the Germans, and *Aquisgranum* of the ancient Romans,) a t. of the Prussian states, in the grand duchy of the Lower Rhine. It was the second cap. of the empire of Charlemagne, and its name is derived from his having built a chapel there, which was frequently resorted to for his own devotions. Its baths, seven in number, are much celebrated. It now belongs to Prussia. Distant 25 m. N. E. of Liege. Lat. 50° 47′ N., Lon. 6° 5′ E. Pop. 37,000. (B.)

Akerman, â′-kẹr-măn`, a t. and fortress of European Russia, on the Black Sea, at the mouth of the Dniester, important on account of its port, its commerce, and extensive salt works. Lat. 46° 12′ N., Lon. 30° 23′ E. Pop. estimated at 13,000. (P. C.)

Akhissar, âk`-his-sar′, (*i. e.* "white castle,") a t. of Asiatic Turkey, on the site of the ancient Thyati'ra. Lat. 38° 50′ N., Lon. 27° 55 E. Pop. estimated at 5,000. (M.)

Akhmym or Ekhmim, ak`-meem′, (Anc. Chem′mis and Panop′olis,) a t. of Upper Egypt, on the E. bank of the Nile. Lat. 26° 40′ N., Lon. 31° 50′ E. Pop. about 10,000. (B.)

Akshehr, âk`-shaih'r′, (*i. e.* "white city,") an archiepiscopal t. of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, situated on the eastern base of the mountain Akshehr, from which the waters descend so as to form a rivulet in almost every street. From this town are exported to Smyrna, fine carpets, wool, wax, gum tragacanth, and galls. Lat. about 38° 20′ N., Lon. 31° 40′ E. Kinneir estimates the number of houses at 15,000. (B.)

Al`-a-bam′-a,* one of the U. S., between 30° 10′ and 35° N. Lat., and 85° and 88° 30′ W. Lon.; bounded on the N. by Tennessee, E. by Georgia, S. by Florida, and the Gulf of Mexico, and W. by Mississippi; and divided into 50 counties.† Length from N. to S. about 330 m.; greatest breadth from E. to W. about 300 m. Area estimated at above 51,000 sq. m. Pop. 590,756, of whom 335,185 are whites, 2,039 free coloured persons, and 253,532 slaves. Alabama was admitted into the Union in 1819. Montgomery is the seat of government.

Alabama, a r. in Ala. formed by the union of the Coosa and Tallapoosa, and, flowing S. S. W., unites with the Tombigbee, to form the Mobile r.

Al-ach′-u-a, a co. in the N. eastern part of Florida, bordering on the Gulf of Mexico. Pop. 2,282. Co. t. Newnansville.

Aland, â′-land, (Sw. Åland, o′-land,) an island of the Baltic, belonging to Russia, situated near the point of meeting of the Gulfs of Both-

* See Observation 2, pages 51 and 52.

† Autauga, Baldwin, Barbour, Benton, Bibb, Blount, Butler, Chambers, Cherokee, Clair, St., Clarke, Coffee, Conecuh, Coosa, Covington, Dale, Dallas, De Kalb, Fayette, Franklin, Greene, Henry, Jackson, Jefferson, Lauderdale, Lawrence, Limestone, Lowndes, Macon, Madison, Marengo, Marion, Marshall, Mobile, Monroe, Montgomery, Morgan, Perry, Pickens, Pike, Randolph, Russell, Shelby Sumter, Talladega, Tallapoosa, Tuscaloosa, Walker, Washington, Wilcox.

Digitized by Google

nia and Finland, intersected by the parallel of 60° 20′ N. Lat., and the 20th meridian of E. Lon. It is 35 m. long and 23 m. broad, and contains about 9,000 inhabitants. (M.)

ALAIS, å'-lä', a t. of France, in the dep. of Gard. It is about 40 m. N. of Montpellier. Pop. 13,000. (B.) Lat. 44° 8′ N., Lon. 4° 5′ E.

ALASHEHR, å'-lå-shaih'r', (Anc. Philadelphi'a: See ALEXANDRIA—*note*,) an important trading t. of Asiatic Turkey, on one of the principal roads to Smyrna, from which it is distant 85 m. E. Lat. 38° 25′ N., Lon. about 28° 40′ E. Pop. estimated at from 15,000 to 18,000. (M.)

ALBA, ål'-bå, a t. of Italy in Piedmont, on the Tanaro r., 32 m. S. S. E. of Turin. Pop. 7,000. (M.)

ALBACETE, ål-bå-thà'-tà, a t. of Spain, in Murcia, remarkable as giving name to a canal in its vicinity. Lat. about 39° N., Lon. 1° 55′ W. Pop. 9,000. (B.)

ALBA JULIA. See KARLSBURG.

AL-BA'-NI-Ą,* (pronounced ål-bå-nee'å by the modern Greeks; Turk. Arnåoodlik or Arnaootleek,) a prov. of European Turkey, extending along the coast of the Adriatic and Ionian Sea. The limits of this country are not well defined; it appears, however, to extend from about 39° to 43° N. Lat. A chain of mountains near the 21st degree of E. Lon. may be considered to form its eastern boundary. It is 130 m. in length, and from 70 to 90 in breadth.—Adj. and inhab., AL-BA'-NI-ĄN and AL'BANESE'. (Turk. Arnaoot, AR'-nå-oot'.)

ALBANO, ål-bå'-no, a t. of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, resorted to on pleasure excursions by the inhabitants of Rome in spring and harvest. It is 14 m. S. S. E. of Rome. Pop. 4,200. (M.)

ALBAN'S (ST.), aul'-bąnz, a small t. of Hertfordshire, England, 20 m. N. N. W. of London. It derives its name from a magnificent monastery founded by Offa, in the eighth century, in honour of St. Alban, reputed the first British martyr. He is said to have suffered in the time of Diocletian, and to be entombed within the church.

ALBANY, aul'-bą-ne, a co. in the E. part of N. Y., bordering on the Hudson r. Entire population 68,593.

ALBANY, the cap. of the above co., and of the state of New York, on the W. bank of the Hudson, 160 m. N. of the city of N. York, is, in point of population, trade, and wealth, the second city in the state. It is finely situated for commerce, at the head of sloop navigation on the Hudson, and communicates by canals with L. Erie, L. Ontario, and L. Champlain. It is also connected by railroads with Utica, Rochester, and Buffalo, and with the principal towns of Massachusetts. Steamboats are constantly passing between Albany and New York. The first settlement of this city was made about the year 1612. Lat. 42° 39′ N., Lon. 73° 44′ 49″ W. Pop. 33,721.

ALBANY, a r. of North America, which falls into James's Bay, near 52° N. Lat., and 83° W. Lon. This river has communication with a

* See Int. XI.

Digitized by Google

vast chain of small lakes lying in a S. W. direction, to the south end of L. Winnipeg. There is a fort of the same name on the river near its mouth.

ALʼ-BE-MARLE/, a co. of Virginia, near the centre of the state. Pop. 22,924. Co. t. Charlottesville.

ALBEMARLE SOUND, on the coast of N. Carolina, in the N. E. part of the state; about 60 m. long, and from 4 to 15 wide.

ALBUQUERQUE, âl-boo-kĕr/-kà, a t. of Estremadura, Spain. Lat. 39° 12′ N., Lon. 6° 48′ W. Pop. 5,500. (M.)

ALʼ-BY or ALBI (Fr. pronunciation, âlʼ-be/,) an archiepiscopal t. of France; cap. of the dep. of Tarn, on the r. Tarn; is 44 m. N. E. of Toulouse. Lat. 43° 55′ N., Lon. 2° 10′ E. Pop. 11,800. (B.)

ALCALA DE HENARES, âl-cà-lâ/-dà-ĕn-â/-rès, a t. of New Castile, Spain, 15 m. E. of Madrid, remarkable for its university, founded in 1499, by Cardinal Ximenes, which was formerly, after Salamanca, the seminary of the greatest repute throughout Spain. This town was the birth-place of Cervantes. Lat. 40° 27′ N., Lon. 3° 25′ W. Pop. 5,000. (B.)

ALCALA LA REAL, âl-cà-lâ/-là-rà-âl/, a t. of Andalusia, Spain, 30 m. S. W. of Jaen. Lat. 37° 33′ N., Lon. 4° 14′ W. Pop. 4,374. (M.)

ALCAMO, âl/-cà-mo, a t. of Sicily, 25 m. S. W. of Palermo. Pop. about 12,000. (B.)

ALCAÑIZ, âl-cân-yeethʼ, a t. of Arragon, Spain, on the river Guadalupe. Lat. 41° 10′ N., Lon. 0° 11′ W. Pop. 5,000. (B.)

ALCANTARA, âl-cânʼ-tà-rà, a t. of Estremadura, Spain, remarkable for a bridge over the Tagus, erected in the time of the emperor Trajan. Lat. 39° 40′ N., Lon. 6° 43′ W. Pop. 3,000. (B.)

ALCKMAER. See ALKMAAR.

AL-COʼ-NA (Negwegon), a co. in the E. N. E. part of Mich., bordering on L. Huron.

ALCOY, âl-coʼ-e, a t. of Valencia, Spain, with flourishing manufactures, 20 m. N. of Alicante. Pop. estimated at 18,000. (B.)

ALDERNEY, aulʼ-dęr-ne, an island in the English channel, belonging to Great Britain, about 10 m. in circuit, and 18 m. N. E. of Guernsey. Pop. 1,030.

ALEM-TEJO, à-lĕng-tâ/-zho, or ALENTEJO, (*i. e.* "beyond the Tagus,") the largest of the provinces of Portugal; bounded on the N. by Estremadura and Beira, on the E. by the Spanish frontier, on the S. by Algarve, and on the W. by the Atlantic. It is about 150 m. in length, and nearly the same in breadth.

ALENÇON, al-enʼ-sọn,* (Fr. pronunciation, âʼ-lânʼ-sôNʼ,) a manufacturing t. of France; cap. of the dep. of Orne; 110 m. S. W. of Paris. Lat. 48° 25′ N., Lon. 0° 5′ E. Pop. 14,000. (B.)

* This name, so celebrated in the history of England and of France, appears to have become thoroughly anglicized. Shakspeare and Southey always accentuate it on the penultima, as here given.

Digitized by Google

AL-EP'-PO, (Arab. Hă'-leb or Hă'-lep; Anc. Bercœ'a;—not the Bercea mentioned in the New Testament: this was in Macedonia—its modern name is KARA VERIA, kă'-rà ver-ee'-ą.) A city of Syria, and cap. of a pashalic of the same name. It was a few years since the third city of the Ottoman empire, yielding only to Constantinople and Cairo; but more than one-half of it was laid in ruins by the earthquake of 1822. Previously to this dreadful catastrophe, its commerce had raised it to the first rank among Asiatic cities, and procured for it the name of the *modern Palmyra*. Its population, together with that of its immediate environs, before 1822, is estimated by Balbi to have been near 200,000. Lat. 36° 11′ N., Lon. 37° 10′ E.—Adj. and inhab. ALEPPINE, al-ep-peen'. (Arab. Hă'-lĕb-ee.)

ALESSANDRIA, ăl-es-săn'-dre-ă, a t. and, formerly, important fortress of the Sardinian states; cap. of a prov. of the same name on the Tanaro, in Upper Italy, 48 m. S. W. of Milan. Lat. 44° 55′ N., Lon. 8° 36′ E. Pop. 36,000. (M.)

ALEUTIAN (ă-lu'-shee-ąn), or ALEU'TAN ISLANDS, an insular chain in the North Pacific, stretching from the peninsula of Kamtchatka, in Asia, to Cape Alaska, in N. America, belonging to the Russian government of Irkootsk. They are about forty in number, and contain among them several volcanoes. In 1795 a volcanic island rose from the sea, which in 1807 was found to be enlarged to about 20 m. in circuit, and the lava was then flowing down its sides. *Aleutian* is derived from the Russian word *aleut* (or *aleoot*), signifying a "bold rock." (P. C.)

AL-EX-AN-DRET'-TĄ (called by the Turks Is-ken-dĕr-oon' or Scandĕr-oon'), a seaport of Syria, on the Gulf of Scanderoon, 30 m. N. of Antioch. Its road is the only one in Syria which affords good anchorage. The air of the place is very insalubrious, so that it is never exempt from pestilential fevers. Lat. 36° 36′ N., Lon. 36° 10′ E.

AL-EX-AN'-DRĮ-A, a co. of Va. Pop. 9,967. See COLUMBIA, DISTRICT OF.

ALEXANDRIA, a city and port of entry; cap. of the above co., on the Potomac, 7 m. S. of Washington. It has a commodious harbour, sufficiently deep for the largest ships. Lat. 38° 49′ N., Lon. 77° 4′ W. Pop. 8,459.

ALEXANDRIA, (Anc. Alexandrī'a;* called Is-kăn-dĕr-ee'-yĕh by the Arabs and Turks,) a large and celebrated city; the ancient capital of Egypt; founded by Alexander the Great, in the year 332 B. C. It is situated at the W. extremity of the Egyptian coast, on the borders of the desert, upon a neck of land between the Mediterranean and L. Mareotis. It was once the centre of science as well as of commerce. Its library, founded by Ptolemy Philadelphus, surpassed all others of which antiquity could boast. Even after its subjection to the Roman

* The accent should be placed upon the penultima of ALEXANDRIA whenever the ancient city is referred to. This accentuation is supported not only by the best authorities of the present day, but by the ancient Greek spelling, Αλεξανδρεια (Alexandria). The same may be said of the ancient name of Philadelphia, which was written by the Greeks Φιλαδελφεια (Philadelpheia).

Digitized by Google

empire, Alexandria scarcely lost any of its splendour. It was considered second only to Rome, and still engrossed, as it had done before, the trade of India: goods being brought up the Red Sea, landed at Berenice, and carried across to the Nile, were conveyed down the river and through a canal to the city. After it was reduced by Omar, in 640, and subjected to the Saracen yoke, the caliphs transferred the seat of government to Cairo, and Alexandria was no longer the capital even of Egypt. The discovery of the Cape of Good Hope, by turning the commerce of India into a different channel, completed its downfall. Lat. 31° 13′ N., Lon. 29° 55′ E. Pop. above 25,000. (B.)—Adj. and inhab. ALEXAN'DRIAN. (Arab. Skân-der-â'-nee.)

ALGARVE, âl-gar'-vâ, or AL-GAR'-Ē-Ą, once an independent kingdom, now the most southern province of Portugal; bounded on the W. and S. by the Atlantic, E. by Andalusia, N. by Alem-Tejo. Length, 85 m.; greatest breadth, about 30 m.

ALGERIA. See ALGIERS.

ALG-EZ-I'-RĄS or ALGEOIRAS, (Sp. pron. âl-hâ-thee'-râs,) a town of Andalusia, Spain, on the Gulf of Gibraltar. Lat. 36° 8′ N., Lon. 5° 26′ W. Pop. about 9,900. (P. C.)

ALGIERS, âl-jeerz', or AL-GE'-RĮ-Ą (Arab. Al-Jĕz-air,) a territory of northern Africa, forming one of the principal of the Barbary States, between 34° and 37° 7′ N. Lat., and 8° 40′ E. and 2° W. Lon.; bounded on the N. by the Mediterranean, E. by Tunis, S. by the Atlas, which separates it from the Beled-ool-Jereed, or Country of Dates, and on the W. by Morocco, from which it is divided by the desert of Angrab. It comprehends the greater part of the Numidia and Mauritania Tingitana of the ancients. In the sixteenth century, the celebrated corsair, Barbarossa, took possession of Algiers, and became its ruler. The utmost efforts of the emperor, Charles V., proved abortive against the power thus founded; and Algiers, under enterprising chiefs, became a great naval state, which continued for three centuries the terror of Christendom. More recently, however, from a want of intelligence in the rulers, and from not sharing in the rapid improvements of the European states, she had lost much of her relative importance and power; and finally, in the year 1830, was conquered by the French army, under Marshal Bourmont, and subjected to the dominion of France.—Adj. and inhab. ALGERINE, âl-jẹr-een'.

ALGIERS, a celebrated city, and cap. of the country of the same name, is situated on the coast of the Mediterranean, upon the declivity of a hill, on which the houses rise gradually in the form of an amphitheatre, and terminate nearly in a point at the summit. It is not above a mile and a half in circuit. The largest street is said to be 1200 paces long, and not more than 12 feet wide. The population, previous to the French conquest, had been variously estimated, from 80,000 to 200,000, and even 300,000; but it is probable that even the first estimate was much beyond the truth. According to a census taken by the French in 1833, the whole number of inhabitants, exclusive of the garrison, amounted only to 23,753. (B.) Lat. 36° 49′ N., Lon. 3° 25′ E.

Digitized by Google

ALHAMA, ål-hȧ/-mȧ, a t. of Spain, in Andalusia, 25 m. S. W. of Granada, celebrated for its baths. Pop. 6,300. (B.)

ALICANTE, ål-e-can/-tȧ, or AL`-I-CANT/, a seaport and commercial t. of Spain, in Valencia, with a strong citadel. It is 78 m. S. of Valencia. Lat. 38° 20′ N., Lon. 0° 28′ W. Pop. 25,000. (B.)

ALICATA, ȧ-le-kȧ/-tȧ, a fortified t. on the S. coast of Sicily, 20 m. E. S. E. of Girgenti. Lat. 37° 5′ N., Lon. 13° 55′ E. Pop. 13,465. (M.)

ALKMAAR, ålk-mar/, a well-built and strongly fortified t. of Holland, 20 m. N. N. W. of Amsterdam. Lat. 52° 38′ N., Lon. 4° 45′ E. Pop. about 9,000. (B.)

ALLAHABAD, ål`-lą-hą-bȧd/, (*i. e.* "city of God,") an ancient city of Hindostan; cap. of a prov. of the same name. At the distance of about two miles from the town, is situated, at the junction of the rivers Ganges and Jumna, the celebrated fortress of Allahabad, founded by the emperor Akbar, in the year 1583, one of the most esteemed places of Hindoo worship and ablution. Every summer multitudes of pilgrims resort thither from all parts of India, and, encamping on the sands between the two rivers, perform their purifications and other ceremonies for nearly two months. This fortress stands in Lat. 25° 27′ N., Lon. 81° 50′ E., being, by the course of the Ganges, 820 m. from the sea. Pop. 20,000. (B.)

ALLE, ål/-lęh, a r. of Prussia, which flows into the Pregel, about 30 m. E. of Königsberg.

AL`-LE-GHA/-NY* MOUNTAINS, a chain of mountains, stretching from Maine to the N. part of Georgia. In New England they are less than 100 m. from the Atlantic coast, but gradually diverge as they advance southward, so that near their southern extremity, they are more than 300 m. from the sea. They divide the waters which flow into the Atlantic from those that flow into the Mississippi. Some writers on geography describe the Alleghany mountains as commencing in Georgia and terminating at the Hudson. But there appears to be no sufficient reason why the Green Mountains of Vermont, and White Mountains of New Hampshire, should not be included under the same general appellation with the rest of this chain. They are also sometimes called the AP`-PA-LA/-CHI-AN MOUNTAINS.

ALLEGHANY, a r. which rises in Pa., and after making a circuit into N. Y., returns again into Pa., and, uniting with the Monongahela at Pittsburg, forms the Ohio.

ALLEGHANY, a co. in the W. part of Pa., surrounding the mouth of the Alleghany r. Pop. 81,235. Co. t. Pittsburg.

ALLEGHANY, a co. in the S. W. part of N. Y., bordering on Pa. Pop. 40,975. Co. t. Angelica.

* We regret to perceive that it is becoming customary, even in works of a respectable character, to write this name *Alleghany*. It is difficult to conceive of any sufficient motive for departing from the ordinary spelling, which gives the true pronunciation, in order to adopt another, which contradicts the pronunciation. We are compelled, therefore, to place this in the list of *retrograde* innovations.

Digitized by Google

Fāte, făr, fâll, făt; mē, mĕt; pine or pīne, pĭn; nō, nŏt; o͝o as in *good*,

ALLEGHANY, a co. forming the W. extremity of Maryland. Pop. 15,690. Co. t. Cumberland.

ALLEGHANY, a co. in the central part of Virginia, near the source of James r. Pop. 2,749. Co. t. Covington.

AL/-LĔN, a co. in the S. part of Kentucky, bordering on Tennessee, a little W. of the Cumberland r. Pop. 7,329. Co. t. Scottsville.

ALLEN, a co. in the W. N. W. part of Ohio, on the Miami Canal. Pop. 9,079. Co. t. Lima.

ALLEN, a co. in the N. E. part of Indiana, intersected by the Maumee r. Pop. 5,942. Co. t. Fort Wayne.

ALLIER, ål`-le`-ā/, a r. of France, flowing into the Loire, 3 m. below Nevers.

ALLIER, a dep. in the E. central part of France, intersected by the above r. Pop. 309,270. (B.) Capital, Moulins.

AL/-LO-Ą, a seaport of Scotland, in Clackmannan co., on the N. bank of the Forth, 27 m. W. N. W. of Edinburgh. The harbour is safe and commodious. Lat. 56° 7′ N., Lon. 3° 46′ W. Pop. 5,434.

ALMADEN, ål-mā-den/, a t. of Spain, in New Castile, 55 m. N. of Cordova. Its mines of quicksilver are regarded as the richest in Europe. Pop. about 10,000. The mines of Almaden have been long known, and are supposed to have been wrought by the Romans; a few years ago they yielded, annually, about 22,000 quintals of mercury. (B.)

ALMANSA, ål-mān/-sā, a t. of Spain, 60 m. S. W. of Valencia. Pop. 5,000. (M.)

ALMEIDA, ål-mā/e-dā, one of the strongest fortresses in Portugal, situated in the prov. of Beira, on the Spanish frontier. Lat. 40° 37′ N., Lon. 6° 52′ W. Pop. 1,150. (P. C.)

ALMERIA, ål-mā-ree/-ā, a rich maritime t. of Spain, in the prov. of Granada, near the mouth of the r. Almeria, 77 m. S. E. of Granada, with a good harbour. Lat. 36° 44′ N., Lon. 2° 31′ W. Pop. 19,000. (B.)

ALMUNECAR, ål-moo-nā-cär/, a small seaport t. of Spain, with a good harbour and a castle, 38 m. S. of Granada. Lat. 36° 42′ N., Lon. 3° 47′ W.

ALNWICK or ALNEWICK, an/-nik, a t. of England, in the co. of Northumberland, 32 m. N. by W. of Newcastle. At the N. entrance of the town stands Alnwick Castle, a magnificent mansion, belonging to the duke of Northumberland. The original building is supposed to have been a stronghold in the time of the Romans. Lat. 55° 25′ N., Lon. 1° 42′ W. Pop. 4,945.

AL-PE/-NĄ (Anamickee), a co. in the N. E. part of Mich., bordering on L. Huron.

ALPS, ålps, mountains of Europe, which divide Italy from France, Switzerland, and Germany. Their general form resembles that of a crescent. Beginning near the mouth of the Var, on the Gulf of Genoa, they terminate, after many windings, near the Gulf of Trieste, on the Adriatic. The highest summit is Mount Blanc. (See BLANC, MOUNT.)

ALPS, LOWER, (Fr. Basses-Alpes, bâss ålp,) a dep. near the S. E.

Digitized by Google

extremity of France, bordering on Italy. Pop. 159,045. (B.) Capital, Digne.

ALPS, UPPER, (Fr. Hautes-Alpes, ote zålp,) a dep. in the S. E. part of France, N of, and bordering on the preceding. Pop. 131,162. (B.) Capital, Gap.

ALSACE, ål'-sâss', a former prov. of France, now divided into the deps. of Upper and Lower Rhine.

ALS, åls, usually, though improperly, written ALSEN, ål'-sẹn, a fertile island in the Baltic, lying between Fünen and the E. coast of Sleswick. It is about 20 m. long and 8 broad. Pop. about 15,000. (P. C.)

ALTAI ål-tå'-e or ål-ti', mountains of Asia, which commence near the sea of Aral, and terminate at East Cape, on the Pacific Ocean, in the 170th degree of W. Long. They traverse, under different names, an extent of near 5,000 miles. The highest part of the chain is computed at 11,512 feet (1,800 toises) above the level of the sea. (B.)

ALTAMAHA, aul'-tạ-mạ-hau', a r. of Georgia, formed by the union of the Oconee and Ocmulgee. It runs S. E., and empties into the sea about 60 m. S. W. of Savannah. It is navigable for vessels of 30 tons as far as Milledgeville, on the Oconee branch, about 300 m. from the sea.

ALTAMURA, ål-tå-moo'-rå, a t. of Naples, in the prov. of Bari. Lat. 40° 47′ N., Lon. 16° 33′ E. Pop. estimated at 16,000. (B.)

ALTENBURG, ål'-tẹn-burg', (Ger. pron. al'-ten-bŏŏrg',) a t. of Germany; cap. of the duchy of Saxe-Altenburg, on the Pleisse, with several important literary institutions. Lat. about 51° N., Lon. 12° 30′ E. Pop. about 12,000. (B.)

ALTON, aul'-tọn, a flourishing t. of Ill., in Madison co., on the Mississippi, 3 m. above the mouth of the Missouri. In commercial advantages, it is second to no other place in the state. Pop. 2,340.

ALTONA or ALTENA, ål'-tọn-å', a city of Holstein, the second town of the Danish dominions, as regards industry, commerce, and population; on the Elbe, about 2 m. W. of Hamburg. It is a free port, and contains a mint, besides several important literary and scientific institutions. The Observatory is in Lat. 53° 32′ 51″ N., Lon. 9° 56′ 50″ E. Pop. estimated at above 27,000. (B.)

ALTORF, ål'-torf, or ALTDORF, (*i. e.* "Old Village,") the cap. of the Swiss canton of Uri, about 2 m. from the S. E. extremity of the lake of Lucerne. Here the tyrant Gessler proceeded to those indignities which, through the patriotism of William Tell, laid the foundation of Swiss independence. Lat. 46° 53′ N., Lon. 8° 38′ E. Pop. about 1,500. (B.)

ALTZEY or ALZEY, ålt'-si, a t. in the grand duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, 14 m. N. W. of Worms. Pop. 3,600. (B.)

AMAGER, å'-må-gẹr, a small island in the Baltic, lying opposite to Copenhagen, with which it is connected by two bridges. It is about 9 m. long, and, on an average, 3 broad. It supplies the neighbouring town with garden vegetables, milk, butter, and cheese. A part of Copenhagen, called Christiansbavn, is built on this island.

Digitized by Google

Fāte, fâr, fall, fât; mē, mĕt; pīne or pĭne, pĭn; nō, nŏt; ōō, as in *good*,

---

Amalfi, ä-mäl'-fe, a t. of Naples, 10 m. S. W. of Salerno. It was quite celebrated in the middle ages, and possessed no inconsiderable commerce. Present pop. scarcely 3,000. (B.) Lat. 40° 38′ N., Lon. 14° 35′ E.

Amarapoora. See Ummerapoora.

Amasia or Amasieh, ä-mä'-see`-ą, (Anc. Amasi'a or Amassei'a,) a t. of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, on the Yesheel (Yeshil) Ermak, 390 m. E. of Constantinople. It is an extensive and populous place, but the streets are narrow and dirty. The greater portion of the houses are of wood, though many are built of stone and covered with tiles. The river here is large and rapid, and the water is raised in buckets by means of large wheels turned by the stream. These buckets empty themselves into reservoirs, whence the water is conveyed to the baths and fountains of the city. This town was the birth-place of the famous geographer, Strabo. Pop. 60,000 or 70,000. (E. G.) Lat. 40° 30′ N., Lon. 36° 25′ E.

Amasera, ä-mä'-sęr-ą, or Amasreh, (Anc. Ames'tros,) a t. of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, on a point of land projecting into the Black Sea, 150 m. E. N. E. of Constantinople. Lat. 41° 46′ N., Lon. 32° 24′ E.

Am'-ą-zŏn, (Sp. Marañon, mä-rän-yone': called by the Indians Am-äs'-so-ną, *i. e.* "boat destroyer,") a r. of S. America, the largest in the world, formed by the union of the Tunguragua and Ucayali. It empties itself into the Atlantic, under the equinoctial line, after a course of more than 4,000 m. The mouth of this river is 180 m. wide, and it flows into the ocean with such violence that it carries its own waters unmixed into the sea to the distance of 80 leagues. In the freshets, the country, for several hundred miles, is laid under water. This river is also called the Orellana (o-rĕl-yä'-nä).

Am-a-zo'-nĭ-ą, a region in the central part of S. America, discovered in 1539, by Francisco Orellana, who sailed down the Amazon to the Atlantic. Observing, as he states, companies of women in arms on its banks, he called the country Amazonia, and the river Amazon.*

Amberg, äm'-bĕrg, a t. of Bavaria, 32 m. N. of Ratisbon. It has a castle, arsenal, and mint, and various manufacturing establishments. Pop. 8,000. (B.) Lat. 49° 25′ N., Lon. 11° 50′ E.

Ambert, äm`-bair', a t. of France, in the dep. of Puy de Dôme, on the Dore, possessing above 100 paper-mills, besides various other manufactories. Lat. 45° 33′ N., Lon. 3° 48′ E. Pop. 8,016. (M.)

Amboise, äm`-wäz', (Anc. Amba'cia,) a t. of France, in the dep. of Indre and Loire, 14 m. E. of Tours. Lat. 47° 24′ N., Lon. 0° 58′ E. Pop. 4,695. (M.)

Am-boy', a small t. of Middlesex co., N. J., at the mouth of the Raritan, about 30 m., in a straight line, S. W. of New York, with an excellent harbour. It is a port of entry.

Am-boy'-nä, an island of Malaisia, intersected by the parallel of

---

* It is not improbable that the Indian name of the river may have suggested this account of the armed women.

Digitized by Google

3° 40′ S. Lat., and the 128th meridian of E. Lon. It is the chief of the Moluccas, all the others being dependent on its jurisdiction. Length about 55 m. The vegetable productions are numerous, but the clove tree is the principal object of attention.—Adj. and inhab. AM-BOY-NESE′.

AMBOYNA, the cap. of the above, is situated on a large bay, which divides the island into two unequal peninsulas. It is neat and regularly built, though its streets are unpaved. Lat. 3° 40′ S., Lon. 128° 15′ E. Pop. about 7,000. (B.)

AMELAND, ä′-mẹl-ânt`, a small island belonging to Holland, off the coast of Friesland. Lat. 53° 27′ N., Lon. about 5° 50′ E.

AM-E′-LI-A, a co. of Va., on the Appomattox r., S. W. of Richmond. Pop. 10,320. Seat of justice, Amelia c. h.

AMELIA, an island on the coast of Florida, about 50 m. N. of St. Augustine. It is 13 m. long, and 2 broad; is very fertile, and has an excellent harbour.

AM-ER′-I-CA, one of the five grand divisions of the globe; bounded on the E. by the Atlantic, which separates it from Europe and Africa; and on the W. by the Pacific, which separates it from Asia. Towards the N. its limits are but imperfectly known. At the S. it terminates in a point called Cape Horn. It is more than 9,000 m. long, and, on an average, about 1,500 broad, and extends from about 35° to 168° W. Lon., and from 71° N. to 56° S. Lat. According to Hassel, it contains about 16,500,000 sq. m. America is remarkable for the size and grandeur of its mountains, lakes, and rivers. A range of mountains runs from N. to S. through its whole length. This continent is divided by the isthmus of Panama into North and South America.—Adj. and inhab. AM-ER′-I-CAN.

AMERSFORT or AMERSFOORT, ä′-mẹrs-fôrt′, a manufacturing and commercial t. of Holland, in the prov. of Utrecht, on the navigable r. Eem (aim), which flows into the Zuyder Zee, 25 m. E. S. E. of Amsterdam. Lat. 52° 12′ N., Lon. 5° 22′ E. Pop. about 9,000. (B.)

AMHARA, ăm-hä′-rä, a general division and kingdom of Abyssinia, comprehending the provinces W. of the Tacazzé. Its cap. is Gondar. —Adj. AMHARIC, am-hă′-ric.

AM′-HẸRST, a co. in the central part of Va., N. of, and bordering on, James river. Pop. 12,576. Seat of justice, Amherst c. h.

AMHERST, a township of Hampshire co., Mass., 76 m. W. of Boston, with a flourishing college, founded in 1821.

AM′-HẸRST-BURG`, the cap. of Essex co., Upper Canada, on L. Erie, near the mouth of the Detroit r. There is a safe and commodious harbour, with a good anchorage, in 3½ fathoms water. Lat. 42° 5′ N., Lon. 83° 5′ W.

AM′-I-ENS, (Fr. pron. ä`-me`-ăN′,) formerly the chief t. of Picardy, and now the cap. of the dep. of Somme, on the r. Somme, 40 m. from the sea, and 75 m. N. of Paris. It has a number of literary and scientific institutions, and various manufactories. Amiens was the birth-place of Peter the Hermit, and the astronomer Delambre. Lat. 49° 53′ N., Lon. 2° 17′ E. Pop. 45,000. (B.)

Digitized by Google

AMITE, am-eet/, a co. near the S. W. extremity of Miss., bordering on La. Pop. 9,511. Co. seat, Liberty.

AMLWCH, am/-look, a seaport t. of Wales, in the N. E. corner of Anglesey. There are extensive copper-mines in the vicinity. Pop. of parish, 6,217.

AM`-MON-OO/-SUCK, UPPER and LOWER, two rivers of N. H., rising in the White Mountains, and flowing into the Connecticut.

AMOO or AMU. See OXUS.

AM-OOR/ (AMUR or AMOUR), called also the SAGHALIAN, sȧg-hȧl/e-ȧn, a large r. in the E. part of Asia, formed by the union of the Argoon and Shilka, in about 53° N. Lat. and 121° E. Lon. Its general course is easterly, and it empties itself into the Gulf of Saghalian, between the Sea of Japan and the Sea of Okhotsk, in Lat. 52° 30′ N., Lon. about 140° E. Entire length, including the Argoon, its principal branch, above 2,000 m.

AMRETSIR, ȧm`-ret-seer/, or UM-RIT-SEER/ (the pool of immortality), an important commercial t. of Hindostan, in Lahore, on the high road between Cabool and Delhi, Cashmere and the Dekkan. The name is derived from a sacred basin, immersion in which is supposed by many tribes of the Hindoos to cleanse from all sin. Pop. 100,000. (B.) Lat. 31° 33′ N., Lon. 74° 50′ E.

AM/-STER-DAM` (Dutch pron. ȧm/-stęr-dȧm/), the largest, richest, and most populous city of the Netherlands, situated on the Y. It was, in former ages, a simple village, meanly built, and inhabited by fishermen, having first acquired the name of a commercial town about the year 1370; it was encompassed with walls and other fortifications in 1482, and in the 17th century arose to the first rank among the trading cities of Europe. The river Amstel divides it into the old or eastern, and new or western towns. It is intersected throughout by canals, which cross each other in a thousand different ways. The name is said to have been derived from *Amsteldam*, *i. e.* "dam or dyke of the Amstel," which was afterwards softened into Amsterdam. Lat. 52° 22′ N., Lon. 4° 53′ E. Pop. above 201,000. (B.)

AN-Ą-DEER/ (Anadir), a r. in the E. part of Siberia, which flows into a gulf of the same name, near 64° N. Lat., and 178° E. Lon.

ANCONA, ȧn-co/-nȧ, a seaport t. in the Papal state, and the cap. of a delegation or prov. situated on a point of land running into the Adriatic Sea. It is the most commercial place in the Papal state. In 1732 it was declared a free port, and became the rival of Venice. Lat. 43° 38′ N., Lon. 13° 29′ E. Pop. about 30,000. (B.)

ANDALUSIA, an-dą-lu/-she-a, or VANDALUSIA, (Sp. Andalucia, ȧn-dȧ-loo-thee/-ȧ,) a prov. or division of Spain, comprising the four Moorish kingdoms, Seville, Cordova, Jaen, and Granada. It is bounded on the N. by La Mancha and Estremadura, E. by Murcia, S. by the Mediterranean, the Strait of Gibraltar, and the Atlantic, and W. by Portugal. Length, from E. to W., 300 m.: greatest breadth, from N. to S., about 150 m. The name, it is supposed, was given to it by the Vandals, who

Digitized by Google

established themselves here about the beginning of the 5th century. (P. C.)—Adj. and inhab. ANDALUSIAN, an-da-lu'-she-an.

AN-DA-MAN' ISLANDS, a group on the E. side of the Bay of Bengal, consisting of four large islands and several small ones. Three of these are almost contiguous, being separated only by very narrow straits, so that they are usually regarded as one island, and named the Great Andaman. The other of the four is called the Little Andaman. The former, including all its parts, is about 150 m. in length, and 20 in breadth. The latter, lying 30 m. S. of it, is 28 m. long, and 17 broad. Lat. from 10° 30′ to 13° 40′ N., Lon. about 93° E.

ANDELYS, LES, laze ând'-le', a manufacturing t. of France, in the dep. of Eure, on the right side of the Seine, about 50 m. N. W. of Paris. It consists properly of two towns, the Great (Grand), and the Little (Petit) Andely. Pop. 5,000. (B.)

ANDERNACH, ân'-der-nâk, (Anc. Antunacum,) a small t. of Rhenish Prussia, on the left bank of the Rhine, 10 m. W. N. W. of Coblentz, with a considerable trade in millstones and *trass*, a substance which, when pulverized and mixed with water, becomes as hard as stone.

ANDES, an'-diz, (called by the Spaniards *Cordillera de los Andes*, kor-deel-yâ'-râ dâ loce ân'-dès,) the southern portion of the mountain chain which, under various names, extends through the whole length of the American continent. The principal ridge follows, in general, the windings of the Pacific coast, from which it is distant from 50 to 150 m. The highest peaks of the Andes are the Nevado de Sorata, the Nevado de Illimani, and Chimborazo. (See SORATA, ILLIMANI, and CHIMBORAZO.)

ANDORRA, ân-dôr'-râ, a little republic of Catalonia, Spain, under the protection of France, intersected by the parallel of 42° 30′ N. Lat. and the meridian of 1° 30′ E. Lon. Area, 192 sq. m. Pop. 15,000. (B.)

ANDORRA, the cap. of the above, has a pop. of about 2,000.

AN'-DO-VER, a t. of Essex co., Mass., 20 m. in a straight line N. of Boston, on the railroad which connects this city with Portland, in Maine. A Theological Seminary, under the direction of the Congregationalists, was established here in 1808. It is richly endowed, and enjoys a high reputation. Phillips' Academy, of this place, is one of the best endowed and most flourishing institutions of the kind in the country.

AN'-DREW, a co. near the N. W. extremity of Mo.

AN'-DREWS, ST., an ancient city of Scotland, in Fifeshire, on the German Ocean, 31 m. N. E. of Edinburgh. The University of St. Andrews is the oldest in Scotland, having been founded in 1411. It is attended by about 800 students, and has a library of 40,000 vols. Lat. 56° 20′ N., Lon. 2° 48′ W. Pop. 3,959.

ANDRO, ân'-dro, (Anc. An'dros,) an island of the Grecian Archipelago, about 8 m. from the S. E. extremity of Eubœa. It is 25 m. long, and 8 broad, and contains a pop. of about 18,000. (P. C.)

AN'-DROS-COG'-GIN, a r. of Maine, which, rising from Umbagog Lake,

Digitized by Google

after passing into N. H., returns into Me., and empties itself into the Kennebeck, about 18 m. from its mouth.

ANDUXAR or ANDUJAR, ån-doo'-hăr, a t. of Andalusia, Spain, on the Guadalquivir, 18 m. N. W. of Jaen. Lat. about 38° N., Lon. 4° W. Pop. 10,000. (B.)

ÅNGERMANLAND, ong'-ĕr-mån-lånd', a prov. of Sweden, bordering on the Gulf of Bothnia.

ANGERS, an'-jerz or ån'-zh', formerly sometimes written ANGIERS, an'-jeerz*, (Anc. Juliom'agus, afterwards Andeca'vi,) a t. of France; cap. of the dep. of Maine and Loire, formerly of the prov. of Anjou, on the Mayenne, 165 m. S. W. of Paris. In the neighbourhood are extensive slate quarries, which give employment to 3,000 workmen, and furnish annually 80,000,000 slates. Lat. 47° 28′ N., Lon. 0° 33′ W. Pop. 35,900. (B.)

ANGLESEY or ANGLESEA, an'-g'l-se', an island and co. of Wales, in the Irish Sea. It is about 27 m. long, and 17 broad. Pop. 50,890.

AN-GO'-LA,† a country on the W. coast of Africa, extending from the r. Danda, in about 8° 20′, to the r. Coanza, in 9° 20′ S. Lat. The name Angola is often used to comprehend the whole extent of coast from Cape Lopez Gonsalvo, in Lat. 0° 44′ S., to S. Felipe de Benguela, Lat. 12° 14′ S. The chief, and almost sole object for which it is visited, is the trade in slaves.

AN-GO'-RA or AN-GOO'-RA, (Anc. Ancy'ra, Turk. En-goor',) a city of Asiatic Turkey, noted for its manufactures, particularly of shawls, made from the hair of a species of goat, which derives its name from this town. Opium is extensively cultivated in the neighbouring territory. Ancyra was an important place under the Roman empire, and afterwards fell successively into the possession of the Persians, Arabs, and Turks. For some time it was the cap. of the Turkish dominion, but was lost in the celebrated battle fought between Tamerlane and Bajazet, in 1402. Mohammed I. recovered it in 1415, and since that period it has always belonged to the Ottoman empire. Lat. 39° 52′ N., Lon. 32° 46′ E. Pop. estimated by Balbi at 35,000 or 40,000.

ANGOSTURA, ån-gos-too'-rå, a t. of S. America, in Venezuela, on the Orinoco, about 240 m. from its mouth. Lat. 8° 8′ N., Lon. 63° 55′ W. The pop. in 1807 amounted to more than 8,000, but is said at present not to exceed 3,000. (P. C.)

ANGOULÊME, ån'-goo'-lame', a t. of France; cap. of the dep. of Charente, on the r. Charente, 65 m. N. E. of Bordeaux. Lat. 45° 39′ N., Lon. 0° 10′ E. Pop. 16,910. (B.)

ANGRA, ån'-grå, the cap. of Terceira, one of the Azores, situated on

* "You men of ANGIERS, open wide your gates—"
"And lay this ANGIERS even with the ground."
KING JOHN, Act II., Scene 2.

† "Undamped by time the generous instinct glows,
Far as ANGOLA'S sands or Zembla's snows."
ROGERS' *Pleasures of Memory.*

Digitized by Google

an inlet on the S. coast. From this situation the town derives its name, *angra* signifying "inlet" in Portuguese. It is fortified and well built. Lat. 38° 38′ N., Lon. 27° 13′ W. Pop. about 13,000. (B.)

ANGUILLA, ån-ghil′-la, (Sp. Anguila, ån-ghee′-lå,) or Snake Island (so called from its figure), one of the Antilles, about 20 m. long, and 6 broad. Lat. 18° 10′ about N., Lon. 63° 20′ W.

ANGUS. See FORFARSHIRE.

ANHALT, ån′-hålt, an ancient principality of Germany, enclosed almost on every side by the Prussian territories, being bounded N. by Brandenburg, E. by Prussian Saxony, S. W. by the county of Mansfeld, and N. W. by Brunswick, Halberstadt, and Magdeburg. It is now divided into the duchies Dessau, Bernburg, and Cœthen. Between 51° 35′ and 52° 6′ N. Lat., and 10° 55′ and 12° 36′ E. Lon.

ANHOLT, ån′hôlt, a small island in the Cattegat, belonging to Denmark. Lat. about 56° 40′ N., Lon. 11° 35′ E.

ANJOU, ån′-joo,* (Fr. ån`-zhoo′,) formerly a prov. of France, now distributed among the deps. of Maine and Loire, Sarthe, Mayenne, and Vienne.

ANKLAM, ån′-klåm, a small commercial t. of Pomerania, 21 m. S. E. of Greifswald. Lat. 53° 50′ N., Lon. 13° 48′ E. Pop. 6,286. (P. C.)

AN-KO′-BER, a t. of Abyssinia; cap. of the fertile prov. of Efat (Ifat), near 10° N. Lat., and 40° E. Lon.

ANNABERG, ån′-nå-bĕrg`, a t. in the Erzgebirge (ore-mountain district), in the kingdom of Saxony, 2,800 ft. above the level of the sea, and about 48 m. S. W. of Dresden. Pop. 5,500. (P. C.)

AN-NAM. See COCHIN CHINA.

AN-NAP′-O-LIS, the cap. of the state of Maryland, and of the co. of Ann Arundel, on the S. bank of the Severn, 25 m. S. by E. of Baltimore. It is a port of entry. Lat. 38° 58′ 35″ N., Lon. 76° 33′ W. Pop. 2,792.

ANNAPOLIS, a t. of Nova Scotia; the seat of the provincial government until 1750, when Halifax was founded, and became the cap. of the prov. Lat. 44° 40′ N., Lon. 65° 37′ W.

ANN ARUN′-DĔL, a co. of Maryland, on the W. side of Chesapeake Bay. Pop. 29,532. Co. t. Annapolis.

AN′-NĔ-CY or ån`-se′, a t. of Savoy, on the N. bank of L. Annecy, 22 m. N. N. E. of Chambéry. It is the principal seat of manufacturing industry in Savoy. Lat. 45° 54′ N., Lon. 6° 10′ E. Pop. between 5,000 and 6,000. (P. C.)

AN`-NO`-NAY′, a t. of France; the busiest and most populous in the dep. of Ardèche, 34 m. N. of Privas, celebrated for its manufacture of paper, which is esteemed the best in France. Pop. 8,000. (B.)

ANSPACH, åns′-påk, or ANSBACH, a t. of Bavaria; cap. of a circle of

* This accentuation of Anjou, when anglicized, is sanctioned by the authority of Shakspeare and other poets, as well as by the genius of our language.

"Command in ANJOU what your honour pleases."

"Upon condition I may quietly
Enjoy mine own, the county Maine and ANJOU."

HENRY VI., Part First, Act V., Scene 3d

Digitized by Google

the same name, at the confluence of the Rezat with the Holzbach (holts'-bȧk), about 30 m. S. W. of Nuremberg. Lat. 49° 20′ N., Lon. 10° 28′ E. Pop. between 16,000 and 17,000. (P. C.)

An'-sŏn, a co. of N. C., bordering on the Yadkin r. and S. C. Pop. 15,077. Co. t. Wadesborough.

Antequera, ȧn-tȧ-kȧ'-rȧ, a t. of Andalusia, Spain, 30 m. N. N. W. of Malaga. Lat. 37° 9′ N., Lon. 4° 35′ W. Pop. estimated at 20,000. (B.)

Antibes, ȧn'-teeb', (Anc. Antip'olis,) a fortified t. and port of France, in the dep. of Var, on the Mediterranean, near the frontier of the Sardinian dominions. Lat. 43° 33′ N., Lon. 7° 7′ E. Pop. about 5,000. (P. C.)

Anticosti, an-te-cos'-te, an island lying in the mouth of the St. Lawrence, above 120 m. long, and about 30 m. broad. It is uncultivated and uninhabited, with the exception of two families, who have been established here for the purpose of assisting persons cast away on the coast. (P. C.)

Antigua, an-tee'-gą, one of the Caribbee Islands, belonging to England, about 20 m. long, and 12 m. broad. St. John, the cap., is in Lat. 17° 10′ N., Lon. 61° 57′ W. Total pop. of the island, 35,714. (P. C.)

Antilles, an-teel', a name given to certain West India islands. The Greater Antilles comprehend Cuba, Hayti, Jamaica, and Porto Rico; the Lesser Antilles, all the Caribbean group, with those lying along the coast of S. America.

Antioch, an'-te-ok, (Anc. Antiochi'a, Turk. Antȧkia, ȧn-tȧ'-kee'-ą,) a decayed city of Syria, on the S. bank of the Orontes, 46 m. W. of Aleppo. It was founded by Seleucus Nicator, who named it Antiochia, in honour of his father, Antiochus. It became the residence of the Syrian monarchs, and grew to be one of the largest cities in the world. Lat. 36° 8′ N., Lon. 36° 12′ E. Pop. estimated by Balbi at 10,000.

Antioquia, ȧn-te-o-kee'-ȧ, a prov. of New Granada, in the dep. of Cundinamarca. Also, a small t. of this prov.

Antisana, ȧn-te-sȧ'-nȧ, a summit of the Andes, in Quito, the highest volcano in the world, having an elevation of 19,130 feet. Also, a village on the side of the above mountain, formerly regarded as the highest inhabited place on the globe, being 13,450 feet above the level of the sea; but it is now ascertained to be some hundred feet lower than the highest parts of the mining region, near Potosi. (B.) See Thibet.

An'-trim, a co. forming the N. N. E. extremity of Ireland. Pop. in 1831, 323,306. (P. C.)

Antrim, a t. of the above co., near the N. E. extremity of Lough Neagh, and about 15 m. N. W. of Belfast. It was once a place of great importance, but in 1831 had a population of only 2,655. (P. C.)

Antrim (Megissee), a co. in the N. N. W. part of Mich., bordering on an arm of L. Michigan.

Ant'-werp, (Dutch, Antwerpen, ȧnt'-wĕr-pĕn, Fr. Anvers, ȧn'-vair',) a t. of Belgium, on the right bank of the Scheldt, 36 m. N. of Brussels. It is strongly fortified on the land side, and has a large citadel on the

Digitized by Google

S. The commerce of Antwerp is still considerable, though but the shadow of what it was in the 16th century, when its population amounted to more than 200,000, and when, if we may believe the concurrent testimony of different writers worthy of credit, 500 vessels daily entered its port, and about 2,500 ordinarily lay at anchor there. It is estimated that this great emporium put into circulation every year 500,000,000 florins, and that the annual receipts from the imposts amounted to 2,000,000. (B.) Lat. 51° 14′ N., Lon. 4° 22′ E. Pop. in 1831, 77,199. (P. C.)

ANZIN, ȧn'-zăn', a village of France, near Valenciennes, in the dep. of Nord, and the seat of the most extensive collieries in the kingdom. The number of pits amounts to 40, and some of them have been sunk to the depth of 1,476 feet (450 metres); 16,000 workmen are employed here. (B.) Pop. of the village, 4,000. (P. C.)

AN-ZOO-AN' (ANZUAN or ANJOUAN), commonly called JO-HAN'-NA, the first in importance, though the second in size, of the Comoro Islands. The most southern point is in 12° 25′ S. Lat.; the most eastern, 44° 34′ E. Lon. Its circumference is estimated at from 70 to 80 miles. The pop., much reduced of late, was formerly rated at 100,000. (P. C.)

AOSTA, ȧ-os'-tȧ, a t. of Piedmont; cap. of a duchy of the same name, situated nearly 2,000 feet above the level of the sea, and about 65 m. S. E. of Geneva. Lat. 45° 45′ N., Lon. 7° 16′ E. Pop. 5,500. (P. C.)

AP'-EN-NINES', the general name for the great mountain system of Italy. This chain, beginning near Mount Appio, in the territory of Genoa, traverses Italy in its whole length. When near the end of its course, it divides into two branches, one of which runs S. E. towards the Capo di Leuca, while the other advances S. to the Strait of Messina. Mount Ætna, which may justly be regarded as forming a part of the Apennine system, and Mount Corno, in Abruzzo Ultra, are the highest points of the chain; the former having an elevation of about 10,870 feet (1,700 toises), the latter of 9,520 feet (1,489 toises). (B.)

AP-PA-LACH-I-CO'-LA, a r. formed by the union of the Chattahoochee and Flint rivers, in Ga.: it flows through Florida into a bay of its own name, communicating with the Gulf of Mexico. Length, 70 m.

APPALACHICOLA, a port of entry of Florida, cap. of Franklin co., at the mouth of the above r.

APPENZELL, ȧp'-pĕnt-sell', a canton in the E. N. E. part of Switzerland. Area, 153 sq. m. Pop. 55,000. (B.)—Inhab. APPENZELLER, ȧp'-pent-sel'-lẹr.

APPENZELL, a t. of the above canton, on the Sitter, 40 m. E. by S. of Zürich. Pop. about 5,000. (B.)

AP'-PLING, a co. in the S. E. part of Ga., S. of, and bordering on the Altamaha. Pop. 2,052. Seat of justice, Appling c. h.

AP'-PO-MAT'-TOX, a r. in the S. E. part of Va., flowing into James r.

APT, ȧpt, (Lat. Ap'ta Ju'lia,) an ancient t. of France, in the dep. of Vaucluse, about 30 m. E. by S. of Avignon. Lat. 43° 53′ N., Lon. 5° 25′ E. Pop. 5,433. (M. B.)

APURE, ȧ-poo'-rā, a r. of S. America, in Venezuela, which flows into

Digitized by Google

the Orinoco. Length estimated at 650 m. It is navigable through nearly the whole of its course.

AQUI, å'-que, a t. of the Sardinian states, 47 m. E. S. E. of Turin, noted for its warm sulphurous baths. Pop. 6,700. (M.)

AQUILA, å'-que-lå, a t. of Naples, in the prov. of Abruzzo Ultra, 57 m. N. E. of Rome. It is surrounded by walls, which are above 3 m. in extent, but a great portion of the enclosed space is now occupied by gardens. This town holds a conspicuous place in history, and was long considered as the first city of the kingdom, after Naples. During the acme of its prosperity it could muster, it is said, 15,000 armed men at the sound of the alarm bell. The period of its greatest glory may be reckoned from about the middle of the 13th, to the beginning of the 16th century. Lat. 42° 20′ N., Lon. 13° 28′ E. Present pop. about 8,000. (B.)

AQUINO, å-quee'-no, (Anc. Aqui'num,) a decayed t. of Campania, in the kingdom of Naples. It was a large and populous city in the time of Strabo; the *Via Latina* passed through it. Juvenal, the Roman poet, was born in or near Aquinum. This town suffered greatly from the invasions of the barbarians, on the fall of the Roman empire, and was at last utterly destroyed, during the wars of the emperors Conrad and Manfred against the popes. At present it contains scarcely 1,000 inhabitants. Lat. 41° 33′ N., Lon. 13° 40′ E.

AR-A'-BI-A, an extensive country in the S.W. part of Asia, bounded on the N. by Syria and the river Euphrates, E. by the Persian Gulf, S. by the Indian Ocean, and W. by the Red Sea. Length from the northern extremity, on the Euphrates, to Cape Babelmandel, about 1,500 m.; breadth on the southern coast, from the Red Sea to the Persian Gulf, 1,200 m.; from Basrah to Suez, 900 m. It is commonly divided into three parts, Arabia Felix, or *happy;* Petræa, or *stony;* and Deserta, or *desert.* Arabia Felix borders on the Persian Gulf, the Indian Ocean, and the S. part of the Red Sea; Arabia Petræa lies on the Red Sea, N. of Arabia Felix; Arabia Deserta includes all the northern part of the country. Among the Arabians, these names are not known. They call Arabia Deserta, Nedjed or Nej'd; Arabia Petræa, Hedjaz; Arabia Felix is divided into Yemen, Hadramaut, Oman, and Lahsa; which will be treated of under their respective heads.

This vast country contains but two rivers worthy of the name, the Meïdam (mà'e-dåm'), and the Shab, which descend from the plain of Yemen into the Indian Ocean. All the other streams either entirely disappear in summer, or descend from the mountains and are dried up before reaching the sea. (B.) Arabia has long been celebrated for the abundance of its odoriferous plants. Coffee, of a superior quality, is cultivated in Yemen. Grapes, maize, wheat, barley, beans of different kinds, tobacco, &c., are produced in this country. The gum Arabic is obtained from an indigenous tree called by naturalists the *acacia vera.*

Arabia is remarkable in history for having almost uniformly maintained its independence against the different conquering powers which

Digitized by Google

in ancient or modern times, have successively extended their sway over the neighbouring kingdoms. For this independence it has been chiefly indebted to those peculiar means of defence, with which it has been furnished by nature. Its vast and parching deserts have stood as a "wall of fire" against the encroachments of foreigners; at the same time the general sterility of the soil has afforded no sufficient motive for undertaking the conquest of a country, in which so many formidable, not to say insurmountable, difficulties must be encountered. This country is also remarkable as the birth-place of Mahomet, and the cradle of the Moslem religion, which, in a few years, extended its dominion over a large portion of Asia, the northern regions of Africa, and thence over the greater part of Spain.—Adj. AR-A'-BI-AN, ARABIC, ăr'-ą-bik, and ARABESQUE, ăr`-ą-besk'.—Inhab. ARAB, ăr'-ąb, and ARABIAN.

ARACAN. See ARRACAN.

ARAD, ŏr'-ŏd`, the name of two small towns of Hungary, situated in a county of the same name.

OLD ARAD, (Ger. Alt-Arad, ălt ă'-rât; Hung. O' Arad;) is on the r. Maresch. Lat. about 46° 10′ N., Lon. 21° 20′ E. Pop. 5,000. (B.)

NEW ARAD, (Ger. Neu-Arad, noi ă'-rât; Hung. Uj Arad, oo-e ŏr-ŏd;) an important fortress, on the opposite side of the Maresch, 2½ m. from the old town.

ARAGON, ăr'-ą-gon, (Sp. pron. ăr-ă-gone',) a large prov., formerly a kingdom of Spain, bounded on the N. by the Pyrenees, E. by Catalonia and a part of Valencia, S. by Valencia, and W. by Navarre and Old Castile. Length, from N. to S., about 200 m.; greatest breadth, from E. to W., about 130 m.—Adj. and inhab. AR`-Ą-GON-ESE'.

ARAGUAY, ăr-ą-gwi', a r. in the central part of Brazil, which flows into the Tocantins.

ARAL (ăr'-ąl), SEA OF, a great inland lake of Asia, situated E. of the Caspian Sea, between the 43d and 47th degrees of N. Lat., and the 58th and 62d of E. Lon. Its length is about 290 m. from N. to S., its breadth varies from 130 to 250 m. The southern extremity is studded with innumerable small islands, at the mouth of the r. Amoo; and from this circumstance it has received the name Aral, which, in the Tartar language, signifies island. It has no communication with the ocean, and though it receives several rivers, among which are the Amoo and Sihon, the level of this lake is constantly lowering. The waters are saline, but the exact proportion of salt has not been ascertained. (P. C.)

ARANJUEZ, ă-răn-HWETH', (Lat. A'ra Jo'vis, "altar of Jove,") a t. and royal palace of Spain, on the Tagus, 25 m. S. by E. from Madrid. It is the residence of the court ordinarily from Easter till the end of June. Permanent pop. about 4,000. (B.) Lat. 40° 2′ N., Lon. 3° 36′ W.

ARARAT, ăr'-ą-rat`, a celebrated mountain of Armenia, situated to the S. W. of the t. of Erivan, about 5 m. from the river Aras. It rises from the midst of a great plain, in two conical peaks, one of which ascends far above the limit of eternal snow, its height being about 17,260 feet above the level of the sea. It does not, however, rise to this great elevation, immediately from its base, but stands on the table land of

Digitized by Google

Armenia, which is stated by Ritter to be 7,000 feet above the level of the sea. The smaller cone is separated from the greater by a plain of considerable extent, and is much lower. The surrounding people regulate their agricultural operations by the melting of the snow on the little Ararat, from the summit of which it entirely disappears in summer.

ARAS, är'-ąs, (Anc. Arax/es), a r. of Armenia, which rises about 20 m. S. of Erzroom, and, flowing easterly, empties itself into the Koor (Kur). Length estimated at above 500 m.

AR-AU-CA'-NI-ĄNS, a nation of Indians of S. America, inhabiting a country bounded on the N. by the r. Bio-bio, E. by the great Cordillera of the Andes, S. by Valdivia, and W. by the Pacific Ocean; extending along the coast about 180 m., with a breadth, from the sea to the crest of the Andes, of perhaps 150 m. They are a brave and hardy people, very jealous of their honour, hospitable, honest, grateful, generous, and humane; but when not at war, indolent, haughty, and addicted to intoxication. The Araucanians have sustained an almost uninterrupted war against the Spaniards from the first invasion in 1537, until the present time. Their independence was formally acknowledged by Spain in 1773, and they were allowed to send an ambassador, who should reside at Santiago de Chili. (P. C.)

ARBE, ar'-bā, an i. in the Gulf of Venice, containing an area of about 29 sq. m., and between 3,000 and 4,000 inhabitants. Also, a small t. on the above island. Lat. 44° 45′ N., Lon. 14° 50′ E. (P. C.)

ARBROATH. See ABERBROTHOCK.

ARCHANGEL, ark-ane'-jel, (Russ. pron. ÅRK-ång'-gĕl,) a prov. the most northern and the most extensive of Russia in Europe. Its superficial extent is estimated at 300,000 sq. m. Pop. perhaps 280,000. (P. C.)

ARCHANGEL, an archiepiscopal t.; the cap. of the above, on the Dwina, with a fine harbour, which, however, is ordinarily free from ice only from July to September. It was the only town in Russia of any commercial importance, previously to the founding of St. Petersburgh, in 1703; since which time its trade has diminished, though it is still the depository of foreign merchandise destined for Siberia. Pop. 19,282. (B.) Lat. 64° 32′ N., Lon. 40° 43′ E.

AR'-COT', a decayed city of Hindostan; the Mahometan cap. of the Carnatic. It is a place of great antiquity, and was once an important Indian fortress. Lat. 12° 54′ N., Lon. 79° 22′ E.

ARDÈCHE, ar'-daish', a small r. of France, which flows into the Rhone.

ARDÈCHE, a dep. in the S. E. of France, W. of, and bordering on the Rhone. Pop. 353,752. (B.) Capital, Privas.

ARDENNES, ar'-denn',* (Lat. Arduen'na Sil'va,) a celebrated forest of France, which gives name to the dep. of Ardennes.

* In the works of some of the poets, this name is spelled *Arden*, in which case it is to be accentuated on the former syllable.

"Beyond old ARDEN, in his sister's home"—
"The warrior who from ARDEN's fated fount
Drank of the bitter waters of aversion."
SOUTHEY's *Joan of Arc*, Books I and IV

Digitized by Google

ARDENNES, a dep. in the N. of France, bordering on Belgium. Pop. 306,861. (B.) Capital, Mezières.

AR/-DRAH, a small kingdom of Africa, on the coast of Guinea.—Also, the cap. of the above. Lat. near 7° N., Lon. 2° 30′ E. Pop. estimated at 20,000. (B.)

AREQUIPA, år-à-kee/-på, cap. of a prov. of the same name, and, after Lima, the largest and finest city of Peru, near the r. Quilca (keel/-kå), about 50 m. from the sea. It was founded by Pizarro, in 1539. The houses are built chiefly of stone; low and very substantial, with a view to resist the shock of earthquakes. Its manufactures and trade are considerable. Pop. estimated at above 30,000. (B.)

AREZZO, å-ret/-so, (Lat. Arre/tium,) an ancient and still considerable t. of Tuscany, 40 m. S. E. of Florence. Arretium was one of the most wealthy and populous cities of ancient Etruria, and has ever since held an important place in the history of Italy. Arezzo is remarkable for having been the birth-place of many distinguished men, among others, Guido, the first restorer of modern music, and the celebrated Petrarch. Lat. 43° 28′ N., Lon. 11° 52′ E. Pop. 9,000. (B.)

ARGENTAN, ar`-zhăn`-tăn/, a t. of France, in the dep. of Orne, 23 m. N. of Alençon. Lat. 48° 44′ N., Lon. 0° 1′ E. Pop. about 6,000. (P. C.)

ARGENTEUIL, ar`-zhăn`-tuĭ/, a t. of France, in the dep. of Seine and Oise, on the right bank of the Seine. Lat. 48° 56′ N., Lon. 2° 14′ E. Pop. 4,700. (P. C.)

ARGENTIÈRE, ar`-zhăn`-te-air/, a small t. of France, in the dep. of Ardèche, 20 m. S. W. of Privas. It derives its name from the mines of silver (argentum), wrought here in the 12th century. (M.)

ARGOON or ARGUN. See AMOOR.

ARGOSTOLI, ar-gos/-to-le, the chief t. of Cephalonia, with the best harbour in the island, and considerable commerce. Lat 38° 10′ N., Lon. 20° 30′ E. Pop. about 5,000. (B.)

ARG-YLE/ (often written Argyll), a shire in the W. of Scotland, bordering on the sea. Pop. 97,371.

ARGYRO-CASTRO, ar/-ghe-ro-cas/-tro, (Mod. Gr. Arguro/-kastron, Turk. Ergree Kastree,) an inland t. of Albania. Lat. 40° 7′ N., Lon. 20° 13′ E. Pop. estimated at from 15,000 to 20,000. (P. C.)

ARICA, å-ree/-kå, a seaport t. of Peru, once a flourishing and populous place, but now a miserable village. It has suffered much from earthquakes, particularly in 1608. During the war of independence, it was entirely desolated. Present pop. not above 400. (P. C.)

ARIÈGE, å`-re-aizh/, a small r. of France, tributary to the Garonne.

ARIÈGE, a dep. in the S. of France, on the sources of the above r., and bordering on Spain. Pop. 260,536. (B.) Capital, Foix.

AR-KAN/-SAS or AR/-KAN-SAW`, a r. of N. America; next to the Missouri, the largest affluent of the Mississippi. It rises in the Rocky Mountains, and, after a course of more than 2,000 m., flows into the Mississippi, in Lat. 33° 54′ N., Lon. 91° 10′ W. It is navigable almost to its source.

ARKANSAS, one of the U. S., between 33° and 36° 30′ N. Lat., and

Digitized by Google

89° 50′ and 94° 40′ W. Lon.; bounded on the N. by Missouri, E. by the Mississippi r., which separates it from Tennessee and the state of Mississippi, S. by Louisiana, and W. by the Indian Territory; and divided into 41 counties.* Length, from E. to W., 264 m.; breadth, from N. to S., about 240. Area estimated at 54,500 sq. m. Pop. 97,574; of whom 77,174 are whites, 465 free coloured persons, and 19,935 slaves. Arkansas was admitted into the Union in 1836. Little Rock is the seat of government.

ARKANSAS, a co. in the E. part of Arkansas, intersected by the Arkansas r. Pop. 1,346. Co. t. Arkansas.

AR-KEE′-KO (Arkiko), a seaport on the W. coast of the Red Sea. Though a small and miserable place, it is the point through which all the maritime intercourse of Abyssinia is carried on. (P. C.) Lat. 15° 38′ N., Lon. 39° 37′ E.

ARLES, arlz, (Fr. pron. ar‖; Lat. Arela′te,) an ancient t. of France, on the left bank of the Rhone, about 50 m. W. N. W. of Marseilles. It formerly held a conspicuous place among the cities of Europe, but has fallen greatly to decay. The numerous existing ruins attest its former magnificence, and constitute its principal claims to our attention. Lat. 43° 40′ N., Lon. 4° 38′ E. Pop. 13,342. (M.)

ARMAGH, ar`-mâ′, an inland co. in the N. of Ireland. Pop. in 1831, 220,651. (P. C.)

ARMAGH, a city of Ireland, and cap. of the above co. In the middle centuries it was celebrated as a place of learning, and, according to the Irish historians, had, at one time, 7,000 students at its college. At present it possesses several establishments for education, an observatory, a lunatic asylum, and a fever hospital. Armagh is the residence of an English archbishop, who is styled Primate of all Ireland. The Observatory is in 54° 21′ 12″ N. Lat., and 6° 38′ 52″ W. Lon. Pop. in 1834, 10,764. (M.)

ARMAGNAC, ăr`-măn`-yăk′, formerly a county of Gascony, in France; now chiefly comprehended in the dep. of Gers.—Adj. and inhab. ARMAGNAC.

AR-ME′-NI-Ą (Turk. Erminee′yęh), a country of Asia Minor. It is not defined by any permanent natural boundaries. In the course of its history, we find its limits exposed to continual changes. In its widest application, it may be said to embrace the country from L. Ooroomeeyeh (Ourmiah), and the junction of the rivers Koor and Aras, on the E., to the upper course of the Kizil Ermac, on the W.; and from the upper course of the rivers Tchorak and Koor, on the N., to the Taurian Mountains, in the direction of Beer, Mardeen and Nisibis, on the S. The country, in general, is mountainous, and, owing to its height

* Arkansas, Benton, Bradley, Carroll, Chicot, Clarke, Conway, Crawford, Crittenden, Desha, Francis, St., Franklin, Greene, Hempstead, Hot Spring, Independence, Izard, Jackson, Jefferson, Johnson, Lafayette, Lawrence, Madison, Marion, Miller, Mississippi, Monroe, Phillips, Pike, Poinsett, Pope, Pulaski, Randolph, Saline, Scott, Searcy, Sevier, Union, Van Buren, Washington, White.

Digitized by Google

above the level of the sea, is colder than might have been expected from its geographical position. (See ARARAT.) The principal productions are wheat, barley, cotton, hemp, tobacco, and manna, besides various fruits. Many of the Armenians are engaged in trade, and bear a high character for integrity in their dealings. They form the chief class of traders in the Persian empire, and are found scattered over various other parts of the world. Their religion is a species of Christianity.—Adj. and inhab. AR-ME'-NI-AN.

ARMENTIÈRES, AR'-MÀN'-te-AIR', a t. of France, in the dep. of Nord, near the Belgian frontier, on the Lys, 10 m. N. N. W. of Lille. Lat. 50° 41′ N., Lon. 2° 52′ E. Pop. 7,700. (M. B.)

ARM'-STRONG, a co. in the W. part of Pa., N. E. of Pittsburg, and intersected by the Alleghany r. Pop. 28,365. Co. t. Kittaning.

ARN'-HEM (supposed to be the Roman *Arenacum*), a fortified city of the Netherlands; cap. of Guelderland. It was formerly one of the Hanse towns. Lat. 52° N., Lon. 5° 52′ E. Pop. about 11,000. (B.)

AR'-NO (Lat. Ar'nus), the principal river of Tuscany, rises in the Apennines, and, passing through Florence and Pisa, flows into the sea, about 5 m. W. of the latter town. Length about 150 m. It is navigable to Florence.

ARNSBERG, ARNS'-BE'RG, or ARENSBERG, a t. of the Prussian States; cap. of a circle of the same name; the largest of the three circles which form the prov. of Westphalia. Lat. 51° 24′ N., Lon. 8° 1′ E. Pop. 3,200. (B.)

ARNSTADT, ARN'-stått, a t. of Saxony, on the Gera, 11 m. S. of Erfurt. Lat. 50° 49′ N., Lon. 10° 57′ E. Pop. about 5,000. (B.)

AR-OOS'-TOOK, a co. forming the N. E. part of Maine. Pop. 9,413. Co. t. Houlton.

ARPINO, AR-PEE'-no, (Anc. Arpi'num,) a city of Naples, near the confines of the kingdom, about 60 m. S. E. of Rome. It is celebrated as the birth-place of Cicero and Marius, to which circumstance it was once indebted for its preservation. In the wars between the houses of Anjou and Aragon, for the possession of the kingdom of Naples, Arpino took part with the French against the Aragonese and the Pope. The pontiff (Pius II.) generously commanded Orsini, his successful captain, to "spare Arpino for the memory of Caius Marius and Marcus Tullius." It has manufactories of parchment, leather, paper, and of the best cloth made in the kingdom. Lat. 41° 41′ N., Lon. 13° 37′ E. Pop. estimated at above 8,000. (B.)

AR'-RA-CAN' or ARACAN (called by the natives Rakhaing), a country of Chin-India, lying along the E. shore of the Bay of Bengal, between 17° and 21° 30′ N. Lat., and 92° 20′ and 94° 30′ E. Lon. It formerly belonged to the Burmese empire, but in 1826 became one of the possessions of the East India Company. Its extreme length, from N.N.W. to S. S. E., is, perhaps, 230 m., and its average breadth about 50 m. (P. C.)

ARRACAN, the ancient cap. of the above prov., on a small river of the same name. It was once a flourishing and populous city, so that the

Digitized by Google

number of its inhabitants was estimated at above 100,000, but at present it does not probably amount to a third of that number. (B.) Lat. 20° 43′ N., Lon. 93° 25′ E.

Ar/-ran, a mountainous and romantic i. on the W. coast of Scotland, forming a part of Buteshire. It is more than 20 m. long, and about 12 wide. Pop. 6,241.

Ar/-ras (Fr. pron. ar`-ras/), a fortified and important t. of France; formerly the cap. of Artois, and now of the dep. of Pas de Calais, on the S. bank of the river Scarpe, which begins here to be navigable, 108 m. N. by E. of Paris. It was the cap. of the ancient Atrebates, from which it derives its name, and was a manufacturing t. in the time of St. Jerome, about the beginning of the 5th century. Robespierre was a native of Arras. Lat. 50° 17′ N., Lon. 2° 46′ E. Pop. 23,485. (B.)

Arroe. See Ærö.

Ar/-ta (Anc. Ambra/cia, Turk. Nar/-då), a t. of Albania, on a river of the same name. It was a few years since a flourishing place, with a population estimated at above 9,000, (B.); but it suffered greatly in the struggle for Grecian freedom. Lat. 39° 13′ N., Lon. 21° 4′ E.

Artois, ar`-twâ/, a former prov. of France, now comprehended in the dep. of Pas de Calais. It takes its name from the Atrebates, a nation of the ancient Gauls, who inhabited this region, and from whose name Arras is also derived.

Arundel, år/-un-dęl, a t. of England, on the Arun, in the co. of Sussex, 50 m. S. S. W. of London. Lat. 50° 51′ N., Lon. 0° 33′ W. Pop. 2,624.

Asaph (az/-ąf) St., an ancient city of Wales, in Flintshire, about 5 m. from the sea. Pop. of the parish, 3,338.

Ascension, as-sen/-shun, an i. in the S. Atlantic, between Africa and Brazil. It is 7½ m. long, and 6 m. wide. It owes its name to the circumstance of its having been discovered on Ascension-day, in 1501. It was then barren and entirely uninhabited by men. In 1815 the British took possession of the island, as a military station, and established a garrison there. Lat. of the fort, 7° 56′ N., Lon. 14° 24′ W.

Ascension, a parish in the central part of Louisiana, lying on both sides of the Mississippi. Pop. 6,951. Seat of justice, Donaldsonville.

Asch-af/-fęn-burg` or å-shåf/-fęn-bŏŏrg`, a principality of Germany, now belonging to Bavaria.—Also, a t. in the above principality, 25 m. S. E. of Frankfort. Lat. 50° 1′ N., Lon. 9° 7′ E. Pop. about 7,000. (B.)

Aschersleben, åsh`-ęrs-lâ/-bęn, a t. of Germany, in a circle of the same name, 18 m. S. E. of Halberstadt. Lat. 51° 46′ N., Lon. 11° 27′ E. Pop. 9,000. (B.)

Ascoli, ås/-ko-le, (Lat. As/culum), a t. of the Papal State, 15 m. N. W. of Teramo. It was a place of importance in the time of the Romans, and we find it often mentioned both in ancient and modern history. Ascoli is one of the best built and most pleasant towns in the Papal State. Lat. 42° 50′ N., Lon. 13° 37′ E. Pop. 12,000. (P. C.)

Ash-an/-tee, a powerful kingdom of Africa, on the Gold Coast, founded during the last century, by Saï Tootoo. Little is known to

Digitized by Google

Europeans respecting the internal geography of this country; along the coast, it is considered as extending from the r. Volta, or Aswada, which separates it from Dahomey on the E., to the r. Assinee on the W. But its actual extent, including the tributary kingdoms, appears to be somewhat greater. The Ashantees are a brave, and, to a considerable degree, may be regarded as a civilized people. Their military enterprises have been attended with the most wonderful success; and a multitude of different states, amounting to near fifty, according to one writer, have been either incoporated into the empire or reduced to the condition of tributaries. Even the English, on the coast, were at one time compelled to purchase, with liberal presents, the peace of this warlike and powerful nation.—The Ashantees have schools, where the pupils are taught to read and write Arabic, and appear also to possess some skill in sculpture and other arts. They manufacture cloths of cotton, and sometimes of cotton and silk interwoven. Many of these cloths are of great fineness of texture, and their colour of the highest brilliancy. They also make earthenware, tan leather, and work in iron. The pop. of the empire of the Ashantees is estimated by Balbi at 3,000,000. The capital is Coomassie.

ASHE, a co. forming the N. W. extremity of N. C. Pop. 7,467. Co. t. Jeffersonton.

ASHTABULA, ash`-tă-bu/-lą, a co. forming the N. E. extremity of Ohio, bordering on Lake Erie. Pop. 23,724. Co. t. Jefferson.

ASH/-TON-UNDER-LYNE, a manufacturing t. of Eng. in Lancashire, 6½ m. E. of Manchester. It is a well built and rapidly increasing town. The pop. in 1831 exceeded that in 1821 by more than 5,000, and the last census gives 7,841 more than that of 1831. This great increase is attributed, in part, to the employment of labourers on the Sheffield and Manchester railroad. Present pop. 22,678.

ASIA, ā/-she-ą, one of the five grand divisions of the globe, bounded on the N. by the Black Sea and the Frozen Ocean, E. by the Pacific, S. by the Indian Ocean, W. by the Red Sea, the Mediterranean, the Archipelago, the Sea of Marmora, the Black Sea, the river Ural, the Ural Mountains, and lastly, by the river and sea of Kara. The most northern point of this continent is Northeast Cape, near 78° N. Lat., and 104° E. Lon.: the most southern is formed by the extremity of the Malay Peninsula, which extends to about 1° 20′ N. Lat. Cape Baba, in Asia Minor, in Lat. about 39° 30′ N., Lon. 26° 5′ E., forms its western, and East Cape, in 66° 5′ N. Lat. and Lon. 169° 40′ W., its eastern extremity. The extreme length of this continent, from the Isthmus of Suez to Behring's Strait, is above 7,000 m.; the greatest breadth, from N. to S., about 5,300. The area is estimated by Hassel, at about 16,700,000 sq. m. Pop. estimated by Balbi, at above 525,000,000.—Adj. ASIATIC, a`-she-at/-ik, and ASIAN, a/-she-ąn (poetical). Inhab. ASIATIC.

AS`-SAM/, a country of Asia, lying beyond the Ganges, bounded on the N. by the mountains of Bootan and Thibet, E. by the countries tributary to Ava and China, S. by the Garrow Mountains, and W. by

Digitized by Google

Bengal. Of the early history of Assam, little is known. It has more recently been under the dominion of the Burmese, till in 1824, when they were expelled by the English, and it is now a dependent of the East India Company. Present pop. estimated at 200,000. (P. C.)

ASSEN, ås'-sĕn, a little t. of Holland; cap. of the prov. of Drenthe, 15 m. S. of Groningen. Pop. 1,200. (B.)

ASSISI, ås-see'-se, (Anc. Assi'sium,) a t. of Italy, in the Papal State and prov. of Umbria. Lat. 43° 4′ N., Lon. 12° 35′ E. Pop. estimated at 4,000. (B.)

ASSOUAN or ASSUAN. See ÂSSWAN.

ASSUMPTION, as-sump'-shun, a parish in the central part of Louisiana, W. of New Orleans. Pop. 7,141. Seat of justice, Assumption c. h.

ASSUMPTION (Sp. Asuncion, å-soon-the-one' or å-soon-se-one'), the cap. of Paraguay, in South America, situated on the E. bank of the r. Paraguay. Lat. 25° 22′ S., Lon. 57° 40′ W. Pop. estimated at 12,000. (B.)

As-swÂn' (Assuan or Assouan), a small t. of Upper Egypt, on the right bank of the Nile, remarkable for its commerce, its picturesque situation, and the monuments of antiquity which are found in its neighbourhood. Close to it, on the south, may be seen the ruins of the town built by the Arabs, on the site of the ancient Syene. Lat. 24° 5′ N., Lon. 32° 55′ E.—Adj. and inhab. As-swÂn'-EE.

ASTERABAD, ås'-tẹr-å-båd', or Astrabad, a small prov. in the N. E. part of Persia.—Also the cap. of above. Lat. 36° 50′ N., Lon. 54° 35′ E. Pop. estimated at 40,000. (B.)

ASTI, ås'-te, (Lat. Ast'a,) a t. of Piedmont, cap. of a prov. of the same name on the N. bank of the Tanaro, on the high road from Turin to Alexandria. This place has been distinguished both in ancient and modern history, and is remarkable as being the birth-place of the great Italian poet, Alfieri. Lat. 44° 57′ N., Lon. 8° 12′ E. Pop. 22,000. (P. C.)

ASTORGA, ås-tor'-gå, (the Astu'rica Augus'ta of the Romans,) a t. of Spain, in Leon. It was once the capital of Astu'res, and is called by Pliny a magnificent city. It contains some interesting remains of antiquity. Lat. 42° 27′ N., Lon. 6° 10′ W. Pop. 4,000. (M.)

As-to'-RI-Ą, a settlement at the mouth of the Columbia r., made by the American Fur Company, so called from Mr. Astor, of New York. Lat. 46° 14′ N., Lon. near 126° W.

As'-TRĄ-KHAN', (Russ. pron. ås-trå-kån',) a t. of Russia, in Europe, cap. of a prov. of the same name, on an island formed by the Volga at its entrance into the Caspian Sea. It has a fine citadel, called *Krem*, or Kremlin, and numerous churches, with steeples and minarets; but the houses are generally of a mean appearance, and built of wood; the streets unpaved, irregular and dirty. Astrakhan is remarkable for its manufactures as well as its commerce; its harbour is the most frequented of any on the Caspian. It is the seat both of an Armenian and Russian archbishopric. Lat. 46° 21′ N., Lon. 48° 3′ E. Permanent pop. about 40,000. (P. C.)—Adj. and inhab. As'-TRĄ-KHAN-EẹE'.

ASTURIAS, ås-too'-re-ås, a prov. in the N. of Spain; bounded on the N. by the Bay of Biscay, E. by Old Castile, S. by Leon and W. by

Digitized by Google

Galicia. Length, from E. to W., about 150 m.; breadth, from N. to S., 50 m.—Adj. and inhab. ASTURIAN, ȧs-too'-re-ȧn.

ATACAMA, ȧt-ȧ-cȧ'-mȧ, a district of S. America, belonging to Bolivia, and comprehending all the country of that republic which lies between the Andes and the Pacific Ocean. It is bounded on the N. by the r. Loa, between 21° and 22° S. Lat., and on the S. by the Salado, near 26° S. Lat.; so that it extends along the coast perhaps 250 m., while its breadth is from 25 to 40 m. It is divided into the Upper and Lower country. The latter is in almost every part an uninhabited desert. No rain ever falls on this coast, but in some places the soil is occasionally refreshed by mists and dews. (P. C.)

ATCHAFALAYA, ach-af-ȧ-lī'-ȧ, (an Indian word, signifying "lost water,") a large *bayou* in La., which detaches itself from the right bank of the Red r., near its confluence with the Mississippi; and, after receiving the waters of L. Chetimaches and the r. Plaquemines, flows into Atchafalaya Bay. Its whole course is about 200 m.

ATCH-EEN', or ACHEEN, a kingdom on the N. W. part of the island of Sumatra. Also, the chief city of the above kingdom. Lat. 5° 36′ N., Lon. about 95° 20′ E. It contains about 8,000 houses, built chiefly of bamboo. (B.)—Adj. and inhab. ATCH-IN-ESE'.

AT`-FE', sometimes written ATFIH, (Anc. Aphroditop'olis, or "city of Venus,") a town of Egypt, on the right side of the Nile, 45 m. S. of Cairo. Lat. 29° 28′ N., Lon. 31° 28′ E. Pop. about 4,000. (B.)

ATH or AATH, ȧt, a commercial t. of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, on the Dender, 32 m. W. S. W. of Brussels. Lat. 50° 42′ N., Lon. 3° 46′ E. Pop. 8,000. (B.)

ATH-Ȧ-PES'-cŏw or ATHABASCA, the name of a river and lake in the N. W. part of N. America. The river rises near the Rocky Mountains, and flowing, for the most part, in a northerly direction, falls into the lake of the same name, by several channels.

ATHAPESCOW LAKE, also called the Lake of the Hills, is situated about 170 m. S. E. of the great Slave Lake; it is nearly 200 m. long, but its average width is not more than 20 m. Fort Chipewyan, at the W. S. W. extremity of the lake, is in Lat. 58° 42′ N., Lon. 111° 18′ W.

ATH-BOY', a t. of Ireland, in Meath, 30 m. N. W. of Dublin.

ATH'-ENS, (Lat. Athe'næ, Gr. Ἀθῆναι,) a celebrated city of Greece, the capital of ancient Attica, founded, according to common account, by Cecrops, about 1550 B. C. It is situated about 5 m. from the sea-coast; the little river Ilissus flows near the city, on the S. E., and the Cephisus on the N. W.—Passing over the well-known epoch in which Athens was the most powerful and most illustrious of all the Grecian states, we shall briefly mention that it was captured by the Romans under Sylla (86 B. C.). This was the first time the fortifications of Athens had been forced by an enemy. After remaining several centuries in a state of inglorious repose, it shared the fate of the rest of the empire, in being ravaged and plundered by the barbarians. Soon after the fall of Constantinople, in 1453, it was completely incorporated with the Turkish dominions; in which condition it remained till the late

Digitized by Google

successful struggle for Grecian freedom. Notwithstanding all the vicissitudes which Athens has undergone, there still remain ample monuments to attest its former grandeur. The ruins of the temple of Theseus, the arch of Hadrian, and the buildings of the Acropolis, especially the Parthenon, may be mentioned as among the most remarkable. The walls of this once magnificent city are entirely demolished, but their foundations have been traced, by late travellers, under the shrubs which cover the plains. Athens is situated in Lat. 37° 58′ N., Lon. 23° 46′ E. The pop., before the late insurrection which threw off the Turkish yoke, was estimated from 12,000 to 15,000, but, at the termination of the war, did not probably amount to a third of the number. (B.) In 1834, it was declared the capital of the new kingdom of Greece, and it seems likely to recover, in time, some share of its former importance and prosperity.—Adj. and inhab. ATH-E′-NI-ĄN.

ATHENS, a t. of Ga., in Clark co., on the Oconee, 92 m. W. N. W. of Augusta: it is the seat of the University of Georgia.

ATHENS, a co. in the S. E. part of Ohio. Pop. 19,109.

ATHENS, a small t. of Ohio, cap. of the above co., with a college called the University of Ohio, founded in 1821.

ATHENS, NEW, a small place in Ohio, 18 m. N. W. of Wheeling: it is the seat of Franklin College.

ATH-LONE′, a borough of Ireland, on the Shannon, being partly in the co. of West Meath, and partly in that of Roscommon, about 70 m. W. of Dublin. Pop. in 1831, 11,406. (P. C.)

ATH′-OS, MOUNT, (It. Monte Sacro, Gr. Hagion Oros, *i. e.* Holy Mountain, so called from the number of monasteries, chapels, &c., on its sides,) a celebrated mountain of Macedonia, on a peninsula W. of the island of Lemnos, and rising abruptly from the sea to the height of 6,349 feet. Lat. 40° 9′ N., Lon. 24° 20′ E.

ATHY, ath-ī′, a t. of Ireland, in the co. of Kildare, about 38 m. W.S.W. of Dublin. Pop. in 1831, 4,494. (P. C.)

ATINA, ä-tee′-nä, an ancient t. of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, 10 m. N. of Aquino. Pop. about 4,000. (B.) It is mentioned under its present name by Virgil (Æneid. Lib. VII. 630), as at that time an important city.

AT-LAN′-TIC OCEAN, that part of the ocean which separates the old from the new world: it washes the eastern shore of America and the western shores of Europe and Africa. Its width may be estimated at 3,000 m. The name was given on account of its vicinity to the Atlas mountains.

ATLANTIC, a co. in the S. E. part of N. J., bordering on the sea. Pop. 8,726. Co. t. May's Landing.

AT′-LĄS, a chain of mountains running through the north-western part of Africa, and separating the cultivated country from the great desert. The highest summits are estimated to be 2,000 toises (B.), or about 12,700 English feet above the level of the sea.

ATOOI. See ATUL.

ATRI, ä′-tre, (anciently Hat′ria Pice′na,) a t. of Naples, in the prov.

Digitized by Google

of Teramo, about 4 m. from the coast of the Adriatic, and 12 m. S. E. of Teramo. Hatria was once a place of considerable importance, but the present town is a small and poor place, and partly in ruins.

AT'-TĄ-LĄ, a co. in the central part of Miss. Pop. 4,303. Co. seat, Kosciusco.

ATTIGNY, ăt`-teen`-yē', a small t. of France, in the dep. of Ardennes, on the Aisne, 31 m. N. E. of Rheims, anciently one of the summer residences of the kings of France.

AT`-TOCK', or ATTOCK BENARES (ben-ā'-rez), a city and fortress on the E. bank of the Sinde or Indus, belonging to Lahore. Lat. 33° 52′ N., Lon. 72° 10′ E.

ATUI, ä-too-ē', one of the Sandwich islands, in Lat. 21° 57′ N., Lon. 160° W.

AUBE, ōbe, a small r. of France, flowing into the Seine.

AUBE, a dep. in the N. E. central part of France, intersected by the above r. and by the Seine. Pop. 253,870. (B.) Capital, Troyes.

AU'-BURN, the chief t. of Cayuga co., N. Y., about 170 m. W. of Albany, on the outlet of the Owasco lake, a fine stream, with numerous mill seats. It is incorporated, and contains a theological seminary, founded by the Presbyterians in 1821. It is chiefly remarkable for the state prison established here, and conducted on a peculiar system of prison discipline. Pop. 5,626.

AUBUSSON, ō`-bŭs`-sŏN', a manufacturing t. of France, in the dep. o Creuse, on the r. Creuse, 23 m. S.E. of Guéret. Pop. above 4,000. (P.C.,

AUCH, ōsh, an archiepiscopal t. of France; cap. of the dep. of Gers, on the r. Gers. Among its buildings the ancient cathedral deserves to be mentioned. Lat. 43° 38′ N., Lon. 35′ E. Pop. 10,461. (B.)

AUDE, ōde, (Anc. Atax,) a r. in the S. of France, rising in the Pyrenees, and flowing into the Mediterranean.

AUDE, a dep. in the S. of France, intersected by the above r., and bordering on the Mediterranean. Pop. 281,088. (B.) Capital, Carcassone.

AUERBACH, ou'-ĕr-bĂK, a t. of Saxony, 70 m. W. S. W. of Dresden, famous for its manufacture of a metallic composition, called *Rodewisch*, which employs about 2,500 persons from the neighbouring villages. Pop. 3,000. (B.)

AUGS'-BURG (Ger. pron. ougs'-bŏŏRG), the cap. of the circle of the Upper Danube, in Bavaria, at the confluence of the Wertach and Lech. It has numerous scientific and literary institutions, and is distinguished for its works in gold and jewelry, its manufactures of clocks and watches, and of philosophical and mathematical instruments. Lat. 48° 21′ N., Lon. 10° 54′ E. Pop. 34,000. (B.) The Roman emperor Augustus planted a colony here about 12 years before the Christian era, which was called Augus'ta Vindelico'rum. Augsburg appears to be a contraction of *August-burg*; *i. e.* the "castle of Augustus."

AUGUSTA. See AGOSTA.

AU-GUS'-TĄ, the cap. of the state of Maine, and of Kennebeck co., on

Digitized by Google

the r. Kennebec, about 52 m., in a direct line, N. N. E. of Portland. Lat. 44° 19′ N., Lon. 69° 50′ W. Pop. 5,314.

AUGUSTA, a t. of Ga., on the right bank of the Savannah r., about 80 m., in a straight line, E. of Milledgeville. Lat. 33° 28′ N., Lon. 81° 54′ W. Pop. 6,403.

AUGUSTA, a t. of Ky.; cap. of Brecken co. It has a college, under the direction of the Methodists, founded in 1825.

AUGUSTA, a co. in the centre of Virginia. Pop. 19,628. Co. t. Staunton.

AUGUSTINE, ST., sẹnt au`-gus-teen/, a city and port of entry of Florida; cap. of St. John's co., on an inlet about 2 m. from the main ocean. The harbour is defended by a fort. This place is much resorted to during winter, by invalids from the northern states. Lat. 29° 48′ 30″ N., Lon. 81° 35′ W. Pop. 2,459.

AURUNGABAD, ô-rung/-gụ-bâd/, a prov. of Hindostan, situated in the Dekkan.—Also, the cap. of the above, formerly called Gurka, but, becoming a favourite residence of Aurungzebe (pronounced ô-rung-zeeb/), it received from this circumstance its present name. The palace of that monarch, now in ruins, covers an extensive space. The whole city is rapidly falling to decay, but in 1825 was said still to contain a population of 60,000. (P. C.) Lat. 19° 54′ N., Lon. 75° 33′ E.

AUS/-TẸR-LITZ` (Ger. pron. ous/-tẹr-lits), a t. of Austria, in Moravia, about 13 m. E. of Brünn, celebrated for a great victory obtained by Napoleon over the emperors of Austria and Russia, in 1805. Pop. about 2,000. (B.)

AUSTRALASIA. See OCEANICA.

AUS-TRA/-LI-Ạ. (See Int. XI.) A term sometimes employed like AUSTRALASIA, to designate the fifth grand division of the globe, but more generally restricted to that portion of Oceanica which is situated immediately S. and S. E. of Malaisia, between 1° N. 55° S. Lat., and 110° and 180° E. Lon., including New Holland, (the Australian continent,) the islands of New Zealand, New Caledonia, New Hebrides, the Solomon Islands, New Britain, New Ireland, Papua or New Guinea, besides many smaller islands.—Adj. AUS-TRA/-LI-ẠN.

AUSTRALIAN CONTINENT, or NEW HOLLAND, is situated in the South Sea, between 10° 30′ and 39° N. Lat., and 113° and 153° 20′ E. Lon. Length, from E. to W., about 2,400 m.: greatest breadth, from N. to S., near 2,000. Area estimated at 3,500,000 sq. m. New Holland is distinguished from all other parts of the globe by the general character of its plants and animals, as well as by the nature of the country. Perhaps the most remarkable feature of this continent is the total absence of permanently navigable rivers. The Murray, which, with its different affluents, is estimated to drain a surface of 400,000 sq. m., discharges its waters into the sea by a mouth so miserably small as to be overlooked by the first explorers of this portion of the Australian coast. There are mountains whose summits are covered with perpetual snow but a very large portion of the country appears to be flat land, which is sometimes marshy and flooded with water, and at other times so parched

Digitized by Google

as to be a perfect desert. The aboriginal inhabitants of this continent are classed in the same grand division of the human race with the African negro, but appear to be decidedly inferior both in their physical constitution, and in their intellectual and moral faculties. They are the only people, of whom we have any knowledge, that go completely naked.—Inhab. NEW HOLLANDER, or AUSTRALIAN.

AUS'-TRI-A (Ger. Oestreich, öst'-rike), an empire of *Europe*, lying between 42° and 51° N. Lat., and 8° 30′ and 26° 50′ E. Lon.; bounded on the N. W. and N. by Saxony and Prussia, N. E. and E. by the republic of Cracow and by the Russian and Turkish provinces, S. by Turkey, the Gulf of Venice, the territories of the Pope, Modena, and Parma, and W. by the Sardinian States, Switzerland, and Germany. The length is estimated at 870, the breadth at 690 m. The superficial extent, according to Balbi, is about 259,300 sq. m. The pop. in 1826 was estimated by the same writer at 32,000,000. The empire of Austria is composed of the kingdoms of Bohemia, Galicia, Hungary, Illyria, Croatia, Slavonia, and Dalmatia, and the governments of Lower and Upper Austria, Styria, Trieste, Tyrol, Transylvania, the Military Frontier, and Austrian Italy, or the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, besides some smaller districts, such as Great and Little Cumania, &c. These will be treated of under their respective heads. The name *Oestreich*, which signifies "eastern empire," arose from this territory having been the eastern part of the dominions of Charlemagne. The area of Austria at that time scarcely exceeded that of the present archduchy. Vienna is the capital.—Adj. and inhab. AUS'-TRI-AN.

AUSTRIA, ARCHDUCHY OF, which constitutes the principal part of the hereditary dominions of the house of Austria, is bounded on the N. by Bohemia and Moravia, E. by Hungary, S. by Styria, Illyria, and Tyrol, and W. by Tyrol and Bavaria. Area about 14,881 sq. m. It is divided into Lower and Upper Austria. The former occupies the eastern, the latter the western portion of the archduchy.

AU-TAU'-GA, a co. in the central part of Ala., N. of, and bordering on the Alabama r. Pop. 14,342. Co. t. Washington.

AUTUN, ô'-tun', a city of France, on the r. Arroux, in the dep. of the Saône and Loire, 164 m. S. E. of Paris. This town existed before the Roman conquest under the name of Bibrac'te; after the time of Augustus, it was called Augustodu'num, of which Autun is a corruption. A number of interesting ruins may be seen here. Lat. 46° 57′ N., Lon. 4° 18′ E. Pop. 10,000.

AUVERGNE, ô'-vern' or ô'-vairñ', formerly a prov. of France, now divided into the deps. of Cantal and Puy de Dôme. The name is derived from the Arverni, an ancient nation who inhabited this part of Gaul.

AUXERRE, ô'-sair', (Anc. Autissiodu'rum,) a city of France; cap. of the dep. of Yonne, on the r. Yonne, 92 m. S. E. of Paris. Lat. 47° 48′ N., Lon. 3° 34′ E. Pop. 10,989. (B.)

AUXONNE, ôx'-onn', or AUSSONNE, ô'-sonn', a fortified t. of France, in

Digitized by Google

the dep. of Côte d'Or, on the Saône, 19 m. S. E. of Dijon. Pop. in 1832, about 5,000. (P. C.)

AVA. See BIRMA.

AVALLON, à-vàl'-lon', a t. of France, in the dep. of the Yonne, 120 m. S. E. of Paris. Pop. above 5,000. (P. C.)

AVEIRO, à-và'e-ro, a city of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira. Lat. 40° 38′ N., Lon. 8° 38′ W. Pop. 4,000. (B.)

AVELLA, à-vel'-là, a t. in the kingdom of Naples, 20 m. N. E. of the capital. Near to it are the ruins of the ancient Abel'la, from which its name has been derived. Pop. 5,000. (M.)

AVELLINO, à-vĕl-lee'-no, a manufacturing and commercial t. of Naples: cap. of the prov. of Principato Ultra, 30 m. E. by N. of Naples. Lat. 40° 55′ N., Lon. 14° 45′ E. Pop. 13,000. (B.)

AVENCHES, a'-vânsh', (Lat. Aven'ticum,) a little t. of Switzerland, about 3 m. from the Lake of Morat, and 20 m. W. S. W. of Bern, remarkable for the Roman antiquities found in its vicinity.

AVERNO, à-vĕr'-no, (Anc. Aver'nus,) a celebrated lake in the vicinity of Naples, about 2½ m. N. W. of Pozzuoli. It is circular, and about 1½ m. in circumference.

AVERSA, à-vĕr'-sà, a t. in the kingdom of Naples, 12 m. N. by W. of the capital. It contains a large foundling hospital, and a lunatic asylum, which ranks among the best establishments of the kind in Europe. Lat. 40° 57′ N., Lon. 14° 11′ E. Pop. estimated at 16,000. (B.)

AVESNES, à'-vain', a fortified t. of France, in the dep. of Nord, 123 m. N. E. of Paris. Pop. about 4,000. (P. C.)

AVEYRON, à'-và'-rŏN', a r. in the S. of France, flowing into the Garonne.

AVEYRON, a dep. in the S. of France, on the above r. Pop. 370,951. (B.) Capital, Rodez.

AVEZZANO, à-vĕt-sà'-no, a t. of Naples, in the prov. of Abruzzo Ultra, about 20 m. nearly S. of Aquila. Pop. about 6,000. (B.)

AVIGNON, av-een'-yŏn, or à'-veen'-yŏn', (Anc. Ave'nio,) a celebrated city of France; cap. of the dep. of Vaucluse, on the left bank of the Rhone, just above the mouth of the r. Durance. Avenio was a very ancient city; it appears to have been a town of some importance before the Roman conquest, and holds a conspicuous place in the history of the middle ages. About the year 1308, Pope Clement V., himself a native of France, removed his court from Rome to Avignon, which continued to be the papal residence till 1376, when Gregory XI. left it, to return to Rome. It afterwards became the residence of the anti-popes Clement VII. and Benedict XIII. Lat. 43° 57′ N., Lon. 4° 48′ E. Pop. 31,000: in the 14th century it amounted to 100,000. (B.)

AVILA, à'-ve-là,* a t. of Old Castile, Spain; cap. of a prov. of the same name, with a university. Lat. 40° 42′ N., Lon. 4° 50′ W. Pop. 4,000. (B.)

* "Lerma 'the generous,' AVILA 'the proud.'"—ROGERS' *Voyage of Columbus*

Digitized by Google

ou, as in *our*; th, as in *thin*; TH, as in *this*; N, nearly like *ng*.

AVLONA, åv-lo'-nå, or VALONA, (Anc. Au'lon,) a town of Albania, on a gulf to which it gives its name, formed by the celebrated Acrocerau nian promontory. Lat. 40° 29′ N., Lon. 19° 26′ E. Pop. 5,000. (B.)

AVON, å'-von, the name of several small rivers of Great Britain. The principal and most interesting is that which rises at a source called Avon-well, in Northamptonshire, and, flowing by the village of Stratford, the birth-place of Shakspeare, empties itself into the Severn, in Gloucestershire, after a course of about 100 m.

AV'-OY-ELLES', a parish of La., on the S. side of the Red r. Pop. 6,616. Seat of justice, Marksville.

AVRANCHES, åv'-rånsh', (Anc. In'gena, afterwards Abrinca'tui and Abrin'cæ,) a city of France, in the dep. of Manche, 195 m. nearly W. from Paris. Lat. 48° 41′ N., Lon. 1° 25′ E. Pop. 7,000. (P. C.)

A-WATS'-KA or AV-ATCH'-KA, a bay on the E. coast of Kamtchatka. Also the name of a r. which flows into this bay, and of a small village situated at its mouth.

AWE, LOCH, a fresh water lake of Scotland, in the co. of Argyle. It is about 24 m. long, while its average breadth is only about 1 m.

AX-OOM', written also AXOUM and AXUM, (Gr. Αξουμις,) a t. of Abyssinia; formerly cap. of a powerful kingdom of this name, which appears to have extended its dominions over a great part of Abyssinia, a part of Arabia, and even to have received tribute from the Byzantine emperors. There are at this place several remains of antiquity, which show that the Axumites were highly skilled in the art of sculpture, and acquainted also with the Greek language. The town at present contains about 600 houses. (B.) Lat. 14° 7′ N., Lon. between 38° and 39° E.

AYAMONTE, i-yå-mon'-tå, a fortified t. of Spain, in the kingdom of Seville. Lat. 37° 12′ N., Lon. 7° 14′ W. Pop. 6,347. (P. C.)

AYASOOLOOK, å'-yå-soo-look', (Fr. spelling Ayasalouk,) a miserable village of Asia Minor, on the site of the ancient Ephesus, with a mosque, castle and aqueduct, constructed out of the ruins of that once magnificent city. Here have been discovered, among other antiquities, the remains of the great temple of Diana, which is mentioned in the 19th chapter of the Acts. Lat. 37° 55′ N., Lon. 27° 20′ E.

AYLESBURY, ailz'-bęr-re, a t. of Buckinghamshire, England, on the road from London to Warwick, 38 m. from London. It is a very ancient place, and is said to have been one of the strongest garrisons of the Britons, in their struggle against the Saxons. Pop. of the borough, with an area of about 5 sq. m., 5,429.

AYR, air, a r. of Scotland, which rises in Ayrshire, and, after a course of about 30 m. nearly due W., falls into the sea at the t. of Ayr, where its estuary forms a fine harbour.

AYR, a sea-port t. of Scotland, cap. of Ayrshire, on the above r., near its mouth; 67 m. S. W. of Edinburgh. Entire pop. of the parish, 8,264.

AYR'-SHIRE, a co. in the S. W. of Scotland, bordering on the sea. Pop. 164,356.

Digitized by Google

Fāte, fär, fâll, fåt; mē, mĕt; pīne or pĭne, pĭn; nō, nŏt; ŏŏ, as in *good*;

AZERBAIJAN, åz-er-bī'-jàn', a prov. in the N. part of Persia, lying around L. Ooroomeeyeh. Tabreez is the capital.

AZ'-OF or AZOV, (Anc. Pa'lus Mæo'tis,) a sea of Russia, forming a part of the boundary between Europe and Asia, and connected with the Black Sea by the Strait of Yenicalë. Its greatest length is about 200 m.; the breadth varies exceedingly, but perhaps, on an average, may be estimated at about 70 m. The only considerable river which it receives is the Don.

AZORES, az'-ōrz,* or az-ōrz', (Port. Açores, å-so'-rĕs,) called also the Western Islands, are situated in the Atlantic, about 800 m. W. of Portugal. They consist of nine islands, in three distinct groups, lying in the direction of W. N. W. and E. S. E., and extending about 330 m. The north-western group contains the small islands of Corvo and Flores; the central, Terceira, St. George, Pico, Fayal, and Graciosa the south-eastern, St. Michael and St. Mary. They are included between the parallels of 36° 57′ and 40° N. Lat., and the meridians of 25° and 31° 15′ W. Lon. The several islands will be treated of under their respective names. As these islands, when first discovered by the Portuguese, were entirely destitute of human inhabitants, as well as of beasts, they called them *Açores* (the plural of *açor*, a hawk or bird of prey), from the number of this kind of birds found here.—Adj. and inhab. AZ-O'-RI-ĄN.

BA'-BĘL-MAN'-DĘL, (see Int. XII.,) or, more correctly, BAB-EL-MANDEB, the strait which connects the Red Sea with the Indian Ocean, lying between Arabia and Abyssinia. The width of this strait is estimated at about 16 m.

BACCHIGLIONE, bâk-keel-yo'-nà, a r. in the Venetian States, which rises in the Alps, and, flowing S. E., passes through the t. of Vicenza, and afterwards by the walls of Padua, 30 m. below which it enters the Adriatic at Brondolo. Its entire course is about 90 m.

BAD-AG'-RY, a t. on the Slave Coast of Guinea, cap. of a small kingdom of the same name, about 6° 15′ N. Lat., and 2° 50′ E. Lon. Pop. estimated at 10,000. (P. C.)

BADAJOS, bâd-ą-hoce', (Sp. Badajoz, bâ-dâ-hŏth'; Lat. Pax Augusta,) a fortified t. of Spain, cap. of Estremadura, on the Guadiana. The bridge over the Guadiana, 1,874 feet in length, is one of the finest in Europe. Lat 38° 52′ N., Lon. 6° 48′ W. Pop. 13,000. (B.)

* This accentuation, though perhaps not the most prevalent, is sanctioned by the general tendency of our language, (see Int. XII., Obs. 2,) as well as by the practice of many of the best speakers. The second pronunciation may be objected to as being neither native nor English. If we would pronounce like the natives we must follow the example of Milton, and divide the name into three syllables (See Paradise Lost, Book IV., line 592.) The authority of Cowper is in favour of the first pronunciation.

——— "Those Ausonia claims,
Levantine regions these: the AZORES send
Their jessamine." *The Task*, Book IV.

Digitized by Google

BADAKHSHAN. See BUDUKHSHAN.

BADEN, bä/-den, a grand-duchy of Germany, extending along the right bank of the Rhine, and situated between 47° 30′ and 49° 50′ N. Lat., and 7° 30′ and 9° 50′ E. Lon.; bounded on the N. by Bavaria and Hesse-Darmstadt, E. by Würtemberg, S. by Switzerland and the Lake of Constance, and W. by the Bavarian circle of the Rhine and by France, from which it is separated by the Rhine. Length near 190 m.; greatest breadth about 100. The area is estimated at 5,973 sq. m. Pop. 1,130,000. (B.) Carlsruhe is the capital.

BADEN (the Ci/vitas Aure/lia Aquen/sis of the Romans), a t. situated in the centre of the grand-duchy of Baden, celebrated for its warm mineral springs and baths. Hence originated the name, *Bad* in German signifying a "bath." Lat. 48° 46′ N. Lon., 8° 15′ E. Pop. 4,200. (B.)

BADEN (Anc. Ther/mæ Ce/tiæ), a t. in the arch-duchy of Austria, about 15 m. S. of Vienna. It is annually visited by many thousand strangers, on account of its warm springs and baths. Permanent pop. about 3,000. (B.)

BADEN, a t. in the canton of Aargau, Switzerland, on the Limmat (the outlet of the Lake of Zürich), 13 m. N. W. of Zürich, celebrated for the warm mineral springs and baths in its vicinity, known to the Romans by the name of Ther/mæ Helve/ticæ. Pop. 1,700. (B.)

BADENWEILER, bä/-den-wī/-ler, a small village in the grand-duchy of Baden, 5 m. E. of Brisach, remarkable for the remains of a vast Roman bathing establishment, arranged for both cold and warm, as well as vapour-baths. It contains 50 chambers, furnished with all the conveniences for bathing, and an altar, still existing, dedicated to Diana Anoba. (B.)

BAEZA or BAEÇA, bä-ā/-thä, (Anc. Bea/tia,) a t. of Spain, in Jaen. Lat. 37° 57′ N., Lon. 3° 28′ W. Pop. 11,000. (B.)

BAFFA, bäf/-fä, a small seaport t. on the W. coast of the island of Cyprus, with a castle. Its name is a corruption of the ancient Paphos, the ruins of which are still to be seen here. Lat. 34° 54′ N., Lon. 32° 30′ E.

BAF/-FIN'S BAY, a large gulf on the N. E. coast of America, between that continent and Greenland. It is comprised between the parallels of 68° and 78° N. Lat. and the meridians of 51° and 80° W. Lon., extending in a N. N. W. direction. It is about 780 m. long, and, on an average, about 280 wide. The name is derived from William Baffin, by whom it was discovered in 1616.

BAGDAD, bäg-däd/,[a] or BAG/-DAD, a large and celebrated city of Asia-

[a] Southey appears always to place the accent on the last syllable of this name, which accords with the native pronunciation.

"The old man answered, 'To BAGDAD I go.'"

"———— stands not BAGDAD
Near to the site of ancient Babylon?"

"At length BAGDAD appeared,
The city of his search."—*Thalaba*, Books IV. and V.

Digitized by Google

tic Turkey, formerly the capital of the empire of the Caliphs, and now of a pashalic of its own name, situated on both sides of the Tigris, about 200 m. in a direct line above the junction of that river with the Euphrates. It stands in a forest of date trees, and is surrounded by a high and thick wall of brick and mud, which is flanked at regular distances with round embattled towers. The whole wall of the city is about five miles in circumference. The citadel is on the E. bank of the Tigris and on the N. side of the town. Bagdad was formerly a great emporium of eastern commerce; besides the traffic with its own manufactures, it was the entrepôt for the commodities of eastern and western Asia. But its trade has recently much declined. This city was founded by the Caliph Aboo Jaafer al Mansoor, in the year 763, and was afterwards greatly improved by the celebrated Haroon-er-Rasheed (Harun al Raschid). Little, however, of its ancient magnificence now remains. Though, to the approaching stranger, its numerous minarets and domes, seen by glimpses through the date trees, present an interesting and even imposing spectacle, the meanness of the buildings within, miserably disappoints the expectation which the exterior view may have raised. Lat. 33° 19′ N., Lon. 44° 25′ E. Pop. estimated at about 100,000. (B.)

Bagnères de Bigorre, bân`-yair/d'be`-gor/, (Lat. Vi/cus Aquen/sis,) a t. of France, in the dep. of Upper Pyrenees, celebrated for its warm springs and great bathing establishment: 16,000 strangers are said to visit this place annually. Lat. 43° 3′ N., Lon. 0° 8′ E. Pop. 5,633. (P. C.)

Bagnères de Luchon, bân`-yair/d'lü`-shôn/, (the A/quæ Convena/rum of the Romans,) a bathing t. of France, in the dep. of Upper Garonne. Lat. 42° 47′ N., Lon. 0° 34′ E. This is a small, but constantly improving place. Pop. in 1826, near 2,000. (P. C.)

Bagnols, bân`-yole/, a t. of France, in the dep. of Gard, 26 m. N.N.E. of Nîmes. Lat. 44° 9′ N., Lon. 4° 35′ E. Pop. in 1832, 3,800. (P. C.) —Also a t. in the dep. of Lozère, remarkable for its warm mineral waters. Lat. 44° 30′ N., Lon. 3° 38′ E.

Bahama Channel is between Florida and the Bahamas.

Bȧ-hȧ/-mȧs, or Lucayos, loo-kī/-yoce, a chain of low islands, stretching, in a north-westerly direction, from the N. side of St. Domingo to the coast of E. Florida, and comprised within the parallels of 20° and 27° 40′ N. Lat., and the meridians of 68° 40′ and 79° 20′ W. Lon. They belong to the British crown. Some of the largest islands, as the Great Bahama, and Lucayo (now called Abaco), with many smaller ones, remain without inhabitants. Entire pop. in 1831, 16,788. (P. C.)

Bahar, bȧ-har/, an extensive prov. of Hindostan, lying on both sides of the Ganges, and bounded on the N. by Nepaul and Bootan, E. by Bengal, S. by Gundwana, and W. by Gundwana, Allahabad and Oude. It is computed to contain about 50,000 sq. m. It belongs to the presidency of Bengal.

Bahar, a t. of the above prov., situated in 25° 13′ N. Lat., and 85° 35′ E. Lon., with about 5,000 houses. (P. C.)

Digitized by Google

ou, as in *our;* th, as in *thin;* TH, as in *this;* N, nearly like *ng*.

BAHIA, bȧ-ee/-ȧ, an important maritime prov. of Brazil, between 9° and 16° S. Lat., and 37° and 45° W. Lon.

BAHIA or SAN SALVADOR, sȧn sȧl-vȧ-dore/, an archiepiscopal city of Brazil; cap. of the above prov., and, next to Rio Janeiro, the most commercial and most populous town in S. America, is situated on the strait which leads from the Atlantic to All Saint's Bay (Bahia de Todos os Santos), whence both the city and province of Bahia derived their name. It has one of the finest harbours in America, and is moreover the principal fortress of the empire. The chief scientific and literary institutions of Bahia are—the School of Surgery, the College, and the Public Library, with from 60,000 to 70,000 vols. (M.) Lat. 13° S., Lon. 38° 30′ W. Permanent pop. estimated by Balbi at about 120,000.

BAHREIN. See LAHSA.

BAHREIN, bȧh-rane/, a small i. in the Persian Gulf, 27½ m. long, and 10 m. across. (P. C.) Lat. 26° 14′ N., Lon. 50° 36′ E. It gives its name to a group of small islands, noted as the centre of the pearl fishery. Total pop. estimated at 60,000. (M.)

BAIKAL, bī/-kȧl, a great mountain lake of Asia, situated between 51° and 56° N. Lat., and between 104° and 110° E. Lon. Its length is said to be about 400 m.; its mean breadth, between 30 and 40 m. The superficial extent is estimated at 14,800 sq. m. This lake is very deep; in some places the bottom has not been reached by a line of a hundred fathoms. Its surface is about 1,793 feet above the level of the sea. Among other smaller streams, it receives the Selenga and Upper Angara: the Lower Angara is its only outlet, and, though a very rapid river, is said not to carry off the tenth part of the mass of waters brought into it by the other streams.—Adj. BAIKALEAN or BAIKALIAN, bi-kal/-e-ȧn.

BAIREUTH, bī/-rūth, (Ger. pron. bī/-roit), a well-built t. of Bavaria; cap. of the circle of the Upper Main, 125 m. N. of Munich. Lat. 49° 57′ N., Lon. 11° 37′ E. Pop. about 13,000. (B.)

BAIROUT. See BEYROOT.

BAJA, bȧ/-yȧ, (Anc. Baiæ,) GULF OF, is situated on the S. E. coast of Naples, between Cape Misenum and Pozzuoli.

BA/-KER, a co. in the S. W. part of Ga., intersected by the Flint r. Pop. 4,226. Co. t. Newton.

BAKOO, bȧ`-koo/, or BADKU, a walled t. of Asiatic Russia, in the prov. of Shirvan, situated on the shore of the Caspian. Lat. 40° 22′ N., Lon. 49° 40′ E. Pop. between 3,500 and 4,000. (P. C.)

BAL/-Ȧ-GHAUTS/, an extensive district in the S. of India, so called from its being situated "above the Ghauts." It forms a part of the presidency of Madras.

BALARUC, bȧ`-lȧ`-rūk/, a village of France, in the dep. of Hérault, celebrated for its warm mineral springs. Lat. 43° 28′ N., Lon. 3° 41′ E.

BAL/-Ȧ-SORE`, an important seaport of Hindostan, belonging to the Danes, in the prov. of Orissa. Lat. 21° 32′ N., Lon. 86° 56′ E. Pop. estimated at 10,000. (P. C.)

BALATON. See PLATTEN SEE.

BAL/-BEC or BȦȦL/-bec`, an ancient city of Syria, situated at the foot of

Digitized by Google

the mountain range called Anti-Libanus. The Greek name of this city, Heliop/olis, signifies the same as Baalbec; *i. e.* "city of the sun." Only a small part of the town is now inhabited; it is chiefly interesting for its ruins. Lat. near 34° N., Lon. 36° E.

BĂLD/-WIN, a co. in the central part of Ga. Pop. 7,250. Co. t. Milledgeville.

BALDWIN, a co. in the S. part of Ala., E. of, and bordering on the Mobile r. Pop. 2,951. Co. t. Blakely.

BÂLE. See BASEL.

BAL-E-AR/-IC ISLANDS (Anc. Balea/res), situated in the Mediterranean Sea, off the E. coast of Spain. They consist of Majorca, Minorca, and Iviça, besides the two very small ones of Formentera and Cabrera.

BALFUROSH, bål'-fur-ōsh/, or BAL'-FROOSH/, the third t. of the kingdom of Persia, is situated in the prov. of Mazanderan, about 12 m. from the S. shore of the Caspian Sea. Lat. 36° 33′ N., Lon. 52° 45′ E. Pop. estimated at 100,000. (B.)

BALIZE, bå-leez/, (Mex. Sp. Baliza, bå-lee/-så,) a r. of British Honduras, Mexico, which flows into the Bay of Honduras. Balize is a corruption of Waliz, a name given by the Spaniards to this place, from its having been discovered, and resorted to by an English pirate named Wallice.

BALIZE, a t. situated at the mouth of the above r. Lat. 17° 29′ N., Lon. 88° 8′ W. Pop. in 1833, 3,794. (P. C.)

BALKAN, bål-kån/, (Anc. Hæ/mus,) a chain of mountains in European Turkey, between Bulgaria and Rumelia, which commences near the Adriatic, and terminates at the Black Sea.

BALKH, bålk, (Anc. Zarias/pa and Bac/tra,) one of the most ancient and, formerly, one of the largest and most populous cities of Asia, situated in the kingdom of Bokhara. Lat. 36° 40′ N., Lon. 67° 18′ E. Present pop. only about 2,000. (B.)

BAL/-LARD, a co. at the W. extremity of Ky., bordering on the Ohio r.

BALLINA, bal'-lin-å/, a small t. of Ireland, in Mayo co., 6 m. S. by E. of Killala.

BAL'-LIN-AS-LŌE/, a t. of Ireland, in the co. of Galway, 80 m. W. of Dublin. Pop. in 1831, 4,140. (P. C.)

BALLSTON SPA, bålls/-tŏn spå, a village of Saratoga co., N.Y., situated 30 m. N. of Albany, famous for its mineral springs.

BAL/-LY, or BALI, or LITTLE JAVA, an i. separated from the E. extremity of Java by a strait called the Strait of Bally. Its length is above 90 m.; its greatest breadth about 50 m. It is intersected by the parallel of 8° 30′ S. Lat., and the meridian of 115° E. Lon.

BAL'-LY-SHAN/-NŎN, a t. of Ireland, in the co. of Donegal, 112 m. N.W. of Dublin. Pop. in 1831, 3,775. (P. C.)

BĂL/-TIC, a sea in the N. of Europe, which separates Sweden and the Danish islands from Germany, Prussia, and Russia, extending from 54° to 66° N. Lat., and from 10° to 30° E. Lon. It is about 900 m. long The superficial extent is estimated at above 160,000 sq. m. Towards the northern extremity it forms two large branches, the Gulf of Both

Digitized by Google

nia, which runs nearly N., and the Gulf of Finland, extending in an easterly direction. It is connected with the ocean by the gulf called Cattegat.

BAL'-TI-MORE, a co. of Md., on the W. side of the Chesapeake Bay, N. of the Patapsco r. Entire pop. 134,379.

BALTIMORE, a city, port of entry, and seat of justice of the above co., on the N. side of the Patapsco r., 14m. from its entrance into the Chesapeake Bay; about 38m., by the railroad, N.E. of Washington, and 93m. W.S.W. of Philadelphia. This town is admirably situated both for foreign and internal commerce. It is built round a basin, which affords a secure and spacious harbour; and it has communication by railroads not only with Philadelphia and Washington, but with Winchester, Annapolis, Cumberland, Frederick City, York, Lancaster, and Harrisburg. Among the remarkable buildings of Baltimore may be noticed the Washington Monument, on the summit of which stands a colossal statue of Washington, at a height of 163 feet from the ground. This city is the seat of a medical school, called the University of Maryland; and of St. Mary's College, a flourishing institution under the direction of the Roman Catholics. It is also the residence of a Catholic archbishop. All strangers agree in extolling the agreeable society of Baltimore, which is said to resemble, more than any other of our cities, the gay and polished capitals of Europe. Lat. 39° 17° N., Lon. 76° 37° W. Pop. 102,313.—Inhab. BAL-TI-MO'-RE-AN.

BAL-TING-GLASS, a small t. of Ireland, in the co. of Wicklow, 33 m. S. W. of Dublin.

BAM-BAR'-RA, an extensive country in the interior of N. Africa, the exact boundaries of which are not known. On the N. it borders on the Great Desert; and it extends to 5° W. Lon.

BAMBERG, bam'-berg, an archiepiscopal t. of Bavaria, on the Regnitz, about 3 m. above its influx into the Main, and 30 m. W. of Baireuth. Besides its medical and surgical schools, it has a lyceum, in which a complete course of divinity and philosophy is given. Lat. 49° 56′ N., Lon. 11° E. Pop. 21,000. (B.)

BAM'-BOOK', a country of Africa, extending between 12° and 14° N. Lat., and 8° and 11° W. Lon., containing mines of gold, silver, and iron. It is esteemed one of the richest gold regions on the globe. The inhabitants are Mandingoes.

BAN'-CA, an i. near the N. coast of Sumatra, between 1° 30′ and 3° 8′ S. Lat., and 105° 9′ and 106° 51′ E. Lon. Its greatest length is 135 m.; its breadth, 65 m. Banca owes its importance to its inexhaustible tin mines, first discovered about the year 1710.

BAN'-DA ISLANDS, a group of small islands in the eastern seas, between 4° 20′ and 4° 40′ S. Lat. and 129° 40′ and 130° 10′ E. Lon.

BANFF, sometimes written and always pronounced *Bamff*, the cap. of Banffshire, Scotland, on the Doveron, 39 m. N. N. W. of Aberdeen. Pop. of the burgh and parish, 3,202.

BANFFSHIRE, bamf'-shir, a co. in the N. of Scotland, bordering on Moray Frith. Pop. 49,679.

Digitized by Google

Fāte, fâr, fàll, fât; mē, mĕt; pine or pīne, pĭn; nō, nŏt; ŏŏ, as in *good*;

BANGALORE, bang`-ga-lore/, an important fortified t. of Hindostan, in Mysore. Lat. 12° 57′ N. Lon., 77° 36′ E. Pop. estimated at 60,000. (P. C.)

BANG`-KOK/, the present cap. of Siam, situated on both sides of the r. Meinam, about 30 m. from its mouth. Both banks of the river are lined with floating houses for the whole length of the town, amounting to 3 or 4 miles. Towards the river, these houses have covered platforms, where the various productions of China and of the country are exposed for sale; so that this portion of Bang-kok may be called a floating bazaar. The greatest number of the inhabitants are Chinese and their descendants. The houses, with few exceptions, are built of wood. Lat. about 13° 30′ N., Lon. 100° 30′ E. Pop. estimated at 90,000. (B.)

BANGOR, bang/-gor, a city in Caernarvonshire, Wales, near the N. entrance of Menai Strait, 9 m. N. E. of Caernarvon. Pop. 7,232.

BAN/-GOR, a city of Me., cap. of the co. of Penobscot, on the W. bank of r. Penobscot, 30 m. in a straight line N. of Castine. It has a theological seminary, established in 1816. Pop. 8,627.

BANN, a r. of Ireland, which rises in the co. of Down, and flowing N. W. through Lough Neagh, enters the North Sea about 4 m. N. W. of Coleraine, after a course of near 80 m.

BAN/-NOCK-BURN/, a village of Scotland, in the co. of Stirling, 29 m. W. N. W. from Edinburgh, celebrated for a great victory gained by Robert Bruce over Edward II. of England, in 1314. Pop. 2,206.

BAN`-TAM/, a t. of Java, in a prov. of the same name, on the N. E. coast of the island. Lat. 6° 2′ S., Lon. 106° 9′ E. It was formerly a great and populous city, but is now falling in ruins and almost deserted on account of the putrid miasmas which prevail here. (B.)

BAN/-TRY, a t. of Ireland, in the co. of Cork, at the head of an extensive bay to which it gives its name. This bay contains three harbours, one near its entrance, secure and spacious, with water sufficiently deep for the largest ships. Pop. 4,275. (P. C.)

BAPAUME, bȧ`-pōme/, an ancient t. of France, in the dep. of Pas de Calais, 94 m. N. N. E. of Paris. Lat. 50° 6′ N., Lon. 2° 52′ E. Pop. in 1832, 3,071. (P. C.)

BAR-BA/-DOS, or BARBADOES, the most eastern of the Caribbee islands, belonging to the English, who established a colony here in 1624. It is about 20 m. long and 10 m. broad. Area 166 sq. m. Entire pop. in 1830, 91,887. (P. C.) Bridgetown, the cap., is situated on Carlisle Bay, at the S. W. end of the island. Lat. 13° 5° N., Lon. 59° 40′ W.—Inhab. BAR-BA/-DI-AN.

BAR-LE-DUC, bar`-le*h*-dük/, a t. in the N. of France, the cap. of the dep. of Meuse, or the Ornain, (or`-nan/,) a branch of the Marne, which is navigable to this place. It has various manufactures, but is particularly celebrated for its sweetmeats. Lat. 48° 47′ N., Lon. 5° 10′ E. Pop. 12,383. (B.)

BAR/-BA-RY, an extensive country, lying along the N. coast of Africa; bounded on the N. by the Mediterranean, E. by Egypt, S. by the Great Desert, and W. by the Atlantic. It embraces four great states or

Digitized by Google

divisions, viz., the empire of Morocco and the regencies of Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli. BARBARY appears to have been derived from *Berber*, a name by which the Arabs designated the people of this region before the Saracen conquest. Some, however, derive it from *barbarus* (barbarian). A more particular description of this country will be found under the names of the respective states.

BAR'-BOUR, a co. in the N. part of Va., on the head waters of the Monongahela.

BARBOUR, a co. in the E. part of Alabama, bordering on the Chattahoochee r. Pop. 12,024. Co. t. Clayton.

BARBUDA, bar-boo'-da, one of the Caribbean islands, situated 27 m. N. of Antigua. It is 15 m. long and 8 m. broad, and has a castle in 17° 38′ N. Lat., and 61° 51′ W. Lon.

BARCELONA, bar-cĕl-o'-nă, (Lat. Bar'cino, Gr. Βαρκινων,) a fortified city and port of Spain, the cap. of Catalonia, on the Mediterranean, in the midst of a delightful and highly cultivated country. It is well built, and contains eight colleges, besides several other scientific and literary institutions. Lat. 41° 21′ N., Lon. 2° 10′ E. Pop. 120,000. (B.)—Adj. and inhab. BAR-CEL-O'-NI-AN.

BARCELONA, a t. of S. America, in the republic of Venezuela, and cap. of a province of the same name. Lat. 10° 6′ N., Lon. 64° 44′ W. Pop. about 5,000. (B.)

BAREILLY, bar-ā'-le, a t. of Delhi, Hindostan, and cap. of a district of the same name. Lat. 28° 23′ N., Lon. 79° 16 E. Pop. above 66,000. (B.)

BAR'-GAIN-TOWN', a small village and port of entry of N. J., in Atlantic co., about 4 m. from Great Egg Harbour.

BARI, bā'-re, (Anc. Ba'rium,) an archiepiscopal t. of Naples, the cap. of a prov. of the same name, with a harbour on the Adriatic. Lat. 41° 8′ N., Lon. 16° 55′ E. Pop. 19,000. (B.)

BARINAS. See VARINAS.

BARLETTA, bar-let'-tă, a t. of Naples, in the prov. of Bari, on the coast of the Adriatic, 112 m. E. N. E. of Naples. Lat. 41° 20′ N., Lon. 16° 18′ E. Pop. estimated at above 18,000. (B.)

BARNAUL, bar'-noul', an important mining t. of Russia, in the government of Tomsk. Lat. 53° 20′ N., Lon. 83° 26′ E. Pop. about 8,000. (P. C.)

BARNS'-LEY, a t. of England, in the co. of York, 13 m. N. of Sheffield. Pop. of the chapelry, with an area of about 6 sq. m., 12,310.

BARN'-STA-BLE, a co. of Mass., comprising the whole peninsula of Cape Cod, the Elizabeth and some other islands. Pop. 32,548.

BARNSTABLE, a port of entry, cap. of the above co., on a little bay to which it gives its name. Lat. 41° 42′ N., Lon. 70° 19′ W. Pop. of the township, 4,301.

BARN'-STA-PLE, a seaport t. of England, in North Devon, 34 m. N. W. of Exeter. Lat. 51° 5′ N., Lon. 4° 4′ W. Pop. 7,902.

BARN'-WELL, a dist. in the S. W. part of S. C., bordering on the Savannah r. Pop. 21,471. Seat of justice, Barnwell c. h.

Digitized by Google

Fāte, făr, fâll, făt; mē, mĕt; pine or pīne, pĭn; nō, nŏt; ŏŏ as in *good*;

Baroach, bā-rōch', a city of Hindostan, cap. of a dist. of same name in the prov. of Guzerat, on the Nerbudda r., 25 m. from its mouth. Lat. 21° 46′ N., Lon. 73° 14′ E. Pop. in 1812, 32,716. (P. C.)

Ba-ro'-da, a fortified city of Hindostan, cap. of a dist. of the same name, in the prov. of Guzerat. Lat. 22° 21′ N., Lon. 73° 23′ E. Pop. estimated at above 100,000. (B.)

Barrèges, bar'-raizh', a village of France, in the dep. of the Upper Pyrenees, celebrated for its warm mineral springs. It is 4,259 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 42° 53′ N., Lon. 0° 4′ E.

Bar'-ren, a co. in the S. central part of Ky. Pop. 17,288. Co. t. Glasgow.

Bar'-rōw, a r. in the S. E. of Ireland, which flows into St. George's Channel.

Bar'-ry, a co. in the south-westerly part of Mich., a little N. of the Kalamazoo r. Pop. 1078. Co. t. Hastings.

Barry, a co. near the S. W. extremity of Mo., bordering on Ark. Pop. 4,795.

Bar-thol'-o-mew, a co. in the S. central part of Ind. Pop. 10,046. Co. t Columbus.

Basel, bâ'-zęl, (Fr. Bâle or Basle, bâl,) a canton in the N. of Switzerland, bordering on the Rhine. Area 185 sq. m. Pop. in 1826, 54,000. (B.)

Basel or Bâle, the largest t. of Switzerland, cap. of a division of the above Canton, on the Rhine, by which it is divided into two parts. It has a university, which is by far the oldest in Switzerland, having been founded in 1460, and several other important literary institutions. Lat. 47° 34′ N., Lon. 7° 35′ E. Pop. including the suburbs, 22,204. (B.)

Bassano, bâs-sâ'-no, a manufacturing and trading t. of Austrian Italy, in the prov. of Vicenza, on the E. bank of the Brenta, 24 m. N. by W. of Padua. Pop. 10,000. (B.)

Basseterre, bâss'-tair', the cap. of St. Christopher's, in the West Indies, situated on the S. side of the island. Lat. 17° 19′ N., Lon. 62° 49′ W.—Also, a t. on the W. side of Guadaloupe. Lat. 15° 59′ N., Lon. 61° 45′ W.

Bassora, bâs'-so-râ, or Basra, a fortified city of Asiatic Turkey, situated on the right bank of the Shatt-el-Arab. Lat. 30° 25′ N., Lon. 47° 35′ E. Pop. estimated at about 60,000. (B.)

Bastia, bâs-tee'-â, the largest and most commercial t. of the island of Corsica, of which it was formerly the cap.; on the E. coast. Lat. 42° 41′ N., Lon. 9° 26′ E. Pop. about 10,000. (P. C.)

Ba-ta'-vi-a. (See Int. XI.) A city and seaport of Java, on the N. coast. It is the cap. of all the Dutch possessions in the East Indies, and the first commercial t. of all Oceanica. (B.) Lat. 6° 12′ S., Lon. 106° 53′ E. Pop. in 1824, 53,861. (P. C.)

Batavia, the cap. of Genesee co., N. Y., on the Albany and Buffalo railroad, 30 m. W. S. W. of Rochester. Pop. of the township, 4,219.

Bates, a co. in the W. part of Mo., bordering on the Indian Territory.

Bath, the chief city of Somersetshire, and one of the most beautiful

Digitized by Google

towns in England, on the Avon, about 108 m. from London. It has long been celebrated for its hot mineral springs, which attract hither multitudes of strangers.' This place appears to have been known to the Romans under the name of Aquæ Calidæ. An interesting collection of Roman remains, found in this town and its vicinity, is deposited in the Bath Literary and Scientific Institution. Lat. 51° 22′ 32″ N., Lon. 2° 21′ 30″ W. Pop. 38,304.

BATH, a port of entry, in Lincoln co., Me., on the Kennebec, 16 m. from the sea. Pop. of the township, 5,141. Lat. 43° 54′ N., Lon. 69° 47′ W.

BATH, a co. in the central part of Va. Pop. 4,300. Co. t. Bath.

BATH, a co. in the N. E. part of Ky., bordering on the Licking r. Pop. 9,763. Co. t. Owingsville.

BATON ROUGE (bat/-on roozh), EAST, a parish of La., on the left side of the Miss. Pop. 8,138. Seat of justice, Baton Rouge.

BATON ROUGE, seat of justice of the above co., and cap. of the state of La., is on the Miss. R., about 90 m. W. N. W of New Orleans.

BATTAGLIA or LA BATTAGLIA, lå bät-tål/-yå, a t. of Austrian Italy, 10 m. S. by W. of Padua, celebrated for its sulphurous baths. Permanent pop., 2,700. (B.)

BAUTZEN, bout/-sęn, a t. of Saxony, situated on the Spree; cap of the circle of Upper Lusatia. Lat. 51° 12′ N., Lon. 14° 25′ E. Pop. about 12,000. (B.)

BA-VA/-RI-A (Ger. Baiern, bī/-ęrn), a kingdom of Germany, consisting of two distinct portions. The one situated to the E. of the Rhine, constituting above seven-eighths of the whole kingdom, and commonly called *the territory of the Danube and the Main*, extends from 47° 18′ to 50° 41′ N. Lat., and from about 9° to 13° 46′ E. Lon., and is bounded on the N. and N. W. by the principalities of Reuss and the states of Ducal Saxony, N. E. by the kingdom of Saxony, E. by Bohemia and Austria, S. by Tyrol and Vorarlberg, W. by Würtemberg, Baden, Hesse Darmstadt, and Hesse Cassel. The other portion of the Bavarian dominions, *the territory of the Rhine*, is situated on the W. bank of that river, and is completely disjoined from the preceding by the territories of Baden and Hesse Darmstadt. It extends from 48° 57′ to 49° 50′ N. Lat., and from 7° 6′ to 8° 31′ E. Lon. The total area of Bavaria is 29,493 sq. m. Pop. in 1833, 4,187,390. (P. C.) Munich is the capital.—Adj. and inhab. BA-VA/-RI-AN.

BAYAZID, bī/-ą-zeed/, a t. of Armenia, at the base of Mount Ararat. Lat. 39° 28′ N., Lon. 44° 13′ E. Pop. estimated at above 15,000. (B.)

BAYEUX, bā`-yuh/, a t. of France, in the dep. of Calvados, 17 m. W. by N. of Caen. Lat. 49° 17′ N., Lon. 0° 42′ W. Pop. in 1832, 9,954. (P. C.)

BAYONNE, bā`-yonn/, a fortified and commercial t. of France, in the dep. of Lower Pyrenees and Landes, at the junction of the Adour and Nive, 2 or 3 m. above their entrance into the Bay of Biscay. The weapon called bayonet derived its name from this town, where it was first made. Lat. 43° 29′ N., Lon. 1° 28′ W. Pop. 14,000. (B.)

Digitized by Google

Bayou, bī'-oo, or more usually bī'-o, a term confined chiefly to the state of Louisiana, signifying properly any stream which is derived from some other stream, or from a lake; in other words, any stream which is not fed by fountains. The word is supposed to be a corruption of the French *boyau*—a derivation which is rendered more probable by the prevalent pronunciation, bī'-o.

Béarn, bā`-ar', formerly a prov. of France, now forming a part of the dep. of Lower Pyrenees.

Beaufort, bu'-furt, a co. in the E. part of N. C., intersected by the Pamlico r. Pop. 12,225. Co. t. Washington.

Beaufort, a dist. forming the S. extremity of S. C. Pop. 35,794. Seat of justice, Coosawatchie.

Beaufort, a port of entry; cap. of Carteret co., N. C., on the Atlantic coast, with a good harbour. Lat. about 34° 50′ N., Lon. 76° 50′ W. Pop. 1,100.

Beaufort, a port of entry of S. C., in the dist. of Beaufort, on a small arm of the sea called Port Royal r.

Beauley, bo'-le, a small r. of Scotland, in Inverness-shire, flowing into Murray Frith.—Also a village at the mouth of the above r.

Beaumaris, bō-mâ'-ris, a small t. of Wales; cap. of the co. of Anglesea, on a bay to which it gives its name, 3½ m. from Bangor. Pop. 2,299.

Beaune, bōne, a t. of France, in the dep. of Côte d'Or, famous for its wine. Lat. 47° 2′ N., Lon. 4° 50′ E. Pop. in 1832, 9,272. (P. C.)

Beauvais, bō`-vâ', (Anc. Bellov'acum, and Cæsarom'agus,) a t. of France; the cap. of the dep. of Oise, 41 m. N. by W. of Paris. Lat. 49° 26′ N., Lon. 2° 5′ E. Pop. above 13,000. (B.)

Beaver, a co. in the W. of Pa., bordering on Ohio, and intersected by the Ohio r. Pop. 29,368. Co. t. Beaver.

Bec'-cles, a t. of England, in the co. of Suffolk, 98 m. N. E. of London. Pop. of the parish, 4,086.

Bed'-ford, a t. of England; cap. of Bedfordshire, on the r. Ouse, 48 m. N. N. W. of London. Pop. of the borough, with an area of above 3 sq. m., 9,178.

Bedford, a co. in the S. part of Pa., bordering on Md. Pop. 29,335. Co. t. Bedford.

Bedford, a co. in the S. central part of Va., bordering on James r. Pop. 20,203. Co. t. Liberty.

Bedford, a co. in the S. central part of Tenn. Pop. 20,546. Co. t. Shelbyville.

Bed'-ford-shire, an inland co. of England, N. N. W. of London. Pop. 107,936.

Bedouin, bĕd'-ŏŏ-in, or Bed'-o-ween`, (Arab. Bed'-â-wee'.) The Bedouins are tribes of wandering Arabs, dispersed over Arabia, Egypt, and Barbary.

Bee'-der, a t. of Hindostan; cap. of a prov. of the same name, now much decayed, and chiefly interesting for its magnificent ruins. Lat. 17° 55′ N., Lon. 77° 34′ E.

Digitized by Google

BE'-RING'S STRAIT, a strait which connects the Pacific with the Polar Ocean, situated between Asia and America. In the narrowest part it is about 50 m. wide. Lat. between 65° 30′ and 66° 30′ N., Lon. between 168° and 170° W.

BEIRA. See BEYRA.

BEJA, bā'-zhā, an ancient t. of Portugal, in Alentejo; cap. of a dist. of the same name. Lat. 38° 5′ N., Lon. 7° 40′ W. Pop. about 5,000. (B.)

BE'-JA-POOR', formerly written VISIAPOUR, a considerable prov. of Hindostan, lying between 15° and 18° N. Lat., and 73° and 76° E. Lon.—Also, a t., the former cap. of the above prov., now in ruins.

BEITH, beeth, a small t. of Ayrshire, Scotland, 8 m. N. of Irvine.

BEL-ED'-EL-JER-EED' (often written Beled-el-Jerid, or -Djeryd), usually pronounced bel-ed'-ool-jer-eed', "the country of dates," a name given to a region of N. Africa, lying S. and E. of the Atlas Mountains.

BEL-FAST', a seaport, the principal t. of the N. of Ireland, on the bay of Carrickfergus, about 88 m. N. by E. of Dublin. It has a college and several other institutions for the promotion of learning. Belfast has increased very rapidly during the last half century. The census of 1831 gave a pop. greater than that of 1821 by more than 16,000. Lat. 54° 36′ N., Lon. 5° 56′ W. Pop. 53,313. (P. C.)

BELFAST, a port of entry; cap. of Waldo co., Me., at the mouth of the Penobscot. Pop. of the township, 4,180.

BELFORT, bĕl'-fŏr', more usually BÉFORT, bā'-fŏr', a t. of France, in the dep. of Upper Rhine. Lat. 47° 39′ N., Lon. 6° 50′ E. Pop. in 1832, 4,537. (P. C.)

BELGIUM, bel'-je-um, (Fr. La Belgique, là bĕl'-zheek',*) a kingdom of Europe, situated between 49° 32′ and 51° 28′ N. Lat., and between 2° 36′ and 6° 6′ E. Lon., bounded on the N. by the prov. of Limburg, North Brabant, and Zealand, E. by the grand-duchy of Luxemburg and that of the Lower Rhine, S. and S. W. by France, and N. W. by the North Sea. Its length is 170 m.; its greatest breadth 110 m. Area estimated at 11,000 sq. m. Pop. in 1830, 4,064,235. (P. C.) The territory which forms the present kingdom of Belgium, previously to 1830, belonged to the crown of Holland. In the month of August of that year, a revolution began at Brussels, which resulted in establishing the independence of Belgium as a limited monarchy. The choice of the national representatives fell upon prince Leopold, of Saxe Coburg, who ascended the throne in July, 1831.—Belgium is divided into 9 provinces; viz., Antwerp, Brabant (South), East and West Flanders, Hainault, Liege, Limburg, Luxemburg, and Namur.—Adj. and inhab. BEL'-GI-AN.

* It may be proper to observe, that French is spoken by the educated Belgians generally. The language of the lower classes is, for the most part, either Flemish, or a corrupt dialect of the French.

Digitized by Google

Fāte, fâr, fâll, fât; mē, mĕt; pīne or pine, pĭn; nō, nŏt; ŏŏ, as in *good*;

BEL'-GRADE'* (Lat. Singidu'num, Turk. Bil-grâd), an ancient, fortified t. of European Turkey, cap. of the principality of Servia, at the junction of the Save and Danube, on the right bank of both of these rivers. It is one of the strongest places in Europe, and has long been renowned in the military annals of Turkey. Belgrade is the principal entrepôt between Constantinople and Salonica on the one side, and Vienna and Pesth on the other. Lat. 44° 50′ N., Lon. 20° 32′ E. Pop. estimated at about 30,000. (B.)

BEL'-KNAP, a co. in the S. central part of N. H., on L. Winnipisseogee. Pop. 17,988. Co. t. Guilford.

BEL-LIN-ZO'-NA, a small t. of Switzerland, cap. of the Canton of Ticino, on the r. Ticino, 14 m. N. of Lugano. Pop. 13,000. (B.)

BELLUNO, bĕl-loo'-no, a t. of Austrian Italy, 55 m. N. N. E. of Padua. Lat. 46° 10′ N., Lon. 12° 20′ E. Pop. about 8,000. (P. C.)

BEL-MONT', a co. in the E. part of Ohio, bordering on the Ohio r. Pop. 30,901. Co. t. St. Clairsville.

BELOOCHISTAN, bel-oo'-chis-tân',† a country in the S. of Asia, border on the Indian Ocean, between 24° 50′ and 30° 40′ N. Lat., and 47° 50′ and 69° 10′ E. Lon. Area estimated at 150,000 sq. m. Pop. 2,000,000. (B.) A large portion of this country is mountainous or desert. It is estimated that less than one-tenth of the whole is fit for pasture, and that not one-hundredth part is actually under cultivation. Few portions of it can be said to be well watered, as nearly all the streams, none of which are very large, become dry during the heat of summer. The Beloochees are for the most part pastoral in their mode of life, though some of them are engaged in agriculture. In character, they are hospitable, and generally faithful to their promises, but avaricious, rapacious, and revengeful. The prevailing religion is Mahometanism. The government is a confederacy of several small territories, each having its own chief. All the others recognise the supremacy of him who resides at Kelat.—Adj. and inhab. BEL-OO'-CHEE.

BENARES, ben-â'-rēz, a large city of Hindostan, cap. of a dist. of the same name, on the N. bank of the Ganges. It is celebrated as having been in ancient times the seat of Brahminical learning, and hence has been styled the Athens of India. It may also be regarded as the Hindoo Rome, or the ecclesiastical metropolis of this vast country. The fame for sanctity which it possesses, draws hither annually a multitude of pilgrims from different parts of India. Lat. 25° 18′ N., Lon. 83° 1′ E. Pop. estimated at above 630,000. (B.)

---

* "In that day of desolation,
Lady, I was captive made,
Bleeding for my Christian nation,
By the walls of high BELGRADE."—CAMPBELL.

† We are informed, on good authority, that the native pronunciation of this name is bel-oo'-khis-tan', but general usage appears to have affixed to the *ch* its soft sound: even the French pronounce the name in this manner. Balbi writes it *Beloutchistan*.

Digitized by Google

BENEVENTO, ben-à-ven'-to (Lat. Beneven'tum), an archiepiscopal t. of Italy, belonging to the Papal State, though situated within the limits of the kingdom of Naples. This town held an important rank in the middle ages, when it was the seat of a dukedom. After the time of Charlemagne, the duchy of Benevento maintained itself, for a considerable period, as an independent state, and its dukes assumed the title of princes. Lat. 41° 7′ N., Lon. 14° 43′ E. Pop. about 14,000. (B.)

BEN-GÀL', a large prov. of Hindostan, between 21° and 27° N. Lat. and 86° and 93° E. Lon.; bounded on the N. by Nepaul and Bootan, E. by the Burmese empire, S. by the Bay of Bengal and Orissa, and W. by Bahar. Its length, from E. to W., may be estimated at 350 m., its average breadth at near 300 m. Area estimated at 97,244 sq. m. The soil of Bengal is very fertile, and the country is intersected in every direction by navigable streams; among others, the Ganges and Brahmapootra. The annual inundations occasioned by the swelling of the rivers in the rainy season, leave a deposit of decayed vegetable matter, and thus renew the productiveness of the soil. This province is the seat of the supreme government in British India. Pop. in 1822, estimated at 23,358,750. (P. C.) Capital, Calcutta.—Adj. BEN`-GÀ-LEse' and BEN-GÀL'-EE. Inhab. BENGALESE.

BENGUELA, ben-gà'-là, a district on the W. coast of Africa, S. of Angola.

BENIN, bẽn-een', a kingdom on the W. coast of Africa, in Nigritia.—A r. of this country, flowing into a gulf of the same name.—Also, a t.; the cap. of the kingdom of Benin. Pop. estimated at 15,000. (B.)

BEN'-NING-TON, a co. forming the S. W. extremity of Vt. Pop. 16,872. Co. towns, Bennington and Manchester.

BENSHEIM, bens'-hime, a small t. of Hesse Darmstadt, 8 m. S. of Darmstadt. Pop. 4,000. (B.)

BENTHEIM, bent'-hime, a small district of Germany, comprised within the limits of Hanover, with a t. of the same name.

BEN'-TON, a co. in the N. E. part of Alabama, bordering on Ga. Pop. 14,260. Co. t. Jacksonville.

BENTON, a co. forming the N. W. extremity of Ark. Pop. 2,228. Co. t. Osage.

BENTON, a co. in the N. W. part of Tenn., W. of, and bordering on the Tennessee r. Pop. 4,772.

BENTON, a co. in the W. N. W. part of Ind., bordering on Ill.

BENTON, a co. in the S. W. central part of Mo., intersected by the Osage r. Pop. 4,205. Seat of justice, Benton c. h.

BERAR, bà-rar', a prov. in the S. of Hindostan, between 17° and 23° N. Lat., and 75° and 81° E. Lon.

BERAT, ber-àt', an important t. of European Turkey, in Albania. Lat. 40° 48′ N., Lon. 19° 52′ E. Pop. 9,000. (B.)

BERESINA or BEREZINA, bẽr-ez-ee'-nạ, a r. of Russia, flowing into the Dnieper.

BER-EZ-OF' (Berezow), a small t. of Siberia; cap. of a circle of the same name. Lat. 63° 56′ N., Lon. about 67° E. Pop. about 1,500. (P. C.)

Digitized by Google

Fāte, fär, fâll, făt; mē, mĕt; pīne or pine, pĭn; nō, nŏt; ŏŏ as in *good*;

Bergamo, b'r'-gä-mo, (Anc. Ber'gomum,) a t. of Austrian Italy, in a prov. of the same name, 27 m. N. E. of Milan. It possesses several scientific and literary institutions; among others, a public library of 45,000 vols. Lat. 45° 42′ N., Lon. 9° 40′ E. Pop. 32,000. (B.)

Bergen, bĕrg'-ĕn, an ancient and commercial t. of Norway, situated on a bay of the North Sea. Lat. 60° 24′ N., Lon. 5° 21′ E. Pop. 21,000. (B.)

Berg'-en, a co. in the N. E. part of N. J., bordering on the Hudson r. Pop. 13,223. Co. t. Hackensack.

Berg-op-Zoom, b'rg' op zōme', (Berg on the Zoom,) sometimes incorrectly written Bergen-op-Zoom, a fortified t. of Holland, in N. Brabant, on the little river Zoom, and near the E. branch of the Scheldt, 19 m. N. by W. of Antwerp. Pop. about 6,000. (B.)

Bergues, b'rg, a fortified t. of France, in the dep. of Nord, about 5 m. S. E. of Dunkerque. Lat. 50° 58′ N., Lon. 2° 24′ E. Pop. in 1832, 5,962. (P. C.)

Berk'-ley, a co. in the N. E. part of Va., on the Potomac r. Pop. 10,972. Co. t. Martinsburg.

Berks, a co. in the S. E. part of Pa., intersected by the Schuylkill. Pop. 64,569. Co. t. Reading.

Berk'-shire, formerly written, and still often pronounced *Barkshire*, an inland co. of England, S. of, and bordering on the Thames. Pop. 161,147.

Berkshire, a co. forming the western extremity of Mass. Pop. 41,745. Co. t. Lennox.

Ber'-lin (Ger. pron. b'r-leen'), the cap. of the Prussian dominions, and, next to Vienna, the largest and finest city of Germany, situated on the banks of the Spree, in the prov. of Brandenburg. The part called New Town (Neu Stadt, noi' stätt), is built with great regularity. The streets are wide, and adorned with a multitude of magnificent buildings, both public and private. The royal palace is one of the finest in Europe. Berlin is celebrated as a seat of literature, science, and the arts; among the multitude of institutions for the promotion of which, may be named—the University, founded in 1810, which is one of the first in Europe; it has 120 professors, and about 1,700 students: the Royal Library, containing more than 400,000 vols., besides manuscripts: and the new Museum, with a superb collection of paintings, coins, and other works of art. In trade, extent, and population, it surpasses every other city of the Prussian dominions. The old Observatory is in 52° 31′ 13″ N. Lat., and 13° 23′ 52″ E. Lon. Pop. above 240,000. (B.)

Berlin, a t. of Conn., in Hartford co., 11 m. S. of Hartford, remarkable for its tin manufactures. Pop. of the township, 3,411.

Bermudas, bẹr-moo'-dąz,* or Sommers' Islands, are situated in the

---

* This name, in Shakspeare's time, appears to have been pronounced after the Spanish mode, Bermoothes, as we find it thus written in the *Tempest*, Act I Scene 2. (See Int. XXVII., 7.)

Digitized by Google

N. Atlantic, 645 m. N. E. of Atwood's Keys, the nearest of the W. India Islands, and 580 m. from Cape Hatteras, in North Carolina. These islands are very numerous: the principal are St. George's, St. David's, Long Island (or Bermuda), Somerset, and Ireland. They belong to Great Britain. The climate of the Bermudas is that of perpetual spring. The name is derived from the supposed discoverer, Bermudez, a Spaniard who is said to have touched here in 1522. Wreck Hill, the western part of the group, is in 32° 15′ N. Lat., and 64° 50′ W. Lon. Total pop. in 1832, 12,228. (P. C.)—Inhab. BERMUDIAN, ber-moo'-de-an.

BERN or BERNE (Ger. and Fr. pron. bĕrn), the most populous and next to the largest canton of Switzerland, is situated in the central part of this country. Area 2,577 sq. m. Pop. in 1831, 380,000. (P. C.) —Adj. and inhab. BER-NESE'.

BERN, the cap. of the above, on a peninsula formed by the r. Aar. Its trade is considerable, and it possesses several good establishments for education, with a richly endowed museum of natural history, and a public library of 30,000 volumes. Lat. 46° 57′ N., Lon. 7° 25′ E. Pop. of the town, with its environs, 20,000. (B.)

BERN'-ARD, ST., a mountain pass between Switzerland and Italy, on which the celebrated *Hospice* or monastery of St. Bernard stands, at the height of about 7,963 feet, being the most elevated fixed habitation in Europe, and close upon the limits of perpetual snow. Above it, tremendous rocks rise to the height of 4,240 feet, or about 12,200 feet above the level of the sea.

BERNARD, ST., a parish in the S. E. part of La., bordering on Lake Borgne. Pop. 3,237.

BER'-RI-EN, a co. forming the S. W. extremity of the state of Mich., lying on L. Michigan. Pop. 5,011. Co. t. St. Joseph.

BER-TIE', a co. in the N. E. part of N. C., bordering on the Roanoke. Pop. 12,175. Co. t. Windsor.

BERWICK, usually pronounced bĕr'-rick, a seaport and garrison t. of the co. of Northumberland, Eng., on the road from London to Edinburgh, on the N. bank of the Tweed, about half a mile from its mouth, and 48 m. E. by S. from Edinburgh. Lat. 55° 46′ N., Lon. about 2° W. Pop. of the parish, including an area of 8 sq. m., 8,484.

BERWICKSHIRE, bĕr'-rik-shir, a co. forming the S. E. extremity of Scotland. Pop. 34,438.

BESANÇON, bez-ăn'-sŏn' or b'zăn'-sŏn', (the Vesan'tii of the Romans,) a very ancient fortified t. of France, cap. of the dep. of Doubs, on the r. Doubs, 205 m. S. E. of Paris. Its trade and manufactures are considerable; it possesses a number of establishments for education, and is the seat of an archbishopric. Lat. 47° 14′ N., Lon. 6° 3′ E. Pop. 29,000. (B.) *Vesontio*

BES'-SA-RA'-BI-A, or bes'-să-rā'-be-ă, a prov. forming the S. W. extremity of the Russian empire, lying between the Pruth and Dniester, between 44° 45 and 48° 40′ N. Lat., and 26° 10′ and 30° 25′ E. Lon.

BEV'-EL-AND (Dutch pron. bā'vĕlănt,) a dist. of Holland, including

Digitized by Google

two islands called N. and S. Beveland, situated in the great estuary of the Scheldt.

Bev'-ĕ-ren (Dutch pron. bà'-vẹr-ẹn), a t. of Belgium, 7 m. W. of Antwerp. Pop. near 6,000. (B.)

Bev'-er-ley, a t. of England, cap. of the E. riding of Yorkshire, 28 m. E. by S. of York. Entire pop. of the town and liberties, 8,671.

Bev'-er-ly, a t. of Essex co., Mass., 16 m. N. N. E. of Boston. Pop. of the township, 4,689.

Bewd'-ley, a t. of England, in the co. of Worcester, 13 m. N. by W. of Worcester. Pop. 3,400.

Beyra or Beira, bā'e-rà, a prov. of Portugal; bounded on the N. by the r. Douro, which separates it from the provinces Entre Douro e Minho and Tras os Montes, E. by Spain, S. by the provinces of Algarve and Estremadura, and W. by the Atlantic. Length from N. to S., 130 m.; breadth, from E. to W., about 110 m.

Beyroot or Bairout, bà'-root, (Turk. pron. bī-root; that of the Arabs corresponds with the English, as already given: Gr. Βηρυτος, Lat. Ber'ytus,) a very ancient city of Syria, in the pashalic of Acre, on the Mediterranean, once celebrated for its school of jurisprudence. It now possesses few traces of its former splendor. Lat. 33° 49½′ N., Lon. 35° 27′ E. Pop. estimated at 6,000. (P. C.)

Bhat'-gong' or b'hât'-gong', a t. of Nepaul, about 6 m. S. E. of Katmandoo, celebrated as a seat of Brahminical learning.

Bhopâl. See Bopaul.

Bhurt'-poor' or b'hurt'-poor', a t. of Hindostan, in the prov. of Agra; cap. of a dist. of the same name. Lat. 27° 12′ N., Lon. 77° 30′ E.

Bi-al'-ys-tok, an elegantly built t. of Western Russia; cap. of a prov. of the same name. Lat. 53° 7′ N., Lon. 23° 18′ E. Pop. above 6,000. (P. C.)

Bibb, a co. in the central part of Ga., intersected by the Ocmulgee. Pop. 9,802. Co. t. Macon.

Bibb, a co. in the central part of Ala., intersected by the Cahawba. Pop. 8,284. Co. t. Centreville.

Bid'-e-ford or Biddeford, a seaport t. of Devonshire, England, 36m. N. by W. from Exeter. Lat. 51° 2′ N., Lon. 4° 12′ W. Pop. 4,830.

Bielefeld, bee'-lẹh-felt', a manufacturing t. of Prussia, in Westphalia. Lat. 52° 2′ N., Lon. 8° 29′ E. Pop. 5,200. (B.)

Big-Black River, a r. in the state of Miss., flowing into the Mississippi.

Big Horn River, rising in the Rocky Mountains, flows into the Yellow Stone.

Bilbao, bil-bà'-o, often written and pronounced in English Bil'-bo-a, a t. in the N. of Spain; cap. of Biscay. Lat. 43° 15′ N., Lon. 2° 56 W. Pop. about 15,000. (B.)

Bills'-ton, a manufacturing t. of England, in Staffordshire, 107 m. N. W. from London. Pop. of the township and chapelry, with an area of about 4 sq. m., 20,181.

Digitized by Google

ou, as in *our*; th, as in *thin*; TH, as in *this*; N, nearly like *ng*.

BING/-EN, a t. of Hesse-Darmstadt, on the left bank of the Rhine. Lat. 49° 55′ N., Lon. 7° 51′ E. Pop. 4,100. (B.)

BING/-HAM-TON, or CHENANGO POINT, the cap. of Broome co., N. Y., on the New York and Erie Railroad, 20 m. E. of Owego, and connected by the Chenango, with the Erie, Canal. Pop. of the township, 5,465.

BIO-BIO, bee/-o-bee-o, a r. of Chili, which falls into the Pacific in 36° 50′ S. Lat.

BIRKET-EL-KEROON, more properly BIRKET-EL-KOORN, bĕĕR/-ket-el-koorn/ (*i. e.* the "lake of the horn," so named from its peculiar shape); a considerable lake of Middle Egypt, bounding the prov. of Faïoom on the N. W., and situated between 29° 35′ and 29° 15′ N. Lat., and 30° 10′ and 30° 40′ E. Lon. Its length, following the curve, is rather more than 30 m.; its greatest breadth, 6 or 7 m. It is the Lake Mœris of the ancients.

BIRKET-EL-MARIOOT, bĕĕR/-ket-el-mâ-re-oot/, (the Lake Mareo/tis of the ancients,) a lake in the N. E. part of Lower Egypt, S. E. of Alexandria. It had become entirely dry within the last three centuries, but as the bottom is several feet below the level of the sea, the English, in 1801, in order to circumscribe the operations of the French, cut across the narrow isthmus which separated the basin from the lake of Aboukeer (Aboukir), when the sea-water flowed in, and covered an extent of 30 m. in length, and 15 in breadth. This isthmus has since been restored by Mehemet Ali.

BIR/-MĄ, BURMA, or BRAH/-MĄ, called also the kingdom of Ava, an empire of Chin-India, in the S. E. of Asia. Its exact boundaries on the N. and E. are not known. On the S. it extends about 240 m. along the gulf of Martaban; the country of Arracan bounds it on the W. The Birman empire consists of Birma proper, Pegoo, Martaban, and the Birman Lao. The climate is said not to exhibit the extremes of heat and cold which are found in India, and is supposed, therefore, to be more healthy to the European constitution. It varies, however, greatly in different parts of the country. The soil produces almost every kind of grain and vegetables, as well as the different tropical fruits; the pine apple is said to grow here spontaneously. The Birmans are much less civilized than the Hindoos. In religion they are Boodhists; neither Mahometanism nor Christianity has made any progress among them. The government is an absolute despotism, their sovereign being the lord of the life and property of all his subjects.—Adj. and inhab. BIR/MAN and BIR-MESE/, or BURMESE.

BIR/-MING-HĄM, a large t. of England, in Warwickshire, 98 m. N. W. of London. It has increased astonishingly within a century, and has become the principal hardware manufacturing town of G. Britain. By means of canals and railways it is connected with all the more important places of the kingdom, and thus enjoys every facility for trade, and is enabled to distribute the productions of its industry to all parts of the globe. Lat. 52° 29′ N., Lon. 1° 52′ W. Pop. 182,922.

Digitized by Google

Fāte, fär, fåll, fât; mé, mět; pīne or pine, pĭn; nō, nŏt; ŏŏ, as in *good*,

---

Birr or Par'-sons-town, a t. of Ireland, in Kings co. Lat. 53° 7′ N. Lon. 7° 51′ W. Pop. in 1831, 6,594. (P. C.)

Bis'-cay, (Sp. Biscaya, bis-ki'-à or Viscaya,) a small prov. in the N. of Spain, lying on the Bay of Biscay. Adj. and inhab. Bis-cay'-an.

Biscay, Bay of, is that portion of the Atlantic Ocean which washes the northern coasts of Spain, and divides them from the western coasts of France.

Black Mountain, near the N. W. extremity of N. C., remarkable as being the most elevated point of the Appalachian system, and the highest mountain-summit in the United States, E. of the Rocky Mountains. Height, 6,476 ft. Lat. about 36° 10′ N., Lon. 81° 40′ W.

Black River, a r. in the northern part of N. Y., which flows into L. Ontario, near Sackett's Harbour. Its whole length is about 120 m.

Black Rock, a village of Erie co., N. Y., on Lake Erie, at the commencement of the Niagara r., 2 m. from Buffalo. Pop. of the township, 3,625.

Black Sea,* called also the Eu'-xine, (Anc. Pon'tus Euxi'nus; Turk. Kâ'-râ' Deng'-is,) lies between 40° 50′ and 46° 40′ N. Lat., and 27° 20′ and 41° 50′ E. Lon., and divides the southern provinces of European Russia from Natolia. It communicates with the Mediterranean by the Bosporus, the Sea of Marmora, and the Hellespont. Throughout its whole extent there is but one small island. This is uninhabited, and lies in 45° 15′ N. Lat., at a considerable distance from the western shore. The waters of this sea are much less saline than those of the ocean. Their specific gravity, compared with that of fresh water, is 1142 to 1000. The water of the Atlantic is 1288. This difference is probably owing to the great quantity of fresh water which the numerous rivers pour into the Euxine from the surrounding country. The waters of the Baltic, however, are considerably less saline than those of the Black Sea, their specific gravity being not above 1042. (P. C.)

Black Warrior, a r. of Alabama, which flows into the Tombigbee. It is navigable for steamboats to Tuscaloosa, nearly 500 m. by water, from Mobile.

Black'-ford, a co. in the E. N. E. part of Ind., a little S. E. of the Wabash and Erie canal. Pop. 1,226.

Bla'-den, a co. in the S. E. part of N. C., intersected by the Cape Fear r. Pop. 8,022. Co. t. Elizabethtown.

Blanc, Mount, (Fr. Mont Blanc, mŏn blăn, *i. e.* "white mountain,")

---

* The name *Black* Sea is said to have been given by the Turks, who, being accustomed only to the navigation of the Archipelago, where the numerous islands and their convenient ports, offered many places of refuge in case of danger, found the traversing such an open expanse of water very perilous, and accordingly expressed their fears by the epithet "*black*" (kara). Partly on the same account, and partly because the shores of this sea were occupied by barbarous nations, the ancient Greeks first called it ἄξενος, (axenos,) *i. e.* "inhospitable;" but afterwards, when they had become better acquainted with the art of navigation, and had established numerous colonies on the shores, they changed the name to εὔξενος or εὔξεινος, (euxenos or euxeinos,) *i. e.* "hospitable."

Digitized by Google

the highest mountain in Europe, situated in the kingdom of Sardinia, on the boundary line between Savoy and Piedmont. The highest point is 2460 toises, or 15,533 English feet above the level of the sea. (B.) Lat. about 45° 50′ N., Lon. 6° 50′ E.

BLAN'-CO CAPE, on the W. coast of Africa, in 20° 46′ 26″ N. Lat., and 17° 4′ 10″ W. Lon., is the W. extremity of a rocky ridge extending into the Sahara, called the White Mountains.

BLAN'-KEN-BURG` or blån'-kęn-bōōRG`, a principality in the N. of Germany, belonging to the dukes of Brunswick.—Also the chief t. of the above. Lat. 51° 47′ N., Lon. 10° 57′ E. Pop. 3,200. (P. C.)

BLED'-SOE, a co. in the E. central part of Tenn., W. of the Tennessee r. Pop. 5,676. Co. t. Pikeville.

BLEIBERG, bli'-bĕRG, *i. e.* "lead mountain," a village of the Austrian empire, on the Drave, in Carinthia, with one of the richest lead mines in Europe. Pop. including that of the environs, near 4,000. (B.)

BLENHEIM, blen'-im, (Ger. pron. blen'-hime,) a village of Bavaria on the Danube, where, in 1704, Marlborough and Prince Eugene gained a great victory over the French and Bavarian forces under Marshal Tallard.

BLOIS, Bloi, or, more correctly, blwå, an important city of France, on the Loire, cap. of the dep. of Loir-et-Cher. Here is an ancient aqueduct cut in the rock, supposed to have been made by the Romans, which is still used for supplying the town with water. Lat. 47° 35′ N., Lon. 1° 20′ E. Pop. 13,000. (B.)

BLOUNT, a co. in the northern part of Ala., S. of the Tennessee r. Pop. 5,570. Co. t. Blountsville.

BLOUNT, a co. in the E. part of Tenn., bordering on N. C. Pop. 11,745. Co. t. Marysville.

BLUE MOUNTAINS, the eastern range of the Alleghanies, extending from the highlands, on the Hudson, to N. C., where it joins the main range. In Va. it is called the Blue Ridge.

BO'-ER, a r. of Prussian Silesia, flowing into the Oder, at Krossen. Length about 140 m.

BOCAGE, bo`-kåzh', a dist. of France, in the former prov. of Normandy, now situated in the dep. of Calvados. The inhabitants are distinguished by their small stature, and are remarkable for the patriarchal simplicity of their mode of life, for industry, and for attachment to their native soil. Capital, Vire.

BOEUF, bĕf, the name of a *bayou* in La., which communicates with the Red r. and the Atchafalaya. (See BAYOU.)

BODENSEE. See CONSTANCE, LAKE.

BOD'-MIN, a t. of England, in the co. of Cornwall, about 210 m. W. S. W. of London. Pop. of the borough, with an area of above 4 sq. m., 4,205.

BOG, sometimes written BOUG (Anc. Hyp'anis), a r. in the S. part of European Russia, flowing into the Dnieper. Length about 470 m.

BO'-GLI-POOR', a t. of Hindostan; cap. of a dist. of the same name,

Digitized by Google

on the right bank of the Ganges. It is the seat of a celebrated Mahometan college. Lat. 25° 13′ N., Lon. about 87° E. Pop. 30,000. (B.)

BOGOTA or SANTA FE DE BOGOTA, sän'-tä fā dā bo-go-tä', an archiepiscopal t. of S. America, formerly the cap. of the Spanish vice-royalty of N. Granada, at present the metropolis of the republic of this name, situated 9 or 10 m. distant from the small r. of Bogota, at the foot of two lofty mountains, at an elevation of about 8,640 feet above the level of the sea. It was founded by Quesade, in 1538. Like many other towns built by the Spaniards in America, Bogota presents the figure of a cross, of which the principal square and church form the centre. As this place is subject to frequent earthquakes, most of the houses consist of one or two stories only. Bogota has three colleges; and twenty-six churches, the interior of which is resplendent with gold. It also contains nine monasteries, and three nunneries. Lat. 4° 36′ N., Lon. 74° 13′ W. Pop. estimated at 40,000. (B.)

BO-HE'-MI-Ą (Ger. Böhmen, bö'-mĕn, or Böheim, bö'-hīme), derives its name from the ancient Boii, who occupied the country about the sources of the Elbe and Moldau. It now constitutes a kingdom belonging to the empire of Austria, comprising Bohemia Proper, the margraviate of Moravia, and a small portion of Upper Silesia. Bohemia Proper occupies an irregular quadrangle in the S. E. of Germany, between 48° 33′ and 51° 5′ N. Lat., and 12° and 16° 46′ E. Lon., and is bounded on the N. W. and N. by Saxony, N. E. by Prussian Silesia, S. E. and S. by Moravia and Austria, and S. W. by Bavaria. It contains about 20,000 sq. m. Pop. about 3,932,000. (P. C.)—Adj. and inhab. BO-HE'-MI-ĄN.

BOIS-LE-DUC, bwå'-lę*h*-dük', a fortified manufacturing t. of Holland; cap. of North Brabant. Lat. 51° 42′ N., Lon. 5° 16′ E. Pop. estimated at 13,000. (B.)

BOJADOR, boj'-ą-dore', (Port. pron. bozh-å-dore',) a cape on the W. coast of Africa. Lat. 26° 12′ N., Lon. 14° 27′ W.

BOKHARA, bo-kä'-rä, or BU-KHA'-RI-Ą, (Anc. Sogdia'na and Transoxia'na,) called, also, USBEKHISTAN, ooz-bek'-is-tän', a country in Central Asia, between 36° and 42° N. Lat., and 62° and 72° E. Lon. It is bounded on the N. by an extensive desert called Kizil Koom, and on the S. by Budukhshan and Afghanistan. The climate of Bokhara is regular and constant, and the soil produces a great variety of vegetables and fruits proper to the temperate latitudes. Area estimated at 90,000 sq. m. Pop. 2,500,000. (B.) The prevailing languages are the Persian and Turkish. The former is spoken by the better educated generally. The government is despotic, but, as it is regulated on the laws of the Koran, the authority of the sovereign, in some measure, is controlled by the priests and lawyers. The khan of Bokhara is the most powerful of the princes of Toorkistan, and maintains a standing army of about 25,000 men, of which not more than 4,000 are infantry.—Adj. and inhab. BOKHARIAN, bo-kä'-re-ąn, and BU-KHA'-RI-ĄN; also BOKHARESE, bo'-kä-rēse'. (M.)

BOKHARA, the cap. of the khanat of the same name, and the most

Digitized by Google

commercial t. of Central Asia, is situated in a rich plain, surrounded by gardens and trees. It is the centre of communication between several countries, and carries on, by means of caravans, an active trade with Russia, Turkey, Persia, Afghanistan, India, and China. Bokhara is a celebrated seat of Mahometan learning. It is computed that about 10,000 persons attend the different schools and colleges of this city at one time. Lat. 39° 48′ N., Lon. 64° 26′ E. Pop. estimated at above 100,000. (B.)

BOL'-BEC', a manufacturing t. of France, in the dep. of Lower Seine, 110 m. N. W. of Paris. It has increased astonishingly within the last 20 years. Lat. 49° 35′ N., Lon. 0° 28′ E. Pop. above 8,000. (B.)

BOLI or BO'-LEE, a flourishing manufacturing t. of Asiatic Turkey. Lat. 40° 42′ N., Lon. 31° 44′ E. Pop. estimated at 50,000. (B.)

BOL'-I-VAR, a co. in the W. part of Miss., bordering on the Mississippi r. Pop. 1,356. Co. t. Bolivar.

BO-LIV'-I-A, or bo-lee'-ve-â, a republic of S. America, situated between about 10° and 25° 40′ S. Lat., and 57° and 70° 44′ W. Lon., bounded on the N. E. and E. by Brazil and Paraguay, S. by Buenos Ayres and Chili, W. and N. W. by the Pacific and by Peru. Length about 1,100 m.; greatest breadth, 800 m. Area estimated at about 400,000 sq. m. No recent census of Bolivia having been taken, the pop. is variously estimated from 630,000 to 1,300,000. Balbi gives the latter number. This republic dates from the battle of Ayacucho (i-yâ-koo'-cho), 1824, in which the patriots, under Sucre, completely defeated the royalists. The new republic was named Bolivia, in honour of General Bolivar. The seat of government is Chuquisaca, formerly called La Plata.—Adj. and inhab. BO-LIV'-I-AN.

BOLOGNA, bo-lone'-yâ, (Lat. Bono'nia,) a city of Italy, in the Papal State, next to Rome in population and importance, 26 m. S. S. W. of Ferrara, with which it is connected by a canal (Naviglio, nâ-veel'-yo), navigable for large boats. From Ferrara, by means of the Po, Adige, and intermediate canals, the water communication extends to Venice. This town is one of great antiquity. It was the principal city of the Etruscans north of the Appenines, and was then called Felsina. Afterwards the Romans changed its name to Bononia. Bologna abounds in churches, most of which are rich in paintings. It is also remarkable for its public institutions for the promotion of literature, science, and the fine arts. The university of Bologna is the oldest, and still one of the principal in Italy. There is a public library, containing 83,000 vols. Lat. 44° 30′ N., Lon. 11° 21′ E. Pop. above 71,000. (B.)—Adj. BOLOGNESE, bo'-lo-neze', and BOLOGNIAN, bo-lo'-ne-an.—Inhab. BOLOGNESE.

BOLSENA, bol-sâ'-nâ, a lake of Italy, in the Papal State, about 50 m. N. N. W. of Rome. Its form is nearly oval, and it covers an area of about 70 sq. m. Near the northern bank stands the t. of Bolsena, with about 1,500 inhabitants.

BOL'-TON-LE-MOORS', a manufacturing and commercial t. of England, in Lancashire, 11 m. N. W. of Manchester. This town has increased

Digitized by Google

very rapidly in population and importance within the last half century. By means of canals and railways, it is connected with all the more important places of the kingdom. The weavers of Bolton probably produce a greater variety of fabrics, than those of any other single town in England. The institutions for education are numerous. Lat. 53° 33′ N., Lon. 3° 34′ W. Pop., including Great and Little Bolton, with an area of above 3 sq. m., 49,763.

Bom-bay′, an i. on the W. coast of Hindostan, a little more than 8 m. long, from N. to S., and about 3 m. in its greatest breadth. Its harbour is unequalled for safety, throughout the British empire in India, and hence the name *Bom Bahia** (good harbour), given to it by the Portuguese, which is now corrupted into Bombay. (P. C.) The town of Bombay is situated at the S. E. extremity of the island, and is tolerably well built. It is second only to Calcutta in commercial importance. Bombay possesses several institutions for the promotion of knowledge, among which is a fine observatory. Lat. 18° 57′ N., Lon. 70° 40′ E. The permanent pop. in 1816 amounted to about 162,000. (B.) Bombay is the seat of one of the three presidencies into which the British empire in India is divided. Together with the presidency of Madras, it is subordinate to the governor-general of India, whose residence is at Calcutta. The territory under the immediate jurisdiction of the governor and council of Bombay, is situated between the 14th and 24th degrees of N. Lat., and the 71st and 77th degrees of E. Lon.

Bo′-nȧ (Anc. Hip′po Re′gius), a seaport t. of Algiers. Lat. 36° 53′ N., Lon. 7° 47′ E.

Bo′-nȧ Vis′-tȧ, or Boa Vista, bo′ȧ vis′-tȧ, the most easterly of the Cape de Verde Islands, about 16 m. in length. There is a little town of the same name on the W. side of the island, in 16° 9′ N. Lat. and 22° 58′ E. Lon.

Bond, a co. in the S. central part of Ill., W. of Vandalia. Pop. 2,333.

Bonifacio, bo-ne-fȧ′-cho, a fortified t. on the S. extremity of the island of Corsica, with a good harbour. Lat. 41° 23′ N., Lon. 9° 9′ E. Pop. about 3,000. (P. C.)

Bonn (the Bonna of the Romans), a t. belonging to Prussia, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, on the left bank of the Rhine. At the head of its numerous literary institutions, stands the University, one of the most celebrated in Germany. Lat. 50° 42′ N., Lon. 7° 4′ E. Pop above 12,000. (B.)

Boom, bōme, a t. of Belgium, 10 m. S. of Antwerp. Pop. 5,000. (B.)

Boone, a co. in the N. of Ky., bordering on the Ohio r. Pop. 10,034. Co. t. Burlington.

Boone, a co. in the central part of Ind. Pop. 8,121. Co. t. Lebanon.

Boone, a co. in the N. part of Ill., bordering on Wisconsin. Pop. 1,705.

* More correctly *Boa Bahia*, pronounced bo′-a bah-ee′-a. It should be remarked that *bahia*, being a feminine noun, cannot properly have the masculine adjective *bom* prefixed to it.—*Bahia* signifies strictly a "bay," or "natural harbour."

Digitized by Google

Boone, a co. in the central part of Mo., bordering on the r. Missouri. Pop. 13,561. Co. t. Columbia.

BOOTAN, boo-tân/, or BHOOTAN, the name of a tract of country lying N. E. of Hindostan. Its exact limits do not appear to be ascertained. On the N. it is bounded by Thibet, on the S. by Bengal and Bahar.—Inhab. Boo-TEE/-ȧ, sometimes written BOTIYA.

BO-PAUL/, written also BHOPÂL, a small independent principality in the central part of India, between 22° 32′ and 23° 45′ N. Lat., and 76° 2′ and 78° 52′ E. Lon.—Also, the cap. of the above. Lat. 23° 17° N., Lon. 77° 27′ E.

BORCETTE. See BURSCHEID.

BORDEAUX, bor`-dō/,* or bor/-dō, formerly written BOURDEAUX, boor'-dō/, (Gr. Βουρδιγαλα, Lat. Burdig'ala,) an ancient and celebrated city of France; cap. of the dep. of Gironde, and one of the finest, most commercial, and most populous towns in the kingdom, on the W. bank of the Garonne, 310 m. S. W. of Paris. The city is connected with its suburb La Bastide (lȧ bȧs`-teed/), on the other side of the river, by a bridge 532 yards in length, resting on 17 arches, and constituting one of the noblest structures of the kind that exist. Burdigala was an important place as far back as the middle or latter end of the fourth century, when it was made the capital of the Gallic province Aquitania Secunda. Even at that time it had a great reputation as a seat of learning. At present it is distinguished among the towns of France, not only by the extent and variety of its manufactures, and its active commerce, but also by its literary and scientific institutions, and its numerous and important establishments for public instruction, among which there is an *académie universitaire*, and a public library of 110,000 vols. Bordeaux is the seat of an archbishopric. Lat. 44° 50′ N., Lon. 0° 33′ W. Pop. 110,000. (B.)—Adj. and inhab. BORDELAIS or BORDELOIS, bor`-d'lȧ/; feminine, BORDELAISE, bor`-d'laze/.

BORGNE, a lake or rather bay in the S. E. part of LA., connected with L. Pontchartrain by the Rigolets, and communicating on the E. with the Gulf of Mexico. Length about 60 m.; greatest breadth 26 m.

BOR/-NE-O, the largest island of the globe, with the exception of New Holland, situated between about 4° S. and 7° N. Lat., and 119° 30′ and 109° 30′ E. Lon. Its greatest length is about 850 m.; its breadth about 680 m.

* The accent is usually placed on the last syllable of this name, in ordinary discourse. But the poets, we believe, almost invariably accentuate the penultima. This is evidently the mode in which Shakspeare pronounced Bordeaux. Scott, whose authority may have more weight, as being more modern, follows his example.

"— England's hope and France's fear,
Victor of Cressy and Poitier,
In BORDEAUX dying lay."
Lines on the Black Prince. *Rob Roy.*

"That venison free and BORDEAUX wine
Might serve the archery to dine."
Lady of the Lake, Canto V.

Digitized by Google

The area is estimated at 286,000 sq. m. Our knowledge of this island is limited, for the most part, to the shores. The climate, as far as it is known, is very hot and moist, and is particularly destructive to Europeans. Borneo is divided into a great number of small states. Some of these are subject to the sultan of the Tooloo Islands; others to the Dutch, who have possessions on the western, southern, and eastern coasts. Most of them, however, appear to be independent. The commercial intercourse of Borneo with China, is much more extensive than with Europe. Among European nations, the Dutch, who exercise authority over one-third of the coast, carry on the most active commerce, exporting pepper, gold, and other products. Borneo produces a great variety of vegetables and trees common to tropical countries. It also contains rich gold and diamond mines.

Born'-holm, an i. in the Baltic, belonging to Denmark, 90 m. E. of Zealand. It is about 26 m. long, and 12 wide. Area estimated at 216 sq. m.

Bor-noo', (Bornou,) a kingdom in the N. central part of Africa, between 10° and 15° N. Lat., and 12° and 18° E. Lon.—Adj. and inhab. Bor`-noo-ese'.

Borodino, bor-o-dee'-no, a village of Russia, about 70 m. W. of Moscow, the scene of a desperate battle between the French and Russians, in 1812. Lat. 55° 33′ N., Lon. 35° 40′ E.

Bosna-Serai, bos'-nà-ser-ī', or Serajevo, ser-ī-yā'-vo, a manufacturing and commercial city of European Turkey, on the Migliazza (meel-yât'-sà) or Miliaska, near its junction with the Bosna. It is considered the cap. of Bosnia, although the pasha has for the last few years resided at Trawnik. Lat. 43° 54′ N., Lon. 18° 26′ E. Pop. about 70,000. (B.)

Bos'-ni-a, (called Bos'-nà by the Turks,) the most westerly eyalet or prov. of European Turkey, derives its name from the r. Bosna, an affluent of the Save, by which it is intersected. It is bounded on the N. W. and N. by Croatia and Slavonia, E. by Servia, and S. and W. by Albania and Dalmatia. Area variously estimated from 16,000 to 22,000 sq. m.—Adj. and inhab. Bos'-ni-an and Bos'-ni-ak: the latter is more properly applied to that portion of the inhabitants of Bosnia who are descended from the orginal Slavonic nation that established itself here during the decline of the Roman empire.

Bos'-por-us, commonly but incorrectly written Bosphorus, the strait between the Euxine and the Sea of Marmora, called also the Channel of Constantinople. It is about 1 m. or 1½ m. wide, and 20 m. long.

Bosrah. See Bassora.

Bos'-ton, a port of entry, cap. of Mass., and the largest city in New England, is situated in Suffolk co., on a peninsula 2 m. long and about 1 m. wide, at the W. side of Massachusetts Bay. Its harbour is one of the best in the United States. It has always a sufficient depth of water for the largest vessels, and is accessible at all seasons of the year. The Middlesex canal, 30 m. in length, connects this harbour with the Merrimack. Besides the advantages which Boston possesses for

Digitized by Google

maritime trade, it communicates, by means of railroads, with all the principal places in Mass., and with most of the important towns in the adjoining states. It is the second commercial city of the United States. The tonnage of this port, in 1843, amounted to 210,324. The total value of the imports, for the same year, was $20,662,567, and of the exports, $7,365,712. It is probable that the amount of imports and exports, during the present year (1844), will be much greater. The number and excellence of her institutions for education, and the zeal and success with which literature and science are cultivated by her citizens, appear fully to justify the distinguished reputation which Boston enjoys, as a seat of learning. Among the numerous literary establishments of this city, may be mentioned the Athenæum, with a library of 34,000 vols. Lat. of the State House, 42° 21′ 22″ N., Lon. 71° 4′ 9″ W. Pop. 93,383.—Inhab. BOS-TO'-NI-AN.

BOSTON, a seaport t. of England, in Lincolnshire, about 100 m. N. of London. Lat. 53° N., Lon. 0° 2′ W. Pop. of the town and parish, with an area of above 8 sq. m., 12,942.*

BOT-A-NY BAY, situated on the E. coast of New Holland, was named by Cook, from the great quantity of plants found there. Near it is Sydney, the chief town of the colony of convicts from Great Britain. See SYDNEY.

BOTETOURT, bot'-e-tort, a co. in the S. central part of Virginia, W. of the Blue Ridge. Pop. 11,679. Co. t. Fincastle.

BOTH'-NI-A, a country in the N. of Europe, formerly divided into E. and W. Bothnia; but the prov. called E. Bothnia has been ceded to Russia, and now forms a part of the government of Uleåborg. S. Bothnia extends from about 63° 30′ to 68° N. Lat. On the S. E. it borders on the Gulf of Bothnia.—Adj. BOTH'-NI-AN and BOTH'-NIC.

BOTHNIA, GULF OF, the most northern part of the Baltic Sea, extends from 60° to near 66° N. Lat. Its whole length is perhaps 450 m.

BOTZ'-EN, (It. Bolzano, bol-sà'-no,) a t. of Tyrol, 32 m. N. by E. of Trent. Pop. 8,000. (B.)

BOUCHES DU RHÔNE. See MOUTHS OF THE RHONE.

BOULOGNE, boo-lone',(Fr. pron. boo`-loñ': Anc. Gesoriacum, afterwards Bono'nia or Bolo'nia,) a seaport t. of France, in the dep. of Pas de Calais, 138 m. N. by W. of Paris. It contains, among other institutions, a public library of above 22,000 vols. Lat. 50° 44′ N., Lon. 1° 35′ E. Pop. 26,000. (B.)

BOURBON, boor'-bon, (Fr. pron. boor`-bòn',) an i. belonging to France, situated in the Indian Ocean, E. of Madagascar. The t. of St. Denis, at the N. W. extremity, is in 20° 51′ S. Lat., and 55° 30′ E. Lon. This island is nearly 50 m. long, from S. E. to N. W., and about 35 m. wide. The soil is very fertile in the vicinity of the coast, but the interior is decidedly sterile. A large portion of the island is mountainous; one

* McCulloch gives the population of this town, without mentioning the area included.

Digitized by Google

of the peaks rises to the height of near 9,600 ft. above the level of the sea. Pop. in 1822, about 68,000. (P. C.) See MAURITIUS.

BOUR'-BON, a co. in the N. part of Ky., N. E. of Lexington. Pop. 14,478. Co. t. Paris.

BOURBON LANCY, boor`-bôn/ lăn`-se/, a small t. of France, in the dep. of Saône and Loire, celebrated for its warm mineral springs and baths. This place was known to the Romans under the name of Aquæ Nisinei. Lat. 46° 37′ N., Lon. 3° 46′ E.

BOURBON L'ARCHAMBAULT, boor`-bôn/-lar`-shăm`-bō/, a t. of France, in the dep. of Allier, which appears to have been known for its warm mineral waters, to the Romans, under the name of Aquæ Bormonis. It is a place of considerable resort during the months of summer. Lat. 46° 36′ N., Lon. 3° 1′ E. Pop. about 3,000. (P. C.)

BOURBON VENDÉE, boor`-bôn/văn`-dā/, a t. of France, cap. of the dep. of Vendée. Lat. 46° 41′ N., Lon. 1° 29′ W. Pop. 4,000. (B.)

BOURDEAUX. See BORDEAUX.

BOURBONNE-LES-BAINS, boor`-bonu/ lā`-bân/, a t. of France, in the dep. of Upper Marne, remarkable for its hot mineral springs and for the military hospital established here. Lat. 47° 57′ N., Lon. 5° 46′ E. Pop. 4,000. (B.)

BOURG, boor, a t. of France, cap. of the dep. of Ain, 50 m. by the road N. N. E. of Lyons. Lat. 46° 13′ N., Lon. 5° 12′ E. Pop. 9,000. (B.)

BOURGES, boorzh, (Anc. Avar'icum, afterwards Bitur'iges,) an archiepiscopal t. of France, cap. of the dep. of Cher, 125 m. due S. from Paris. This city may vie, in antiquity and ancient importance, with almost any in France. It was, in the time of Cæsar, the capital of the Bituriges, and one of the finest cities in Gaul. At present, it is chiefly remarkable as a seat of learning. Besides other institutions for education, of less importance, it possesses an *académie universitaire* and a royal college. Lat. 47° 5′ N., Lon. 2° 23′ E. Pop. 20,000. (B.)

BOURGOGNE. See BURGUNDY.

BOYLE, a co. in the E. central part of Ky., a little S. W. of Kentucky r.

BRABANT, brā/-bant,* (Dutch pron. brā/-bânt.) The duchy of this name was formerly one of the most important provinces in the Netherlands. It was divided into Dutch (now North) and Spanish or Austrian (South) Brabant. In the revolution of 1830, the S. portion joined in the revolt, and has since formed a part of the kingdom of Belgium; while N. Brabant still continues a province of Holland. Brussels is the capital of South, and Bois-le-Duc, of North Brabant.

BRACK'-EN, a co. in the N. part of Ky., bordering on the Ohio, and E. of Licking r. Pop. 7,053. Co. t. Augusta.

* We sometimes hear this name accentuated on the latter syllable, by respectable speakers; but the authority of the poets, as well as the native pronunciation, is against this practice.

Digitized by Google

ou, as in *our*; th, as in *thin*; TH, as in *this*; N, nearly like *ng*.

BRAD'-FORD, a co. in the N. part of Pa., bordering on N. Y., and intersected by the Susquehanna. Pop. 32,769. Co. t. Towanda.

BRADFORD, a manufacturing t. of England, in the W. riding of Yorkshire, 10 m. nearly W. from Leeds. Pop. 34,560.

BRADFORD, GREAT, a t. of Wiltshire, England, near the Kennet and Avon canal, about 90 m. W. of London. Total pop. of the parish, 10,563; that of the town is about one-third of the whole.

BRAD'-LEY, a co. in the S. E. part of Ark., bordering on La.

BRADLEY, a co. in the S. E. part of Tenn., bordering on Ga. Pop. 7,385.

BRAGA, brä'-gä, (the Brac'ara Augus'ta of the Romans,) a t. of Portugal, in the prov. of Minho, about 15 m. from the sea. Lat. 41° 33′ N. Lon. 8° 23′ W. Pop. above 14,000. (B.)

BRAH'-MA-POOT'-RA, one of the largest rivers of Asia, rises in the mountains N. of the Birman empire, and E. of Assam, and, after having traversed the kingdom of Assam and eastern Bengal, and received several tributaries, among them a branch of the Ganges, it takes the name of Megna, and finally joins the Ganges a little below Luckipoor, in Lat. 22° 45′ N., Lon. 90° 40′ E. Yet, though their streams appear to unite, the great body of their waters continues separate, and forms two currents, even after they have reached the sea. The whole length of the Brahmapootra is estimated at 1,500 m.

BRAN'-DEN-BURG, (Ger. pron. brän'-den-bōōrg',) a prov. of the kingdom of Prussia, extending from 51° 48′ to 53° 37′ N. Lat., and 10° 50′ to 16° 12′ E. Lon. The area is about 15,330 sq. m.

BRANCH, a co. in the S. part of Mich., bordering on Ind. Pop. 5,715. Co. t. Branch.

BRAN'-DY-WINE CREEK, a stream in the S. E. part of Pa., flowing into the Christiana, below Wilmington. A noted battle was fought on its banks, between the British and Americans, in 1777.

BRAUNSBERG, brouns'-bĕrg, a t. of Prussia, 36 m. S. W. of Königsberg. It contains a college, a lyceum with the faculties of theology and philosophy, and several other institutions. Pop. 7,300. (B.)

BRAX'-TON, a co. in the N. W., or N. W. central part of Va., a little N. E. of the Kanawha r. Pop. 2,575. Seat of justice, Braxton c. h.

BRAZIL, or braz-il', or brä-zeel', a vast empire in the E. part of S. America, extending from about 5° N. to 34° S. Lat., and from about 35° to 73° W. Lon.; bounded on the N. W. and N. by Ecuador, Venezuela, Guiana; N. E., E., and S. E. by the Atlantic, and S. W. and W. by Monte Video, La Plata, Paraguay, Bolivia, and Peru. Its vast extent brings it in contact with all the countries of S. America, except Patagonia, Chili, and New Granada. The area has been estimated at 3,000,000 sq. m. Pop. 5,000,000. (B.) As might be supposed, the vegetable productions of a country of so great extent, lying within such latitudes, and, for the most part, plentifully supplied with water, are extremely abundant and various. Nor does animal life appear in less variety and luxuriance. Many of the Brazilian birds are remarkable for the brilliancy of their plumage; the insects, for their size and the

Digitized by Google

beauty of their colours, especially the butterflies. The mineral wealth of this country is considerable, but limited to a few articles, of which the chief are gold, diamonds, topazes, iron, and salt. Brazil was formerly a colony belonging to the crown of Portugal. But, on the 12th of October, 1822, it was declared an independent state, and Pedro, the son of the king of Portugal, whom his father had appointed regent of Brazil, yielding to the torrent of public opinion, adopted the title of emperor, and, on the 1st of December, was crowned. Soon after, the Portuguese troops, who had been stationed in the towns of Bahia, Maranham and Para, were compelled to sail for Europe, and the independence of the new empire was established, with scarcely any loss of blood. The government of Brazil is a limited monarchy. The cap. is Rio Janeiro.—Adj. and inhab. BRAZILIAN, brå-zil'-yun.

BRAZ'-OS, a r. of Texas, which flows into the Gulf of Mexico, in about 28° 50′ N. Lat., and 95° 20′ W. Lon. The entire length, following its windings, is estimated at near 1,000 m.

BRAZZA, brât'-så, an i. in the Adriatic, belonging to Austria, intersected by the parallel of 43° 15′ N. Lat., and the meridian of 16° 30′ E. Lon. It is nearly 30 m. long, and from 6 to 9 broad. Pop. 15,000. (E. G.)

BREATHITT, breth'-it, a co. in the E. part of Ky., on the head waters of the Kentucky r. Pop. 2,195.

BRECHIN, brek'-in, a t. of Scotland, in Forfarshire, about 34 m. S.W. of Aberdeen. Pop. 3,951.

BRECK'-ĘN-RIDGE, a co. in the N. N. W. part of Ky., bordering on the Ohio. Pop. 8,944. Co. t. Hardinsburg.

BREC'-ON or BRECK'-NOCK-SHIRE, an inland co. in the S. of Wales. Pop. 55,603.

BRECON or BRECKNOCK, a t. of Wales; cap. of Brecknockshire, situated on the r. Usk, 167 m. W. N. W. of London. Pop. 5,701.

BREDA, brå-dâ', a fortified t. of Holland, in N. Brabant, on the Aa, with a royal military academy. Lat. 51° 35′ N., Lon. 4° 47′ E. Pop. about 9,000. (B.)

BREISACH, brī'-zåk, (Fr. Brisach, bre`-zåk',) an ancient and important fortress of Germany, belonging at present to the grand-duchy of Baden, on the Rhine, 12 m. W. of Freiburg. Lat. 48° 2′ N., Lon. 7° 35′ E. Pop. above 3,000. (B.)

BREM'-ĘN (Ger. pron. brå'-mẹn), THE FREE HANSEATIC STATE OF, in the N. W. of Germany, intersected by the Weser, is situated between 53° 1′ and 53° 11′ N. Lat., and 8° 35′ and 9° E. Lon. Area about 67 sq. m. As an independent power it forms one of the 38 constituent members of the German confederation. Pop. in 1823, 55,453. (P. C.) The city of Bremen, the cap. of the above state, is situated on the Weser, and divided by it into two unequal parts, the larger, called the Old Town (Alt-stadt), is on the right; the other, called the New Town (Neustadt), on the left bank of the river. Its commerce is very extensive. Among the various literary and scientific institutions of Bremen, the observatory of Dr. Olbers, from which he discovered the two planets,

Digitized by Google

Pallas and Vesta, deserves to be particularly mentioned. Lat. 53° 4′ 36″ N., Lon. 8° 48′ 58″ E. Pop. about 41,500. (P. C.)

BRENTA, bren′-tâ, a r. in the N. of Italy, which rises in the mountains of Tyrol, and flows into the Adriatic, near Venice. Its whole course is nearly 100 m.

BRESCIA, bresh′e-â, or bresh′-â, (Anc. Brix′ia,) a manufacturing and commercial t. of Austrian Italy; cap. of a prov. of the same name. It is a bustling, lively, well-built town, with many fine edifices. The churches are adorned with numerous paintings by great masters, principally of the Venetian school. Next to Rome, Brescia has the greatest number of fountains of any town in Italy. Its manufactures of cutlery and fire-arms deserve particular notice. Lat. 45° 32′ N., Lon. 10° 13′ E. Pop. 34,000. (B.)

BRES′-LAU or bres′-lou, a large manufacturing and commercial t. of Prussia; cap. of the prov. of Silesia, at the confluence of the Ohlau (ō′-lou), with the Oder. It has, among many other literary and scientific institutions, a fine university, founded in 1702, containing a library of above 100,000 vols. Lat. 51° 7′ N., Lon. 17° 5′ E. Pop. upwards of 90,000. (B.)

BREST (Fr. pron. the same as the English), the most important naval port of France, in the dep. of Finistère, situated on a bay called the Road of Brest. Lat. 48° 23′ N., Lon. 4° 29′ W. Pop. 30,000. (B.)

BRETAGNE, bre-tâñ′, (usually named by the English, Brit′tany,) an old prov. in the W. part of France, now divided into the five deps. of Ille and Vilaine, Lower Loire, Côtes du Nord, Morbihan, and Finistère.—Adj. and inhab. BRETON, brit′-on.

BRETON, CAPE. See CAPE BRETON.

BRIANÇON, bre`-âñ`-sōñ′, a small t. of France, in the dep. of the Upper Alps, situated on the Durance, near its source. Fortified as it is, both by nature and art, Briançon may be regarded as one of the strongest fortresses in the world. One of the forts, comprised within its system of fortifications, is situated 1,229 toises, or 7,860 English ft., above the level of the sea, and, next to the Hospice of St. Bernard, is probably the most elevated habitation in Europe. Lat. 44° 54′ N., Lon. 6° 38′ E.

BRIDGE′-NORTH, a t. of England, in Shropshire, situated on the Severn, 118 m. N. W. of London. Pop. 5,770.

BRIDGE′-PŌRT, a city and seaport of Conn., in Fairfield co., situated on Long Island Sound, 17½ m. S. W. of New Haven. It is a neatly-built, flourishing town, with a good harbour. Pop. 3,294.

BRIDGE′-TOWN, a small t. and port of entry; cap. of Cumberland co., N. J., on Cohansey creek, about 10 m., in a straight line, from the light-house at its mouth, and 35 m. S. from Philadelphia.

BRIDGETOWN. See BARBADOES.

BRIDGE′-WÂ-TER, a t. of England, in Somersetshire, on the r. Parret, 29 m. S. W. of Bristol. It is remarkable as the birth-place of Admiral Blake. Pop. 9,899.

BRIDLINGTON or BRELLINGTON, commonly pronounced Bur′-ling-ton, a t. of England, in the E. Riding of Yorkshire, situated about a mile

Digitized by Google

Fāte, fär, fâll, fât; mē, mĕt; pīne or pĭne, pĭn; nō, nŏt; ŏŏ as in *good*;

from the sea-coast, and 32 m. N. of Hull. Lat. 54° 7′ N., Lon. 0° 13′ W. Pop. of the township, including Bridlington-Quay, with an area of above 4 sq. m., 5,162.

Brid'-port, a t. of England, in Dorsetshire, about 135 m. nearly W. S. W. from London. Pop. 4,787.

Breslau, brees'-lou, a manufacturing and commercial t. of Prussian Silesia, about 26 m. S. E. of Breslau. Pop. 11,000. (B.)

Briel, breel, a fortified seaport t. of Holland, with a commodious harbour. It was the birth-place of the Admirals Van Tromp and Dewit. Lat. 51° 54′ N., Lon. 4° 10′ E. Pop. 4,195. (P. C.)

Brieux or Brieuc (Saint), sân'-bre'-uh', a t. of France; cap. of the dep. of Côtes du Nord, situated near the coast of the Channel, on a small bay of the same name. It possesses several public institutions, and a library of 24,000 vols. Lat. 48° 31′ N., Lon. 2° 43′ W. Pop. 11,382. (B.)

Brighthelmstone, commonly written and pronounced Brigh'-tŏn, a seaport t. and fashionable watering-place of England, in the co. of Sussex, 46 m. S. of London. This town contains many fine, and some magnificent edifices. Its suspension, or chain-pier, which extends into the sea to the distance of 1,136 ft., is justly an object of general admiration. The pop. of Brighton has increased with astonishing rapidity during the present century. In 1801 it was 7,339; in 1841, 46,661; but during summer the residents amount sometimes to near double that number.

Brindisi, brin'-de-se, (Gr. Βρεντέσιον, Lat. Brundi'sium or Brundu'sium,) a commercial t. of Naples, in the prov. of Terra d'Otranto, well known in Roman history for its capacious and safe harbour, which was the chief port of embarkation from Italy to Greece. It is the seat of an archbishopric. Lat. 40° 38′ N., Lon. 18° E. Pop. 6,000. (B.)

Brioude, bre'-ood', a small t. of France, in the dep. of Upper Loire. Near it there is a magnificent bridge, over the r. Allier, of about 180 ft. span, supposed to have been built by the Romans. Brioude was the birth-place of the illustrious La Fayette. Lat. 45° 17′ N., Lon. 3° 24′ E. Pop. 5,052. (P. C.)

Bris'-tŏl, a manufacturing and commercial city and seaport in the W. of England, on the Avon, about 7 m. above its entrance into the Bristol Channel, and 108 m. W. of London. Together with its suburbs, Bristol forms a little county of itself, which, however, is now usually regarded as a part of Gloucestershire. In the old portion of the city, the streets are irregular and narrow, and the houses present a gloomy appearance; but the newer parts are well built, and have many fine edifices, especially the western quarter of the town, or rather of the suburbs, called Clifton, which is the principal resort of the gentry. Here is a warm mineral spring (the Hotwell), celebrated in consumptive cases. The scenery around Clifton is exquisitely beautiful. The erection of a great suspension bridge over the Avon, at Clifton, was commenced several years ago, but it is still unfinished. The span is to be 700 ft., the height 240 ft.; so that vessels of the largest size may pass beneath with outspread sails. Of the numerous institutions for educa-

Digitized by Google

tion of this city, we may mention the Bristol College, founded in 1830, and the Bristol Medical School, established on its present efficient scale in 1834. Bristol appears to have been a place of importance in the 5th century. The name seems to be derived from *Bricstow*, an old Saxon name of this city, which may be literally translated "breach place;" *i. e.* the place or town of the breach or chasm through which the Avon finds a passage to the sea. The ancient British name was *Caer Odor*, the "city of the breach." Lat. 51° 27′ N., Lon. 2° 35′ W. Pop., including the hundred of Barton Regis with a total area of about 16 sq. m., 122,296.

BRISTOL, a co. in the S. E. part of Mass., bordering on Buzzard's Bay. Pop. 60,164. Co. towns, New Bedford and Taunton.

BRISTOL, a co. of R. I., bordering on Narragansett Bay. Pop. 6,476.

BRISTOL, a port of entry, cap. of the above co., on the E. side of Narragansett Bay, 14 m. in a straight line S. S. E. of Providence. Pop. of the township, 3,490.

BRISTOL CHANNEL. See SEVERN.

BRITAIN. See GREAT BRITAIN.

BRITTANY. See BRETAGNE.

BRIX'-HAM, a seaport t. of England, in Devonshire, situated on the S. side of Torbay, 22 m. S. of Exeter. Lat. 50° 24′ N., Lon. 3° 30′ W. Pop. of parish, 5,684.

BROAD RIVER, a r. which rises in N. C., and, flowing in a southerly direction, unites with the Saluda in S. C., to form the Congaree.

BROCK'-EN, one of the Hartz Mts., in Germany, near Halberstadt.

BRO'-DY, an important trading t. of Galicia. Lat. 50° 7′ N., Lon. 25° 18′ E. Pop. above 22,000, five-sixths of whom are Jews. (B.)

BROEK, brōōk, a village of N. Holland, 6 m. N. of Amsterdam, famous for its neatness and cleanliness, and for the wealth of its inhabitants, the number of whom amounts to about 1,200. (P. C.)

BROMBERG, brom'-bĕRG, a t. of Prussia, in a circle of the same name. Lat. 53° 7′ N., Lon. about 18° E. Pop. 6,500. (B.)

BROMLEY, brum'-le, a small t. of England, in the co. of Kent, 10 m. S. S. E. of London.

BRON'-DO-LO, a small t. of Austrian Italy, at the mouth of the rivers Brenta and Bacchiglione, 16 m. S. of Venice.

BROOKE, a co. forming the N. N. W. extremity of Va., and bordering on the Ohio. Pop. 7,948. Co. t. Wellsburg.

BROOK'-LYN, a finely-built city of Kings co., Long I., opposite to New York, and separated from it by the East River, is the third town in point of population in the state of N. Y. It may properly be regarded as one of the suburbs of the metropolis, with which it has communication by means of steamboats plying constantly at four different ferries. The U. S. Navy Yard is situated in the N. part of the town. Pop. 36,233.

BROOME, a co. in the S. part of N. Y., intersected by the E. branch of the Susquehanna, and bordering on Pa. Pop. 22,338. Co. t. Binghamton.

Digitized by Google

Brown, a co. in the S. part of Ohio, bordering on the Ohio r. Pop. 22,715. Co. t. Georgetown.

Brown, a co. in the S. central part of Ind. Pop. 2,364.

Brown, a co. in the W. part of Ill., bordering on the Illinois r. Pop. 4,183.

Brown, a co. forming the E. N. E. extremity of Wisconsin. Pop. 2,107.

Bruchsal, brōōk'-sâl, a t. of Germany, in the grand-duchy of Baden, 12 m. N. E. of Carlsruhe. Lat. 49° 7′ N., Lon. 8° 26′ E. Pop. above 7,000. (B.)

Bruges, bru'-jez, (Fr. pron. brüzh, Dutch, Brugge, brug'-gẹ̀h,) an ancient fortified city of Belgium, the cap. of W. Flanders, situated about 6 m. from the sea, and 55 m. N. W. from Brussels. Its name, Brugge, is derived from the number of bridges which cross the canals. From four to five hundred years ago, this city was the principal emporium of Europe; at present, it exhibits but the shadow of its former glory. Still, its commerce, manufactures, and public institutions, give it a distinguished rank among the towns of Belgium. Lat. 51° 12′ N., Lon. 3° 13′ E. Pop. 41,914. (P. C.)

Brünn, (native name Brno, *i. e.* "ford,") an archiepiscopal t., the cap. of Moravia, situated in the centre of a circle of its own name, near the confluence of the Schwarza and Zwittawa, (which run on each side of it,) and about 70 m. N. of Vienna. Its woollen manufactures are considered the most important in the empire. Brünn has a number of literary and scientific institutions, and several handsome edifices. Lat. 49° 12′ N., Lon. 16° 36′ E. Pop. 40,000. (B.)

Bruns'-wick (Ger. Braunschweig, broun'-shwig.) Two distinct sovereignties have sprung from the house of Brunswick. The possessions of the elder line are confined to the grand-duchy of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel. The younger possesses Hanover, and is called the Brunswick-Lüneburg, or the Hanoverian line.

The duchy of Brunswick consists principally of three large unconnected districts, lying in the N. W. part of Germany, between about 51° 35′ and 52° 32′ N. Lat., and 9° 20′ and 11° 7′ E. Lon. Area about 1,525 sq. m. Pop. 242,000. (B.)

Brunswick, the cap. of the above, situated on both sides of the r. Ocker, a branch of the Aller. Among its institutions for education, we may mention the *Collegium Carolinum*, and the College of Anatomy and Surgery. Lat. 52° 16′ N., Lon. 10° 32′ E. Pop. about 36,000. (B.)

Brunswick, a t. of Cumberland co., Me., on the Androscoggin, about 25 m. N. E. of Portland. It is the seat of Bowdoin (bo'-dẹn) College, a flourishing institution, which was founded in 1794, and derives its name from the Hon. James Bowdoin, by whom it was munificently endowed. Lat. 43° 53′ N., Lon. 69° 55′ W. Pop. of the township, 4,259. (B.)

Brunswick, a co. in the S. part of Va., N. E. of the Roanoke, and bordering on N. C. Pop. 14,346. Co. t. Lawrenceville.

Digitized by Google

BRUNSWICK, a co. forming the S. extremity of N. C., bordering on the sea. Pop. 5,265. Co. t. Smithville.

BRUSA. See BURSA.

BRUS'-SĘLS, (Dutch Brus'-sęl, FR. Bruxelles, brü`-sell',) the cap. of Belgium, situated in S. Brabant, on the little r. Senne, an affluent of the Scheldt, about 23 m. S. of Antwerp. It is surrounded by a brick wall, with eight gates. The origin of Brussels dates as far back as the 7th century. In 1044, it was enclosed with walls, and has since held an important rank among the towns of the Low Countries. Previously to the revolution of 1830, Brussels was the cap. of the Austrian Netherlands; and, after the separation of Belgium from Holland, towards which this town had made the first movement, it became the seat of government of the new kingdom. Among the public edifices of Brussels, we may mention the Hôtel de Ville, one of the finest Gothic buildings in the Netherlands, the tower of which is stated to be 364 ft. high. Among the numerous literary and scientific institutions, may be cited the Academy of Science and Belles-lettres, the Royal Society of Fine Arts, and the High School of Commerce and Industry. The Observatory stands in Lat. 50° 51′ 11″ N., Lon. 4° 22′ 15″ E. Pop. in 1829, 106,000. (B.)

BRY'-ĄN, a co. in the S. E. part of Ga., bordering on the r. Ogeechee and the sea. Pop. 3,182. Co. t. Bryan c. h.

BRZESC or BRZESC-LITEWSKY, bzhests lit-ev'-ske, a fortified commercial t. of European Russia, in the prov. of Grodno, on the Bug r., where there is a celebrated synagogue of the Jews. Lat. 52° 6′ N., Lon. 23° 35′ E.

BUC-HAN'-ĄN, a co. in the N. W. part of Mo., bordering on the Missouri r.. Pop. 6,237.

BUCHÁNAN, one of the most north-westerly counties of Iowa.

BUCHARIA. See BOKHARA.

BU'-CHO-REST`, or, more correctly, Boo'-kâ-resht', *i. e.* "the city of enjoyment," an important commercial t. of European Turkey, the cap. of Wallachia, on the E. bank of the Dumbovitza, in the midst of a fertile and delightful country. The town itself, however, does not by any means justify its name, being composed, for the most part, of miserable brick or mud cabins, and withal very dirty. Buchorest is the seat of a Greek archbishopric. Lat. 44° 26′ N., Lon. 26° 8′ E. Pop. estimated from 60,000 to 80,000. (M.)

BUCK'-ING-HAM, the cap. of Buckinghamshire, on the Ouse, 50 m. N.W. of London. Pop of the entire parish, 4,054.

BUCKINGHAM, a co. in the S. central part of Va., bordering on James r. Pop. 18,786. Seat of justice, Buckingham c. h.

BUCK'-ING-HĄM-SHIRE, or the co. of Bucks, a co. in the S. central part of England, N. W. of London. Pop. 155,983.

BUCKS, a co. in the S. E. part of Pa., bordering on the Delaware. Pop. 48,107. Co. t. Doylestown.

BU'-DĄ, (Hun. pron. boo-dŏh, Ger. O'-fęn, Slav. Budin, boo'-deen,) an ancient city, the cap. of Hungary, situated nearly in the centre of

Digitized by Google

this kingdom, on the right bank of the Danube, and connected with Pesth, on the opposite side of the river, by a bridge of boats, 3,800 ft. in length. It is said to derive its name from Buda, a brother of Attila, who made this town his residence, and much enlarged it. The trade of Buda consists principally in the wines produced by the vineyards of the neighbouring country. The Royal Observatory, situated 516 ft. above the level of the Mediterranean, and 300 ft. above the waters of the Danube, at this place, is in 47° 29′ 12″ N. Lat., and 19° 3′ E. Lon. Pop. above 33,000. (B.)

Budukhshan, bud`-ŭk-shân′, (Badakhshan,) one of the principalities into which Toorkistan is divided, between 36° and 38° N. Lat., and 69° and 73° E. Lon. The ruby mines, so often alluded to by the Persian poets, are in this country, at a place called Gharan (gâ-rân′). The inhabitants of Budukhshan speak the Persian language. Their religion is Mahometanism.

Budweis, bood′-wīce, a manufacturing and commercial t. of Bohemia; the cap. of a circle of the same name, situated on the Moldau, and connected by a railway with Linz, in Upper Austria. Lat. 48° 59′ N., Lon. 14° 58′ E. Pop. about 7,000. (B.)

Buenos Ayres, commonly pronounced bo′-nos à′-riz (Sp. pron. bwà′-noce-ī′-rès,) a city of S. America; cap. of the republic of La Plata, on the S. bank of the estuary of the r. La Plata. It is one of the most important commercial towns, as well as one of the principal seats of civilization and learning on the American continent. (B.) It is, in general, regularly and handsomely built, and is defended by a castle, the walls of which are mounted with cannon. The literary and scientific institutions of Buenos Ayres are numerous and respectable; the University, in particular, enjoys a distinguished reputation, both on account of its plan of instruction, and the number and talent of its professors. It has a library of 20,000 vols. This place was founded by the Spaniards, in 1535. The name Buenos Ayres (good air), was given by its founder, Mendoza, and is justified by the healthiness of the climate. Lat. 34° 36′ S., Lon. 58° 10′ W. Pop. estimated at 80,000. (B.)

Buf′-fa-lo`, a city and port of entry of N. Y.; cap. of Erie co., situated at the E. end of L. Erie, near the commencement of the Niagara r., and at the mouth of Buffalo Creek. The growth of this town has been very rapid. In 1810 the pop. was only 1,508; in 1840 it amounted to 18,213. This increase may be attributed chiefly to its position. Situated at the termination of the Erie Canal, and of the Albany and Buffalo Railroad, it has, necessarily, become the great entrepôt for the merchandise of the east, and the agricultural productions of the west. Buffalo is the port whence persons going to the northern part of the western states ordinarily embark upon the lakes. Lat. 42° 53′ N., Lon. 78° 55′ W.

Bug, boog, a small r. of Poland, flowing into the Vistula.

Bulgaria, bŏŏl-gà′-re-a, a large prov. of European Turkey, bounded on the N. by Wallachia, E. by the Black Sea, S. by Rumelia, and W by Servia. Length above 300 m.; greatest breadth perhaps 100 m

Digitized by Google

The Bulgarians are descended from a Slavonic horde who established themselves here in the 7th century. The present race have laid aside the military character of their ancestors, and are represented as hospitable and benevolent: the woman are said to be handsome, industrious, and neatly dressed.—Adj. and inhab. BULGARIAN, bŏŏl-gā'-re-ạn.

BULLITT, bŏŏl'-it, a co. in the N. part of Ky., S. of Louisville. Pop. 6,334. Co. t. Shepherdsville.

BULLOCK, bŏŏl'-luk, a co. in the E. part of Ga., bordering on the r. Ogeechee. Pop. 3,102. Co. t. Statesborough.

BUNCOMBE, bunk'-um, a co. in the W. part of N. C., bordering on Tenn. Pop. 10,084. Co. t. Ashville.

BUNKER HILL, a hill in Charlestown, a suburb of Boston, famous for the battle fought in its vicinity, June 17, 1775. A magnificent monument has recently been erected here in commemoration of that event. It consists of an obelisk of granite, 30 ft. square at the base, and 221 ft. in height. From its summit is obtained one of the finest and most extensive views in the United States.

BURD'-WĀN', a t. of Bengal; cap. of a dist. of the same name. Lat. 23° 15′ N., Lon. 87° 57′ E. Pop. 54,000. (B.)

BUREAU, bu'-ro, a co. in the N. part of Ill., bordering on Illinois r. Pop. 3,067.

BURG, bŏŏrg, a manufacturing t. of Prussian Saxony, surrounded by a wall, with five gates, about 65 m. S. W. of Berlin. Pop. above 12,000. (B.)

BURGOS, boor'-goce, an ancient archiepiscopal city of Spain, situated 136 m. N. of Madrid. It is nominally the cap. of Old Castile, but since the seat of royalty was transferred to Madrid, by Charles V., in the beginning of the 16th century, its prosperity has greatly declined, and the pop. has dwindled to less than one-third of its former number. Lat. 42° 21′ N., Lon. 3° 43′ W. Pop. 12,000. (B.)

BUR'-GUN-DY, (Fr. Bourgogne, boor'-goñ',) an old prov. of France, now principally divided among the departments of Saône and Loire, Côte d'Or, and Yonne.—Inhab. BUR-GUN'-DI-ẠN.

BURKE, a co. in the W. part of N. C., lying on both sides of the Catawba. Pop. 15,799. Co. t. Morgantown.

BURKE, a co. in the E. part of Ga., between the rivers Ogeechee and Savannah. Pop. 13,176. Co. t. Waynesborough.

BURLINGTON (England). See BRIDLINGTON.

BUR'-LING-TỌN, a port of entry, the most commercial t. of Vt., cap. of Chittenden co., on L. Champlain, a few miles S. of the mouth of the Onion r. It is the seat of the University of Vermont, founded in 1791. Lat. 44° 27′ N., Lon. 73° 10′ W. Pop. of the township, 4,271.

BUR'-LING-TỌN, a co. of N. J., stretching across the state, from the Delaware to the Atlantic. Pop. 32,831. Co. t. Mount Holly.

BURLINGTON, a t. of N. J., in the above co., situated on the left bank of the Delaware, 12 m. below Trenton. Lat. 40° 5′ N., Lon. 74° 52′ W. Pop. about 2,600.

BURMA. See BIRMA.

Digitized by Google

BURN'-LEY, a t. of Lancashire, England, 40 m. E. N. E. of Liverpool. Pop. 10,699.

BURRAMPOOTER. See BRAHMAPOOTRA.

BURSA, boor'-sâ, or BRUSA, broo'-sâ, (Anc. Pru'sa,) a flourishing manufacturing and commercial t. of Asiatic Turkey, once the cap. of Bithynia, beautifully situated at the foot of Mount Olympus, in Asia Minor. It is abundantly supplied with the purest water, so that every house has its own fountain. Most of the streets are very clean, and well paved. The most remarkable edifices in the place, are the thermal baths; the mineral waters which supply them, range in temperature from 167° to 190° Fahrenheit. Bursa is the residence of a Greek metropolitan and an Armenian archbishop. Lat. 40° 11′ N., Lon. 29° 12′ E. Pop. 100,000. (B.)

BURSCHEID, boor'-shite, (Fr. Bor`-cette',) a t. of the Prussian states, in the immediate vicinity of Aix-la-Chapelle, remarkable for its warm springs and baths. Pop. 5,000. (B.)

BURS'-LEM, a t. of Staffordshire, England, 2½ m. N. N. E. of Newcastle, with extensive potteries. Pop. of the township, 12,631.

BURY, bĕr'-re, a manufacturing t. of England, in Lancashire, 9 m. N. N. W. of Manchester. Pop. of the township, including an area of near 4 sq. m., 20,710.

BURY ST. EDMUND'S, a t. of England, in the co. of Suffolk, 62 m. N. E. by N. from London. The name is derived from Edmund, king of East Anglia, who was, in 870, cruelly put to death by the Danes, then pagans. His remains were deposited in the monastery of this place. Pop. of the borough, including an area of near 5 sq. m., 12,538.

BUSHIRE. See ABOOSHEHR.

BUTE, an i. of Scotland, in the Frith of Clyde, 16 m. long and 5 wide.

BUTE'-SHIRE, a co. in the S. W. part of Scotland, consisting of the islands of Bute, Arran, Inchmarnock, and the Cumbraes. Pop. 15,740.

BUT'-LER, a co. in the W. part of Pa., N. of Pittsburg. Pop. 22,378. Co. t. Butler.

BUTLER, a co. in the S. part of Ala. Pop. 8,685. Co. t. Greenville

BUTLER, a co. in the W. part of Ky., intersected by Green r. Pop 3,898. Co. t. Morgantown.

BUTLER, a co. in the S. W. part of Ohio, intersected by the Great Miami r., and bordering on Ind. Pop. 28,173. Co. t. Hamilton.

BUT'-TER-MERE, a beautiful lake of England, in the co. of Cumberland, about 1¼ m. long, and ¼ m. broad.

BUTTS, a co. in the central part of Ga., W. of and bordering on the Ocmulgee r. Pop. 5,308. Co. t. Jackson.

BUX'-TON, a small t. of Derbyshire, England, 20 m. S. of Manchester, celebrated for its warm mineral springs and baths. It is visited by from 12,000 to 14,000 persons annually. (P. C.)

BUZ'-ZARD'S BAY, on the S. coast of Mass., is situated between the countries of Bristol and Barnstable.

BYZANTIUM, biz-an'-she-um, (Gr. Βυζαντιον or Βυσαντιον,) an ancient

Digitized by Google

rity on the site of the modern Constantinople. (See CONSTANTINOPLE.) —Adj. and inhab. BYZ-AN'-TĪNE, and BYZANTIAN, biz-an'-she-an.*

CA-BAR'-RUS, a co. in the S. W. part of N. C., between the rivers Catawba and Yadkin. Pop. 9,259. Co. t. Concord.

CAB'-ELL, a co. in the W. part of Va., bordering on the Ohio r. Pop. 8,163. Seat of justice, Cabell c. h.

CAB-OOL',† (Cabul or Caubul), an important city of Asia, the cap. of Afghanistan, situated on the Caboul r., in a large, well-watered plain, and surrounded with beautiful gardens. The town, though not large, is handsome and compact; the houses are mostly built of wood, to avoid the consequences of the frequent earthquakes. It is surrounded with walls, and strongly fortified. Lat. 34° 26′ N., Lon. 69° 5′ E. Pop. formerly estimated at 80,000, but it does not probably at present amount to more than 60,000. (B.)

CABOOL or CABUL, a r. of Afghanistan, flowing into the Indus.

CACERES, kȧ'-thȧ-rĕs, (Lat. Cas'tra Cæcil'ia,) an ancient t. of Spain, in Estremadura. Lat. 39° 25′ N., Lon. 6° 15′ W. Pop. 10,000. (B.)

CACHOEIRA. See CAXOEIRA.

CAD'-DO, a parish forming the N. W. extremity of La. Pop. 5,282.

CADIZ, cȧ'-diz, (Sp. pron. kȧ'-dith,) the principal commercial city of Spain, situated in the prov. of Andalusia, on the S. W. coast. It stands on a tongue of land, projecting from the island of Leon. This town was founded by the Phœnicians, many centuries before the Christian era; the exact time is not known. It was called by them Gadir or Gadeira, which was afterwards changed to Gades by the Romans, under whom it became a *municipium*, or free town, and one of the richest provincial cities in the empire. Nature and art have combined to render this place one of the strongest fortresses in Europe. Lat. 36° 31′ N., Lon.

* These are sometimes employed to designate an inhabitant of the modern Turkish capital. The eastern Roman empire, the seat of which was at Constantinople, is frequently called the Byzantine empire.

† The French write this name *Caboul*, while the Germans, Italians, Spaniards, and Portuguese, write it *Cabul*, but pronounce the latter syllable *bool*. Nevertheless, we are assured, on the best authority, that the native inhabitants write and pronounce it without any vowel between the *b* and *l*, which might be represented in English thus—Kab'l. The European pronunciation, however, seems unalterably fixed; and we ought, perhaps, to acquiesce the more willingly because the original name could not be restored without some loss of euphony.

Moore writes the name Caubul, but accentuates the last syllable.

> —— "Pomegranates full
> Of melting sweetness, and the pears
> And sunniest apples that CAUBUL
> In all its thousand gardens bears."—*Lalla Rookh.*

Rogers adopts the same accentuation.

> "From Alexandria southward to Sennaar,
> And eastward through Samarcand, and CABUL,
> And Samarcand, to the great wall, Cathay."
> *Italy*, Part Second.

Digitized by Google

Fāte, fâr, fâll, fât; mē, mĕt; pine or pīne, pĭn; nō, nŏt; ōō, as in *good*;

6° 17′ W. Pop. estimated at 53,000. (B.)—Inhab. GAD'-I-TA'-NI-AN. (BORROW.)

CAEN, kăn, a t. of France; cap. of the dep. of Calvados, situated on the Orne, 127 m. W. by N. of Paris. Among its numerous scientific and literary institutions, we may mention the *Académie Universitaire*, the Royal College, and the Public Library, containing 40,000 vols. Lat. 49° 11′ N., Lon. 0° 22′ W. Pop. 39,000. (B.)

CAERMARTHEN, kẹr-mar'-thẹn, a t. of Wales, cap. of Caermarthenshire, is about 190 m. nearly W. from London. There is here a Presbyterian college, for the education of young men for the ministry. Caermarthen forms a little co. of itself, of which the entire pop. is 9,526. Lat. 51° 51′ N., Lon. 4° 19′ W.

CAERMARTHENSHIRE, kẹr-mar'-thẹn-shĭr, a co. of S. Wales, on a bay of the same name. Pop. 106,326.

CAER-NAR'-VON, a t. of Wales; the cap. of Caernarvonshire. Lat. 53° 9′ N., Lon. 4° 14′ W.

CAER-NAR'-VON-SHIRE, a co. in the N. W. part of Wales, bordering on the sea, and the Menai Strait. Pop. 81,093.

CAF-FRA'-RI-A or CAF'-FRE-LAND, a name given by Europeans, to a country in the S. E. part of Africa, extending about 600 m. along the coast, from the Great Key r. to Lagoa Bay. The name is derived from the Arabic word *Kafir*, which signifies "unbeliever." This country is occupied by four principal nations, originally of one stock. One of these, the Zoolas or Vatvahs, are a fine athletic race, and very warlike, and have overpowered, dispersed, or destroyed all the surrounding tribes, from King George's r. to Port Natal, a tract of above 300 m. in length, from N. to S. The Caffres acknowledge the existence of a Supreme Being, but have no form of worship. Some tribes are industrious, and cultivate millet, beans, pumpkins, sweet potatoes or yams, maize and tobacco. The complexion of the Caffres varies from a copper hue to a deep black. Their nose is arched; they have thick lips and curly hair, but less woolly than the negroes. The Caffre women are considered to be among the handsomest in Africa.—Adj. and inhab. CAF'-FRE.

CAGLIARI, kâl'-yâ-re, (Anc. Cal'aris), a fortified archiepiscopal city, the chief port of Sardinia, and cap. of the vice-royalty of Sardinia, is situated in the S. part of the island, on a bay of the same name. It has a fine harbour, and an extensive commerce: also a university, with the four faculties of theology, law, medicine, philosophy and belles-lettres. Lat. 39° 13′ N., Lon. 9° 7′ E. Pop. in 1825, 27,300. (P. C.)

CA-HAW'-BA, a r. of Ala., which flows into the Alabama r. At its influx is situated the town of Cahawba, the former cap. of the state.

CAHIR or CAHER, Kah'-hẹr or kare, a t. of Ireland, in the co. of Tipperary, on the Suir, 40 m. N. E. of Cork. Pop. in 1831, 3,408. (P. C.)

CAHORS, kâ'-or', (Divona Cadurcorum,) a city of France; cap. of the dep. of Lot, on the right bank of the r. Lot. This town is very ancient; it was the cap. of the Cadurci, under the Romans, and afterwards of the prov. of Querci, which name, as well as Cahors, is derived

Digitized by Google

from Cadurci. Many ancient ruins are found in it and its vicinity. Lat. 44° 25′ N., Lon. 1° 27′ E. Pop. 12,000. (B.)

CAICOS (kī′-koce) ISLANDS, one of the groups comprehended under the general name of Bahamas, situated between 21° and 22° N. Lat., and 71° and 73° W. Lon.

CAIRO, kī′-ro, a celebrated city, the metropolis of modern Egypt, situated about half a mile from the right bank of the Nile, and about 100 m. in a straight line from the entrance of the E. branch into the Mediterranean. The Arabs formerly called it El-Kahira, el-kâ′-he-râ, *i. e.* "the victorious," but Musr (or Mâsr) is the name by which it is now commonly known among the natives. The streets of Cairo are winding, narrow, and unpaved. The houses, not being lighted except from windows opening on the courts in the interior, present, from the street, the appearance of prisons. But, though the exterior of the houses is gloomy, many of them exhibit, within, conveniences and luxuries suitable to the climate. Here everything is arranged with a view to coolness; the floor is inlaid with marble and coloured earthenware, and fountains spring up into marble basins. The commerce of this city is very extensive. Through it the productions of Asia and the East Indies, and partly also those of Europe, are transmitted into the vast regions of interior Africa. Boolak (boo`-lâk′), the principal port of Cairo, is on the right bank of the Nile, N. N. W. of the metropolis. Pop. estimated at above 18,000. (B.) The other port, Old Cairo, is situated on the Nile, S. S. W. of New or Great Cairo. The Egyptian capital is in about 30° 3′ N. Lat., and 31° 18′ E. Lon. Pop. estimated at 330,000, previously to the recent ravages of the cholera and plague; but, at present, it probably does not exceed 270,000. (B.)—Adj. and inhab. CAIRINE, kī-reen′. (Arab. Mus′-ree.)

CAITH′-NESS, a co. occupying the N. N. E. extremity of Scotland. Pop. 36,343.

CA-LA′-BRI-A, or kâ-lâ′-bre-â, a territory of the kingdom of Naples, occupying the southern extremity of Italy. It extends from 37° 56′ to about 40° N. Lat., and is divided into Calabria Citra (chee′-trâ), which forms the N., and Calabria Ultra (ool′-trâ), the S. part of the territory.—Adj. and inhab. CA-LA′-BRI-AN.

CALAHORRA, kâ-lâ-or′-râ, (Anc. Calagur′ris,) a t. of Spain, in Old Castile, remarkable for the ruins which attest its ancient splendour. Calagurris was the birth-place of Quintilian. Lat. 42° 15′ N., Lon. 2° W. Pop. 4,000. (B.)

CALAIS, kal′-is, (Fr. pron. kâ`-lâ′,) a fortified seaport t. of France, in the dep. of Pas-de-Calais, situated on the Pas-de-Calais or Strait of Dover, 150 m. nearly N. from Paris. A steamboat runs daily from this place to Dover, which is about 25 m. distant. Calais was taken by Edward III. in 1347, and remained in the possession of the English till 1558. Lat. 50° 58′ N., Lon. 1° 51′ E. Pop. in 1832, 10,437. (P. C.)

CALAIS, STRAIT OF. See PAS-DE-CALAIS.

CALATAYUD, kâ-lâ-tâ-yood′, a t. of Aragon, Spain. Lat. 41° 25′ N., Lon. 1° 36′ W. Pop. 9,000. (B.)

Digitized by Google

Fāte, fär, fâll, fåt; mē, mĕt; pine or pīne, pĭn; nō, nŏt; ŏŏ, as in *good*;

CALCASIEU, kål'-kạ-shu', or kul'-kạ-shu', as it is commonly pronounced, a r. in the W. part of La., which, after flowing through a lake of the same name, empties itself into the Gulf of Mexico. The lake is about 30 m. in length, and 10 m. in breadth.

CALCASIEU, a parish forming the S. W. extremity of La. Pop. 2,057.

CAL-CUT'-TẠ, the cap. of Bengal, and the seat of the supreme government in British India, is situated on the E. side of the Hoogly, an arm of the Ganges, about 100 m. from the sea. In the beginning of the last century, Calcutta was only an insignificant village, and a great part of its present site was completely covered with jungle. The spot appears not to have been wisely chosen, as it is surrounded by a marshy and unhealthy country; and, though something has been done to remedy the evil, by draining the water off the surface, near the town, and by clearing away the surrounding jungle, the air is still far from being salubrious. The city may be considered as consisting of two distinct parts; that portion which is inhabited by the Hindoos and Mahometans of the lower classes, is, in general, badly built, with narrow and dirty streets, the dwellings being, for the most part, mud hovels, and the walls frequently consisting of mats and bamboos; while that quarter where the English and other Europeans reside, presents a very different aspect. This is finely, and even magnificently built, so that the houses are said to resemble palaces. The citadel, called Fort William, stands on the bank of the Hoogly, about a quarter of a mile below the city. The Europeans of Calcutta have established a number of literary and scientific institutions; among others, a Mahometan, a Sanscrit, and an Anglo-Indian college. About one-third of the native inhabitants of this town are Mahometans, and nearly all the remainder Hindoos. The number of Christians, in 1822, was stated to be 13,138. The commerce of Calcutta is very extensive; through it nearly all the external trade of the prov. of Bengal is carried on. Lat. 22° 34′ N., Lon. 88° 26′ E. Pop. estimated at 625,000. (P. C.)

CALDAS DA RAINHA, kål'-dàs dà rà-een'-yà, a small t. of Portuguese Estremadura, much resorted to on account of its warm sulphurous baths. Lat. 39° 22′ N., Lon. 9° 5′ W. Permanent pop. 1,500. (B.) *Caldas*, signifying "warm baths," is a name given to a number of other places in Portugal and Spain.

CÅL'-DER, a small r. of Yorkshire, England, which flows into the Aire at Castleford, near Pontefract.

CÅLD'-WELL, a parish in the N., or N. central part of La., intersected by the Washita. Pop. 2,017.

CALDWELL, a co. in the W. part of Ky., E. of, and bordering on the Tennessee r. Pop. 10,365. Co. t. Princeton.

CALDWELL, a co. in the N. W. part of Mo. Pop. 1,458.

CAL-E-DO'-NI-Ạ, the ancient and poetical name of Scotland.—Adj. and inhab. CAL-E-DO'-NI-AN.

CALEDONIA, a co. in the N. E. part of Vt., bordering on the Connecticut r. Pop. 21,891. Co. t. Danville.

Digitized by Google

CALHOUN, kạl-hoon/, a co. in the W. part of Florida, bordering on the Gulf of Mexico. Pop. 1,142.

CALHOUN, a co. in the S. part of Mich., intersected by the Kalamazoo r. Pop. 10,599. Co. t. Marshall.

CALHOUN, a co. in the W. part of Ill., situated in the fork formed by the Mississippi and Illinois rivers. Pop. 1,741. Co. t. Guilford.

CAL`-I-CUT/, a seaport t. of Hindostan, in the prov. of Malabar. Lat. 11° 15′ N., Lon. 75° 50′ E. It is estimated to contain 5,000 houses. (P. C.)

CAL-I-FOR/-NI-Ạ, LOWER, a peninsula of Mexico, on the Pacific, separated from the main land by the Gulf of California. Upper California extends from the extremity of the gulf to the territory of the U. S. For a more particular description of California, see Appendix.

CALIFORNIA, GULF OF, on the W. coast of Mexico, extends from about 23° 30′ to 32° N. Lat. Its length is above 700 m.; its breadth varies from about 40 to 150 m.

CALLAO, kål-lå/-o or kål-yå/-o, on the coast of Peru, is the seaport of Lima, from which it is 7 m. distant, by a good level road. It is the best fortress and the most convenient and safest port in Peru. Lat. 12° 3′ S., Lon. 77° 14′ W. Before the war of independence, it had a pop. of 4,000. (B.)

CAL/-LẠ-WAY, a co. in the S. W. part of Ky., bordering on the Tennessee r. Pop. 9,794. Co. t. Wadesborough.

CALLAWAY, a co. in the E. central part of Mo., bordering on the r. Missouri. Pop. 11,765. Co. t. Fulton.

CALMAR, kål/-mår, or KALMAR, a commercial t. of Sweden, in the ancient prov. of Småland. Lat. about 56° 40′ N., Lon. 16° 26′ E. Pop. 5,000. (B.)

CALNE, kån, a t. of England, in Wiltshire, 83 m. W. of London. Pop. 2,483.

CALTAGIRONE, kål-tå-je-ro/-nà, a manufacturing and trading t. in the interior of Sicily. Lat. 37° 14′ N., Lon. 14° 32′ E. Pop. estimated at about 20,000. (B.)

CALTANISETTA, kål-tå-ne-set/-tå, an important inland t. of Sicily. Lat. about 37° 26′ N., Lon. 14° 4′ E. Pop. 16,000. (B.)

CAL/-U-MET`, a co. in the E. part of Wisconsin, bordering on L. Winnebago. Pop. 275.

CALVADOS, kål-vå/-dòs or kål`-vå`-dos/, a dep. in the N. of France, bordering on the English Channel. Pop. 501,775. (B.) Capital, Caen.

CAL/-VERT, a co. in the S. central part of Md., between the r. Patuxent and the Chesapeake. Pop. 9,229. Co. t. Prince Frederick.

CAM, a small r. of England, which flows by Cambridge, and falls into the Ouse.

CAM-BAY/, an ancient t. on the N. W. coast of Hindostan, on a gulf of the same name. Lat. 22° 21′ N., Lon. 72° 48′ E.

CAM-BO/-DI-Ạ, CAM-BO/-DJẠ or CAM-BOGE/, an extensive country of Asia, in Chin-India, a part of which is now subject to Cochin China,

Digitized by Google

the remainder to the Siamese. The Chinese call it Kan-phu-tche, from which the European name is derived.

CAMBODIA, called also Meinam-Kong, a large r. of S. Asia, flowing into the China Sea. It is navigable for the largest vessels, 40 leagues from its mouth. Length estimated at 1,700 m.

CAM-BOGE' or Cambodia, one of the chief cities of Cambodia, situated on the r. Meinam-Kong, above 150 m. from the sea. Lat. 12° 30′ N., Lon. 105° 4′ E.

CAM'-BRAY or CAMBRAI, (Fr. pron. kăm'-brā', Lat. Camaricum,) a fortified commercial t. of France, in the dep. of Nord, on the E. bank of the Escaut or Scheldt, with a college and a school of anatomy. Lat. 50° 10′ N., Lon. 3° 14′ E. Pop. 17,000. (B.)

CAM'-BRI-A, a co. in the S. W. central part of Pa., near the sources of the Juniata. Pop. 11,256. Co. t. Ebensburg.

CAMBRIDGE, kame'-brij, (Lat. Canta'bria,) the cap. of Cambridgeshire, England, on the r. Cam, about 48 m. N. by E. from London, is the seat of an ancient and celebrated university. This consists of 17 colleges, 4 of which are termed *halls*. The observatory is in Lat. 52° 12′ 52″ N. Lon. 0° 5′ 53″ E. Pop. including that of the university, 24,453.—A student at the university is called a CAN'-TAB, which is evidently an abbreviation of Cantabrian, derived from the Latin name of Cambridge.

CAMBRIDGE, a t. of Middlesex co., Mass., about 3 m. W. N. W. of Boston, the seat of Harvard University, which is the oldest and most richly endowed collegiate institution in the U. S. It was founded in 1638, has numerous professors, and contains a library of 61,000 vols. In connexion with the collegiate department, there are schools of law and medicine, and a theological seminary. Lat. 42° 22′ 21″ N., Lon. 71° 7′ 38″ W. Pop. 8,409.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE, kame'-brij-shĭr, a co. in the E. part of England, N. of London. Pop. 164,459.

CAM'-DĔN, a co. in the N. E. part of N. C., bordering on Va. Pop. 5,663. Co. t. New Lebanon.

CAMDEN, a co. forming the S. S. E. extremity of Ga., bordering on the sea and St. Mary's r. Pop. 6,075. Co. t. Jeffersonton.

CAMPAGNA DI ROMA, kăm-pän'-yà de ro'-mà, a prov. of Italy, in the S. part of the Papal State, nearly corresponding in limits with the ancient Latium.

CAMPBELL, kam'-el, a co. in the S. part of Va., bordering on James r. Pop. 21,030. Seat of justice, Campbell c. h.

CAMPBELL, a co. in the N. W. central part of Ga., intersected by the Chattahoochee r. Pop. 5,370. Co. t. Campbellton.

CAMPBELL, a co in the N. part of Tenn., bordering on the Clinch r. and Ky. Pop. 6,149. Co. t. Jacksborough.

CAMPBELL, a co. in the N. part of Ky., bordering on the Ohio r. Pop. 5,214. Co. t. Newport.

CAMPBELLTOWN, kam'-el-town, a seaport of Scotland, in Argyleshire, 65 m. W. by S. from Glasgow. Pop. 5,028.

CAMPEACHY, kam-pee'-che, (Mex. Campeche, kăm-pā'-chā,) a fortu-

Digitized by Google

fied t. of Yucatan, Mexico, on a bay of the same name. Lat. 20° N., Lon. 90° 30′ W. Pop. 18,000. (P. C.)

CAMPO-BASSO, kăm′-po-bās′-so, an important commercial and manufacturing t. of Naples; cap. of the prov. of Molise (mo-lee′-sā). The best cutlery made in the kingdom is produced here. Lat. 41° 37′ N., Lon. 14° 27′ E. Pop. 8,000. (B.)

CAN′-Ą-DĄ, an extensive country of N. America, belonging to Great Britain, extending from 64° 15′ to near 91° W. Lon. Its southern extremity (the S. point of Pelee Island, in Lake Erie), is in about 41° 45′ N. Lat. On the N. its limits are not defined. It is usual to consider all the territory N. of the great lakes, which is drained by the rivers that fall into the St. Lawrence, as belonging to Canada. It is bounded on the N. by the British possessions round Hudson's Bay and by Labrador, E. by the Gulf of St. Lawrence, S. by New Brunswick and the United States, and W. by the British territories, between which and Canada the limits do not appear to be accurately defined. Canada was formerly divided into Upper and Lower, but the two provinces were united in 1841, by an act of the British parliament. As, however, this country has been so long known by the names of the former provinces, it may not be improper to give these a passing notice. Upper Canada (now called Canada West) is situated on the right of the r. Ottawa, by which it is separated from Lower Canada, and extends westward along the chain of the great lakes. Area vaguely estimated at 140,000 sq. m. Pop. in 1835, 336,461. Capital, Toronto. Lower Canada (Canada East) lies chiefly on the left of the Ottawa, and extends on both sides of the St. Lawrence, to its mouth, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Area estimated at 200,000 sq. m. Pop. in 1830, 511,917. (M.) More than three-fourths of the inhabitants of Lower Canada are of French descent, and French is the prevailing language. Quebec was formerly the capital of this province and of all the British possessions in N. America. The entire pop. of Canada, according to the recent census, is about 1,300,000. Montreal is the present seat of government.—Adj. and inhab. CAN-Ą′-DI-ĄN.

CAN`-Ą-JO-HAR′-IE (-hâr′-re), the cap. of Montgomery co., N. Y., on the Erie Canal, 50 m. W. of Albany. Pop. of the township, 5,146.

CAN`-ĄN-DAI′-GUĄ, a beautiful village of N. Y.; cap. of Ontario co., 208 m. W. of Albany. It is situated near the N. extremity of a lake of the same name, which is about 17 m. long. Pop. of the township, 5,652.

CAN′-Ą-RĄ, a prov. on the W. coast of Hindostan, between 12° and 15° N. Lat., and 74° and 76° E. Lon.

CĄ-NA′-RIES (Sp. Canarias, kà-nä′-re-ās), a group of islands belonging to Spain, in the Atlantic, lying off the coast of Africa, between 27° 40′ and 29° 30′ N. Lat., and 13° 30′ and 18° 20′ W. Lon. The principal islands are Canary, Teneriffe, Palma, Ferro, Gomera, Fuertaventura, and Lanzarote, which will be treated of under their respective names. —Inhab. CĄ-NA′-RI-ĄN.

CANARY, GRAND, (Sp. Gran Canaria, grän kà-nä′-re-à,) the second in

Digitized by Google

point of size and population of the group of islands to which it gives its name.* It is intersected by the 28th parallel of N. Lat., and the meridian of 15° 31′ W. Lon. The form is nearly circular. Length 33 m.; greatest breadth, 30 m. Area about 800 sq. m. Pop. in 1835, 64,040. (P. C.)

CAN'-DA-HAR' or KANDAHAR, a city, formerly the cap. of Afghanistan, and now of a kingdom or prov. of its own name. It is regularly built, and is one of the finest towns in Asia. Lat. 32° 10′ N., Lon. 66° 30′ E. Pop. 100,000. (B.)

CAN'-DI-A or CRETE (Anc. Cre'ta), one of the largest islands in the Mediterranean, situated S. E. of the Morea, between 35° 55′ and 36° 42′ N. Lat., and 23° 30′ and 26° 20′ E. Lon. Length about 160 m.; greatest breadth, near 40 m. A ridge of hills runs through the whole length of the island, near the middle of which Mount Ida rises far above the rest, to the height of about 7,800 ft. Pop. estimated at 300,000. (P. C.)—Candia, the capital, is still a strong place, though much decayed, compared with what it was under the Venetians. It is the seat of a Greek archbishopric. Lat. 35° 16′ N., Lon. 25° 18′ E. Pop. 12,000. (M.) Adj. and inhab. CAN'-DI-OT' and CAN'-DI-AN.

CAN-E'-A, pronounced by the Turks HA-nee'-a, a t. in the i. of Candia, on the site of the ancient Cydo'nia. Lat. 35° 28′ N., Lon. 24° 2′ E. Pop. estimated at 12,000. (B.)

CANNES, kann, a small commercial t. of France, in the dep. of Var, on the Mediterranean, 16 m. N. E. of Frejus. Pop. in 1832, 3,720. (P. C.)

CAN'-NON, a co. near the centre of Tenn. Pop. 7,193.

CAN'-ONS-BURG', a t. of Pa., in Washington co., the seat of Jefferson College, which was incorporated in 1802.

CANTAL, kăn'-tăl', a dep. in the S. central part of France, bordering on the r. Dordogne. Pop. 262,117. (B.) Capital, Aurillac.

CANTERBURY, kan'-ter-ber'-re, a city of Kent, and the metropolitan see of all England, on the Stour, 56 m. from London. Lat. 51° 17 N., Lon. 1° 5′ E. Pop. including an area of 5 sq. m., 15,435.

CANTIRE. See CANTYRE.

CAN'-TON', a city of China, in the prov. of Quang-tong, of which Canton is a European corruption. It is situated on the Choo-kiang (ke-ang'), or Pearl River, 32 m. from its mouth. Like other Chinese towns, it is divided into two distinct parts, separated by a wall, called the Chinese or Old City, and the Tartar or New City. The streets of Canton are paved, and ordinarily very clean, but very narrow. The houses have but one story, and are built mostly of brick. This town is remarkable for having been, till recently, the only emporium of maritime commerce in China, to which Europeans were admitted. It is

* Several works on geography, of high character, describe this island as the largest of the Canaries. The epithet *Grand* may have been given to it, before the relative size of the different islands was accurately known. Teneriffe exceeds it in superficial extent by nearly 150 sq. m., and in population by above 16,000.

Digitized by Google

still the principal port for foreign trade. Lat. 23° 8′ N, Lon. 113° 2′ E. Pop. estimated at 500,000. (B.)

CAN-TYRE′ or CAN-TIRE′* sometimes written also KINTYRE, a peninsula in the S. W. part of Scotland, forming the southern extremity of Argyleshire.

CAPE BRETON, kape brit′-on, an i. of British N. America, E. of Nova Scotia, between 45° 27′ and 47° 4′ N. Lat., and 59° 45′ and 61° 38′ W. Lon. Its length is about 100 m.; its greatest breadth, 85 m. The area is about 3,125 sq. m. Pop. in 1827, 18,700. (P. C.)

CAPE COAST CASTLE, a t. and fortress of Africa; the cap. of the British possessions on the Gold Coast. Lat. 5° 6′ N., Lon. 1° 14′ W. Pop. estimated at 8,000. (B.)

CAPE COD, a peninsula of Mass., on the S. side of Massachusetts Bay. It lies S. and E. of a bay of the same name.

CAPE FEAR, the S. extremity of Smith's Island, situated at the mouth of Cape Fear r.

CAPE FEAR RIVER, the largest and most important r. in N. C., rises in the N. part of the state, and, flowing south-easterly, falls into the Atlantic, in about 33° 55 N. Lat., and 78° 5 W. Lon. Its whole length is near 300 m. It is navigable for steamboats to Fayetteville, about 90 m.

CAPE GIRARDEAU (je`-rar-do′), a co. in the S. E. part of Mo., bordering on the Mississippi r. Pop. 9,359. Co. t. Jackson.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, at the S. extremity of Africa, was discovered in 1493, by Diaz, the Portuguese navigator, who called it Cabo Tormentoso, or Cape of Storms. On his return home, the king of Portugal gave it the name of Cape of Good Hope, as an omen that the Portuguese had now a fair prospect of reaching India, the great object of their maritime expeditions. It is in Lat. 34° 22′ S.—A colony in S. Africa takes its name from the above cape. It belonged originally to the Dutch, but was formally ceded to Great Britain in 1815. The climate of this region is subject to great extremes; though the country is deluged with rains during the cold season, in the hot months nearly all the springs are dried up. The rivers are too shallow, or their current is too rapid for purposes of navigation. Nearly two-thirds of the land is destitute of vegetation, during the greater part of the year. The country, however, contains spots of extraordinary fertility. The principal productions are wheat, barley, and wine. Cape Town, the cap. of the colony, founded by the Dutch, in 1650, is situated on Table Bay, and has a castle of considerable strength. Lat. 33° 55′ S., Lon. 18° 21′ E. Pop. in 1834, 19,387. (P. C.)

CAPE HAI′-TI-EN, (Fr. Cap Haïtien, kâp ï`-te-ăn′,) once an important seaport t. of St. Domingo, the cap. of the former kingdom of Haiti. It was entirely destroyed, May 7, 1842, by an earthquake, in which

* "Lest, rounding wild CANTIRE, they meet
The southern foeman's watchful fleet,"—
SCOTT's *Lord of the Isles*. Canto IV.

Digitized by Google

Fāte, fär, fåll, fât; mē, mĕt; pine or pīne, pĭn; nō, nŏt; ōō, as in *good*;

7,000 persons are supposed to have perished; but it has since been partially rebuilt. Lat. 19° 46′ N., Lon. 72° 16′ W. Pop. formerly estimated at near 10,000. (B.)

Cape Horn, a cape regarded as the S. extremity of America. It is, however, not a part of the continent, but the most southern point of a small island belonging to the group commonly called Terra del Fuego. Lat. 55° 58′ 30″ S., Lon. 67° 21′ W.

Cape May, a co. forming the S. extremity of N. J. Pop. 5,324. Seat of justice, Cape May c. h.

Cape Pal/-mas, a cape of W. Africa, on the coast of Guinea, near 4° 20′ N. Lat., and 7° 40′ W. Lon. Here is a missionary station.

Cape Verd Islands (Ilhas Verdas, eel/-yàs vĕr/-dàs), so called by the Portuguese, because the sea to the W. of them is covered with gulf-weed, so as to present some resemblance to extensive meadows. This group is about 300 m. from the W. coast of Africa, between 14° 17′ and 17° 19 N. Lat., and 22° 10′ and 25° 30′ W. Lon. There are 14 islands; 9 of them are inhabited, of which Sam-Tiago, S. Nicolao, Boa Vista, and S. Antao are the most important. They belong to Portugal.

Cape Vin/-cent, a village and port of entry of N. Y., in Jefferson co., on the St. Lawrence, near the N. E. extremity of L. Ontario.

Capri, kå/-pre, (Anc. Ca/preæ,) a beautiful rocky island in the Mediterranean. 8 or 9 m. in circuit, and about 20 m. due S. from Naples. Among other curiosities, it contains a singular and romantic grotto, which appears to have been a favourite resort of the emperor Tiberius, who resided a long time in Capreæ. This cave can be entered only from the sea, by a very narrow opening. For a full description of it, we would refer the reader to No. 147 of the Penny Magazine. Lat. 40° 32′ N., Lon. 14° 14′ E. Pop. about 3,000. (P. C.)

Ca-pu/-a, or kå/-poo-å, a strongly fortified archiepiscopal t. of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, situated on the left bank of the Volturno, 15 m. N. W. of the capital. The modern Capua does not occupy the same site as the ancient, but that of a much inferior t., called by the Romans Casilinum. The ruins of the ancient Capua are to be seen in the neighbourhood. Lat. 41° 7′ N., Lon. 14° 11′ E. Pop. about 8,000. (B.)

Caqueta. See Japura.

Car-ac/-as or kå-rå/-kås, the cap. of Venezuela, S. America, is distant 20 m. by the road, from its port, La Guayra, on the Caribbean Sea. In the early part of the present century, the pop. of this t. was estimated at 50,000; but the great earthquake of 1812, in which 12,000 persons are said to have perished, and the subsequent war and civil dissensions, have so reduced the number of the inhabitants, that it does not probably, at present, much exceed 30,000. (P. C.) Lat. 10° 31′ N., Lon. 67° 4′ 45″ W.

Car-a-ma/-ni-a or Karamania, an extensive territory in the S. part of Asiatic Turkey, which reaches from the Gulf of Scanderoon, along the Mediterranean, to the Gulf of Macri. It is upwards of 400 m. in length; but the limits do not appear to be accurately defined. According to Captain Beaufort, the appellation Caramania is neither used by

Digitized by Google

the present inhabitants nor recognized at the seat of government. It seems to be derived from Karaman, who founded a kingdom here in the middle ages, which was conquered by the Turks, about 1485.—Adj. and inhab. CAR-A-MA'-NI-AN.

CAR'-BON, a co. in the E. part of Pa., intersected by the r. Lehigh. It abounds in coal. Co. t. Mauch Chunk.

CARCASSONNE, kär'-käs'-sonn', (Lat. Car'caso,) an ancient, manufacturing and commercial city of France, cap. of the dep. of Aude, on the r. Aude and the Southern Canal (Canal du Midi), which unites the Garonne with the Mediterranean. Lat. 43° 13′ N., Lon. 2° 22′ E. Pop. 17,000. (B.)

CAR'-DIFF or CAERDIFF, a commercial t. of Wales, formerly the cap. of Glamorganshire, situated on a canal of its own name. Lat. 51° 28′ N., Lon. 3° 10′ W. Pop. 10,077.

CAR'-DI-GAN, a seaport t. of Wales, cap. of Cardiganshire. Lat. 52° 5′ N., Lon. 4° 38′ W. Pop. 2,925.

CAR'-DI-GAN-SHIRE, a co. of S. Wales, bordering on Cardigan Bay. Pop. 68,766.

CAR'-IB-BE'-AN SEA, that part of the Atlantic which lies between the principal W. India Islands and S. America.

CAR'-IB-BEE' ISLANDS, are a series of small islands, extending from Porto Rico to Trinidad, which is included. The name is derived from the Car'-ibs or Car'-ib-bees', a tribe of S. American aborigines, who, when Columbus discovered America, were in possession of the smaller W. India Islands; from which, however, they have been nearly extirpated by the Europeans.

CAR-IN'-THI-A, (Ger. Kärnthen, kairn'-tẹn,) a country in the S. part of the Austrian empire, intersected by the r. Drave. It is about 120 m. in length, and 40 m. in breadth.—Adj. and inhab. CAR-IN'-THI-AN.

CARLISLE, kar-lile', an ancient city and port of England, cap. of Cumberland co., on the little r. Eden, 260 m. N. N. W. from London. It is connected, by a ship canal, with Bowness (bo-ness') on Solway Frith, by which vessels of 100 tons can come up to the town. It communicates also with Newcastle by a railroad. Pop., including an area of 10 sq. m., 23,012.

CARLISLE, a t. of Pa., the cap. of Cumberland co., and the seat of Dickinson College, founded in 1783. Pop. 4,351.

CAR'-LOW, an inland co. of Ireland, in the prov. of Leinster. Pop. in 1831, 81,649. (P. C.)

CARLOW, a t. of Ireland, cap. of the above co., 43 m. S. S. W. of Dublin. Pop. 10,612. (P. C.)

CARLOWITZ or KARLOWITZ, kar'-lo-vits, (Hung. Karlovácz, kar-lo-vàts,) an archiepiscopal t. of the Austrian empire, in the military frontiers of Slavonia. Lat. 45° 12′ N., Lon. 20° 3′ E. Pop. 6,000. (B.)

CARLSBAD or KARLSBAD, karls'-bat, a t. of Bohemia, celebrated for its warm springs and baths, said to have been founded about the year 1370, by Charles IV., whence its name, which signifies "Charles's bath." Lat. 50° 13′ N., Lon. 12° 52′ E. Permanent pop. about 2,600. (B.)

Digitized by Google

Fāte, fär, fâll, fåt; mē, mĕt; pine or pīne, pĭn; nō, nŏt; ōō as in *good*,

---

CARLSCRONA, karls-kroo'-nȧ, frequently written in English CARLSCROON, a fortified seaport t. of Sweden; cap. of the district (or lăn) of Blekingen (blek'-ing-ẹn), remarkable for its admirably built citadel, its extensive dry-docks, and its fine harbour, which is the station of the Swedish navy. Lat. 56° 10′ N., Lon. 15° 30′ E. Pop. 12,000. (B.)

CARLSRUHE or KARLSRUHE, karls'-roo, the cap. of the grand-duchy of Baden, Germany, situated about 4 m. from the E. bank of the Rhine. It has flourishing manufactures and considerable commerce. Among its numerous literary institutions is a public library of 70,000 vols. Lat. 49° N., Lon. 8° 27′ E. Pop. above 20,000. (B.)

CAR-NAT'-IC, a prov. in the S. of Hindostan, between 8° and 16° N. Lat., and 77° and 81° E. Lon. It borders on the Bay of Bengal, and extends along the coast 560 m.

CAR-NI-O'-LA (Ger. Krain, krine), formerly a duchy in the S. part of the Austrian empire, N. E. of, and bordering on the Gulf of Venice.—Adj. CAR-NI-O'-LĂN and CAR'-NIC.—Inhab. CARNIOLAN.

CAROLINA, kăr-o-lī'-nȧ, the name of a colonial settlement in N. America, made by the English, about the middle of the 17th century. North and South Carolina originally constituted but one colony; they were, however, divided in 1729, and since the Revolution have formed two separate states.—Inhab. CAR-O-LIN'-I-ĂN.

NORTH CAROLINA extends from 33° 50′ to 36° 30′ N. Lat., and from 75° 25′ to 84° 30′ W. Lon. It is bounded on the N. by Virginia, E. and S. E. by the Atlantic, S. by South Carolina and Georgia, and W. by Tennessee, and divided into 74 counties.* Extreme length, measuring from Cape Hatteras on the E., about 500 m.; greatest breadth, 180 m. The area is estimated at 50,000 sq. m. Pop. 753,419, of whom 484,870 are whites, 22,732 free coloured persons, and 245,817 slaves. Raleigh is the seat of government.

SOUTH CAROLINA extends from 32° to 35° 8′ N. Lat., and from 78° 24′ to 83° 30′ W. Lon. It is bounded on the N. and N. E. by North Carolina, S. E. by the Atlantic, S. W. and W. by Georgia, and divided into 29 districts.† Length about 260 m.; greatest breadth, from N. to S., 215 m. Area estimated at 33,000 sq. m. Pop. 594,398, of whom

---

*Anson, Ashe, Beaufort, Bertie, Bladen, Brunswick, Buncombe, Burke, Cabarras, Caldwell, Camden, Carteret, Caswell, Catawba, Chatham, Cherokee, Chowan, Cleveland, Columbus, Craven, Cumberland, Currituck, Davidson, Davie, Duplin, Edgecombe, Franklin, Gates, Granville, Greene, Guilford, Halifax, Haywood, Henderson, Hertford, Hyde, Iredell, Johnson, Jones, Lenoir, Lincoln, Macon, Martin, McDowell, Mecklenburg, Montgomery, Moore, Nash, New Hanover, Northampton, Onslow, Orange, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Person, Pitt, Randolph Richmond, Robeson, Rockingham, Rowan, Rutherford, Sampson, Stanly, Stokes Surry, Tyrrel, Union, Wake, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Wilkes, Yancey.

†Abbeville, Anderson, Barnwell, Beaufort, Charleston, Chester, Chesterfield Colleton, Darlington, Edgefield, Fairfield, Georgetown, Greenville, Horry, Kershaw, Lancaster, Laurens, Lexington, Marion, Marlborough, Newberry, Orangeburg, Pickens, Richland, Spartanburg, Sumter, Union, Williamsburg, York

Digitized by Google

259,084 are whites, 8,276 free coloured persons, and 327,038 slaves. Columbia is the capital.

CAROLINE, a co. in the E. part of Md., bordering on Del. Pop. 7,806. Co. t. Denton.

CAROLINE, a co. in the E. part of Va., bordering on the Rappahannock. Pop. 17,813. Co. t. Bowling Green.

CAR-PA'-THI-AN MOUNTAINS, a chain which bounds Hungary on the N. W., N., and N. E., and Transylvania on the N. E., E., and S. E. Mount Ruska (roos'-ka), in that branch of the chain, which separates the above countries, is the highest of the Carpathian system, and has an elevation of 1,550 toises, or 9,913 English ft. (B.)

CARPENTRAS, kar'-pan'-tras', a walled city of France, in the dep. of Vaucluse. Lat. 44° 3′ N., Lon. 5° 4′ E. Pop. 6,294. (P. C.)

CARRARA, kar-ra'-ra, a small t. and territory in the N. of Italy, bordering on the Mediterranean, which belongs at present to the Duke of Modena. It is important on account of its extensive and valuable marble quarries.

CAR'-RICK-ON-SUIR (-shure), a t. of Ireland, situated on the r. Suir, partly in the co. of Tipperary, and partly in that of Waterford, about 85 m. S. S. W. from Dublin. Pop. 9,626. (P. C.)

CAR'-RICK-FER'-GUS, the cap. of the co. of Antrim, Ireland, on the W. side of the little bay called Belfast Lough, 9 m. N. N. E. of Belfast. This town, together with its liberties, forms what is called the county of the town of Carrickfergus. The castle stands on a rocky peninsula, whence the name, which signifies the "rock of Fergus"—an Irish king, who was drowned there. Pop. of the co. in 1831, 8,706. (P. C.)

CAR'-ROLL, a co. in the E. part of N. H., bordering on Me. Pop. 19,973. Co. t. Ossipee.

CARROLL, a co. in the N. part of Md., bordering on Pa. Pop. 17,241. Co. t. Westminster.

CARROLL, a co. in the S. S. W. part of Va., bordering on N. C.

CARROLL, a co. in the W. part of Ga., bordering on Ala. and the r. Chattahoochee. Pop. 5,252. Co. t. Carrollton.

CARROLL, a co. in the N. W. central part of Miss., on the Yalabusha r. Pop. 10,481. Co. seat, Carrollton.

CARROLL, a parish forming the N. E. extremity of La. Pop. 4,237.

CARROLL, a co. in the N. W. part of Ark., bordering on Mo. Pop. 2,844. Co. t. Carrollton.

CARROLL, a co. in the W. part of Tenn., a little W. of the Tennessee r. Pop. 12,362. Co. t. Huntingdon.

CARROLL, a co. in the N. part of Ky., bordering on the Ohio r. Pop. 1,966.

CARROLL, a co. in the E. part of Ohio, intersected by the Sandy and Beaver Canal. Pop. 18,018. Co. t. Carrollton.

CARROLL, a co. in the N. W. central part of Ind., intersected by the Wabash and Erie Canal. Pop. 7,819. Co. t. Delphi.

Digitized by Google

Fāte, fär, fâll, fåt; mē, mět; pīne or pĭne, pĭn; nō, nŏt; ŏŏ, as in *good*;

CARROLL, a co. in the N. W. part of Mo., bordering on the r. Missouri. Pop. 2,423. Co. t. Carrollton.

CARTAGENA, kär-tą-je'-ną, (Sp. pron. kar-tä-hä'-nä, Anc. Carthæ'go No'va,) a fortified seaport t. of Spain, in Murcia, with one of the finest harbours on the Mediterranean. Lat. 37° 36′ N., Lon. 1° W. Pop. estimated at 37,000. (B.)

CARTAGENA, a seaport in the republic of New Granada, on the northern coast of S. America, with one of the safest and most convenient harbours in all America. The entrance is so narrow that only one vessel can come in at a time. It is defended by two strong castles. Among the institutions for education, may be mentioned a university, a school of navigation, and a college. Its commerce is considerable, though less than it was before the war of independence. Lat. 10° 25′ 48″ N., Lon. 75° 30′ W. Pop. about 18,000. (B.)

CARTER, a co. near the N. E. extremity of Tenn., bordering on N. C. Pop. 5,372. Co. t. Elizabethtown.

CARTER, a co. near the N. E. extremity of Ky. Pop. 2,905. Co. t. Grayson.

CAR'-TER-ET, a co. in the S. E. part of N. C., bordering on the sea. Pop. 6,591. Co. t. Beaufort.

CASALE, kä-sä'-lä, a fortified t. of the continental Sardinian states; cap. of a prov. of the same name, on the S. bank of the Po, 35 m. E. of Turin. Pop. 16,000. (P. C.)

CASAL MAGGIORE, kä-säl' mäd-jo'-rā, a t. of Austrian Italy, on the left bank of the Po, 20 m. E. S. E. of Cremona. Lat. about 45° N., Lon. 10° 26′ E. Pop. 5,000. (B.)

CAS'-BIN* or KAZBIN (Pers. pron. käs'-been', whence the name is sometimes written CASBEEN), a manufacturing and commercial city of Irak, Persia, situated in the midst of a country rendered very fertile by an extensive system of irrigation, which is carried on by means of subterranean aqueducts. The grapes of Casbin are considered to be the finest in Persia. Lat. 36° 12′ N., Lon. 49° 33′ E. Pop. 60,000. (B.)

CASERTA or CASERTA NUOVA, kä-sĕr'-tä nwo'-vä, a t. of Naples, with a royal palace, one of the most magnificent in Europe, and a superb aqueduct, 27 m. long. It is 17 m. N. by E. of Naples. Pop. about 5,000. (B.)

CA'-SEY, a co. in the central part of Ky., intersected by Green r. Pop. 4,939. Co. t. Liberty.

CASH'-EL, an ancient city of Ireland, in the co. of Tipperary, 108 m. S. W. of Dublin. It was formerly the residence of the kings of Munster. Pop. in 1831, 6,971. (P. C.)

---

* "And CASBIN'S luscious grapes of amber hue."
SOUTHEY'S *Thalaba*. Book VI.

"With grapes of gold, like those that shine
On CASBIN'S hills"——————
MOORE'S *Lalla Rookh*.

Digitized by Google

ou, as in *our*; th, as in *thin*; TH, as in *this*; N, nearly like *ng*.

CASH-MERE'* or KASHMIRE, an extensive valley in the southern part of Asia, surrounded by high mountains of the Himalaya range, between 33° 20′ and 35° 40′ N. Lat., and 74° 30′ and 77° E. Lon. This country is remarkably well watered and productive. As it is 6,000 or 7,000 feet above the level of the sea, the climate is cool for the latitude. Cashmere was not long since in the possession of the Afghans, but more recently formed a part of the extensive dominions of Runjeet Sing, the sovereign of the Seiks. (See LAHORE.) The chief t. is Sirinagur.—Adj. and Inhab. CASH-ME'-RI-AN.

CAS'-PI-AN SEA (the Κασπια θαλασσα of the Greeks), a large inland sea, situated on the boundary between Europe and Asia, extending from 47° 20′ to 36° 40′ N. Lat., and from 54° 10′ to 46° 50′ E. Lon. Its length, following the curve of the sea, is about 900 m.; its average breadth about 210 m. The waters of this sea are much less salt than those of the Atlantic. Gmelin estimates the proportion as 1 to 4. Though it receives the waters of the Volga and several other rivers of considerable magnitude, the Caspian has no outlet. The surface of this sea is stated to be more than 300 ft. below that of the ocean.

CASS, a co. in the N. W. part of Ga., intersected by the Etowah r. Pop. 9,390. Co. t. Cassville.

CASS, a co. in the S. W. part of Mich., bordering on Ind. Pop. 5,710. Co. t. Cassopolis.

CASS, a co. in the N. central part of Ind., intersected by the Wabash and Erie Canal. Pop. 5,480. Co. t. Logansport.

CASS, a co. in the W. central part of Ill., bordering on the Illinois r. Pop. 2,981. Co. t. Beardstown.

CAS'-SEL, a t. of Germany, the cap. of the electorate of Hesse-Cassel, on the Fulda, about 108 m. N. E. of Coblentz. It has numerous institutions for the promotion of the arts and sciences, among which we may mention the Museum, one of the finest buildings in the place, the Observatory, the Academy of Antiquities, the Academy of Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture, and the Lyceum. Lat. 51° 18′ N., Lon. 9° 30′ E. Pop. above 26,000. (B.)

CASTELNAUDARY, kâs'-tĕl'-nō'-dâ'-re', a t. of France, in the dep. of Aude. Lat. about 43° 19′ N., Lon. 1° 53′ E. Pop. in 1832, 8,471. (P. C.)

CASTEL VETRANO, cas-tel' vâ-trâ'-no, a t. of Sicily, remarkable for its

* In familiar discourse, we very often hear this name accentuated on the first syllable; *e. g.* in the phrase, "a Cashmere shawl." Cashmere, in such cases, may be considered simply as an English word, having become thoroughly anglicized. (See Int. XII., Obs. 2.) When, however, the country itself is spoken of, the almost invariable practice of the best speakers, as well as the usage of the poets, will, we believe, be found to justify the pronunciation above given.

"Who has not heard of the Vale of CASHMERE,
With its roses the brightest that earth ever gave?
Its temples, and grottos, and fountains as clear
As the love-lighted eyes that hang over their wave?"
MOORE'S *Lalla Rookh.*

Digitized by Google

manufactures of coral, and for the ruins of the ancient Selinus found in its vicinity. Lat. 37° 40′ N., Lon. 12° 46′ E. Pop. about 13,000. (B.)

Castiglione, kås-teel-yo′-nà, a t. of Austrian Italy, about 20 m. N.W. of Mantua. Pop. above 5,000. (B.)

Castile, kas-teel′, (Sp. Castilla, kås-teel′-yå,) an ancient kingdom of Spain, which has been divided into Old Castile (Castilla la Vieja, lå ve-à′-hå), and New Castile (Castilla la Nueva, -nwà′-vå). Old Castile borders on the Bay of Biscay, and extends in a south-westerly direction about 250 m. Its greatest breadth is about 110 m. Burgos is the capital. New Castile is S. of, and borders on the above; it is about 200 m. from N. to. S., and 230 m. from E. to W. Capital, Madrid.—Adj. and inhab. Castilian, kas-til′-yun.

*Castine, kas-teen′, a port of entry of Me., in Hancock co.. on the E. side of Penobscot Bay, with an excellent harbour. Lat. 44° 22′ 30″ N., Lon. 68° 45′ W. Pop. of the township, 1,188.

Castlebar, kas′-sęl-bar′, a t. of Ireland, the cap. of Mayo co., 128 m. W. N. W. from Dublin. Pop. in 1830, 6,373. (P. C.)

Castleton, kas′-sęl-ton, a village of Rutland co., Vt., the seat of the Vermont Academy of Medicine, founded in 1818. Pop. of the township, 1,769.

Castres, kåstr, the largest and most important town, though not the capital, of the French dep. of Tarn. Lat. 43° 37′ N., Lon. 2° 15′ E. Pop. 16,000. (B.)

Castro Giovanni, kås′-tro jo-vån′-ne, (Anc. En′na,) a t. of Sicily, nearly in the centre of the i., remarkable for its situation on the summit of an almost inaccessible mountain, more than 4,000 ft. above the sea. Enna was celebrated, in ancient times, as the birth-place of Ceres, and the site of her most sacred temple. Lat. 37° 31′ N., Lon. 14° 18′ E. Pop. 11,000. (B.)

Caswell. See Cassin.

Cas′-wĕll, a co. in the N. part of N. C., bordering on Va. Pop. 14,693. Co. t. Yanceyville.

Cat-ą′-hoo′-lą or Catahoula, a parish in the N. E. part of La., intersected by the r. Washita. Pop. 4,955. Co. t. Harrisonburg.

Cat-ą-lo′-nĭ-ą, (Sp. Cataluña, kåt-å-loon′-yå,) a prov. occupying the E. extremity of Spain, bordering on France and the Mediterranean. It is about 190 m. in length, and 126 m. in breadth. Capital, Barcelona.—Adj. and inhab. Cat′-ą-lan and Cat-ą-lo′-nĭ-ąn.

Catania, kå-tå′-ne-å or ką-tā′-ne-ą, (Gr. Κατανη, Lat. Cat′ana,) the cap. of a prov. of the same name, and the handsomest t. in Sicily, is situated on the sea-coast, S. of Mount Ætna, near its base. Here may be seen the remains of an ancient amphitheatre, the largest of which we have any knowledge. It has a circumference greater, by nearly one-third, than the famous Coliseum of Rome. (B.) Catania has a university and several other public institutions. Lat. 37° 29′ N., Lon. 15° 5′ E. Pop. about 40,000. (B.)—Adj. and inhab. Ca-ta′-nĭ-ąn.

Catanzaro, kå-tån-zå′-ro, a t. of Naples, in Calabria Ultra. Lat. 38° 57′ N., Lon. 16° 31′ E. Pop. estimated at 11,000. (B.)

Digitized by Google

CAT'-TA-RAU'-GUS, a co. in the S. W. part of N. Y., bordering on Pa. Pop. 28,875. Co. t. Ellicottsville.

CA-TAW'-BA, a r. which rises in N. C., and flowing into S. C., takes the name of Wateree, and joins the Congaree to form the Santee.

CATAWBA, a co. in the W. part of N. C., on the above river.

CATHAY. See CHINA.

CAT-MAN'-DOO or KATMANDOO, the cap. of the kingdom of Nepaul, in Northern Hindostan. It stands at an elevation of 4,784 ft. above the level of the sea. Lat. 27° 42′ N., Lon. about 85° E. Pop. estimated at 20,000. (P. C.)

CATS'-KILL, the cap. of Green co., N. Y., situated on the W. side of the Hudson, 34 m. below Albany, on a creek of the same name. Pop. of the township, 5,339. The inhabitants of the village of Catskill may perhaps amount to half this number.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, a branch of the great chain of the Alleghanies, situated in the E. part of N. Y., W. of the Hudson. The highest summit, Round Top, is about 3,800 ft. above the level of the sea.

CAT'-TE-GAT' or KATTEGAT, a large gulf which separates Denmark from Sweden on the north. This name is of Dutch origin, and signifies "cat's hole."

CAU'-CA-US, (Gr. Καυκασος,) an extensive mountain system, between the Black and Caspian Seas. The general direction of the range is from W. N. W. to S. S. E. The highest summit, Elbrooz, is 2,800 toises, or about 17,908 English ft. above the level of the sea.—Adj. CAUCASIAN, kau-kā'-she-an or kau-ka'-shun.

CAUBUL. See CABOOL.

CAVA, kā'-vā, a t. of Naples, 5 m. N. W. of Salerno. Pop. estimated at 19,000. (B.) Near it is the celebrated Benedictine Convent of La Trinità, with a fine library.

CAV'-AN, an inland co. of Ireland, in the prov. of Ulster. Pop. in 1831, 228,040. (P. C.)

CAVERY, sometimes written, and always to be pronounced CAU'-VER-Y, a r. in the S. of Hindostan, which rises among the Western Ghauts, and, flowing S. easterly, empties itself into the Bay of Bengal, by several mouths, near Tranquebar. Its whole course is about 450 m.

CAX-A-MAR'-CA, kăh-hă-mar'-kă, a t. of Peru, at the height of 9,363 ft. above the level of the sea. Lat. about 7° 9′ S., Lon. 78° 35′ W. Pop. estimated at 7,000. (B.)

CAXIAS or CACHIAS, kă-shee'-ăs, a t. of Brazil, in Maranham. Lat. 4° 52′ S., Lon. 43° 25′ W.

CAXOEIRA or CACHOEIRA, kă-sho-ā'/e-rā, a t. of Brazil, 60 m. N. W. of Bahia, with a flourishing inland trade. Pop. estimated at 16,000. (B.)

CAYENNE, ki-enn', an island, river, and town of S. America, in French Guiana. The town is situated on the i., in Lat. 4° 56′ N., Lon. 52° 15′ W. Pop. about 2,000. (P. C.)

CAY-U'-GA, a co. in the western part of N. Y., bordering on the Cayuga Lake and L. Ontario. Pop. 50,338. Co. t. Auburn.

CAYUGA LAKE, situated in the W. central part of N. Y., is about 38 m.

Digitized by Google

long, and from 1 to 4 broad. Near its N. extremity it is crossed by a bridge, more than a mile in length. In the summer season, steamboats ply constantly between this bridge and the town of Ithaca, at the S. end of the lake.

CAZ-ĘN-O'-VI-Ą, a village of Madison co., N. Y., 40 m. W. of Utica. Pop. of the township, 4,153.

CECIL, sis'-sil, a co. forming the N. E. extremity of Md. Pop. 17,232. Co. t. Elkton.

CE'-DAR, a co. in the E. part of Iowa, intersected by Red Cedar r. Pop. 1,253.

CEFALU, chĕf-ą-loo', a seaport t. of Sicily, on the N. coast. Lat. 38° N., Lon. 14° 5′ E. Pop. about 9,000. (B.)

CEL'-E-BES, a large i., of singular shape, in the eastern seas, between 2° N., and 6° S. Lat., and 119° and 125° E. Lon. Its extreme length, from N. to S., is near 500 m. Celebes is divided into a number of small independent states. The inhabitants are included in the great Malay race, though the different nations exhibit great diversity in character and language. The Bugis (boo'-ghees) are the most numerous and powerful in the i., and are the most commercial people in all Oceanica. They have the character of being very fair dealers, and are said to possess a high degree of enterprise and intelligence. The Dutch have an extensive establishment, which they call the government of Macassar, on the S. W. coast of Celebes; and their influence extends to a great part of the island.

CELLE or ZELLE, tsel'-leh, a t. of Germany, in Hanover, situated near the Aller. Lat. 52° 37′ N., Lon. 10° 3′ E. Pop. 10,000. (B.)

CENTRAL AMERICA comprehends the countries which, under the dominion of Spain, were known by the name of the kingdom of Guatemala. It forms the central portion of the long isthmus which unites N. and S. America, and extends from about 8° to 17° 30′ N. Lat., and from 82° to 94° W. Lon. Its length is estimated at 1,000 m.; its breadth varies from 100 to 300 m. Area estimated at 185,000 sq. m. Pop. 1,650,000. (B.) It is bounded on the N. by the Mexican states of Oaxaca, Chiapa, and Yucatan, and by the Caribbean Sea, E. by this sea and the territory of New Granada, and S. and S. W. by the Pacific Ocean. Exclusive of British Honduras, Central America forms a republic, divided into six sections, as follows:

The Federal District, ...	Capital,	New Guatemala.
The state of Guatemala, . . .	"	Old Guatemala.
" " " Salvador, . .	"	San Salvador.
" " " Honduras, . . .	"	Comayagua.
" " " Nicaragua, . . .	"	Leon.
" " " Costa Rica, . . .	"	San Jose de Costa Rica.

The capital of the Federal District is also the seat of the general government.

CENTRE, a co. occupying the central part of Pa. Pop. 20,492. Co. t. Bellefonte.

CEPH-Ą-LO'-NI-Ą (It. pron. chĕf-ą-lon'-e-ą, Mod. Gr. Κεφαλονία, kef-ą-

Digitized by Google

lo-nee/-â, Anc. Gr. Κεφαλληνια, Lat. Cephalle/nia), the largest of the Ionian Islands, situated near the W. coast of Greece, between 38° 4′ and 38° 29′ N. Lat., and 20° 20′ and 20° 47′ E. Lon. Length, from N.N.W. to S. S. E., 31 m. Area about 348 sq. m. Pop. in 1833, 56,447. (P. C.) —Adj. and inhab. CEPH-Ą-LO/-NI-ĄN.

CE-RAM/ (Port. pron. sà-roung) or SER-ANG/, after Gilolo, the largest of the Molucca Islands, situated between 2° 50′ and 4° S. Lat., and 127° 50′ and 131° 10′ E. Lon. Its length is 185 m.; its average breadth about 30 m.

CERIGO, chĕr/-e-go, (the ancient Cythe/ra; Gr. Κυθηρα,) one of the Ionian Islands, lying S. of the Morea, 25 m. E. of Cape Matapan. Length about 20 m.; greatest breadth about 10 m.

CERVERA, sĕr-vâ/-rà, a t. of Spain, in Catalonia, 38 m. N. by E. of Tarragona, with a university. Pop. 6,000. (M.)

CERVIA, chĕr/-ve-à, a t. of Italy, in the Papal State, on the Adriatic, about 12 m. S. E. of Ravenna. Pop. estimated at 4,000. (B.)

CESENA, chà-zâ/-nà, a t. of Italy, in the Papal State, 34 m. N. N. W. of Urbino. Pop. estimated at 12,000. (B.)

CÉVENNES, sà`-venn/, (Anc. Ceven/na or Ceben/na,) a chain of mountains in the S. of France, in the deps. of Lozère, Gard, Upper Loire, and Ardèche.

CEYLON, sil-one/ or see/-lon, (called by the natives Sin-ghâ/-lâ; by the Portuguese CEILÃO, sâë-loung/, of which the English name Ceylon is a corruption: Anc. Taprobăne,) a large island on the coast of Hindostan, belonging to Great Britain, between 5° 54′ and 9° 50′ N. Lat., and 79° 50′ and 82° E. Lon. It is separated, on the N. W., from the continent of India by the Gulf of Manaar. Its length is about 270 m.; its greatest breadth 145 m. Area 24,664 sq. m. The vegetable and animal productions of Ceylon, for the most part, resemble those of the neighbouring continent. This island contains numerous useful minerals and valuable gems. Iron is generally diffused. Plumbago abounds, and is exported in considerable quantities. The inhabitants of Ceylon are composed of the Singhalese, the original possessors of the island, the Malabars, who came as invaders from the opposite coast, the Mahometans or Moors, and a small proportion of Europeans and other foreigners. The pop., according to the census of 1833, was 1,126,808. (P. C.) Colombo is the capital.—Adj. and inhab. SIN`-GHĄ-LESE/ or CINGALESE, and CEYLONESE, sil`-o-neze/. The former is more properly applied to the primitive inhabitants, and to that portion of the island which is at present occupied by them; the latter to the inhabitants and the island, in general.

CHÂLONS-SUR-MARNE, shâ`-lòn/ sûr marn, (Anc. Catalau/ni and Durocatalau/ni,) a t. of France; cap. of the dep. of Marne, on the river Marne, about 90 m. E. of Paris. Lat. 48° 57′ N., Lon. 4° 22′ E. Pop. 12,930. (B.)

CHÂLONS-SUR-SAÔNE, shâ`-lòn/ sûr sône, a t. of France, in the dep. of Saône and Loire, on the Saône, at the termination of the Central Canal (canal du Centre). It is the most commercial and populous

Digitized by Google

place in the department. Lat. 46° 46′ N., Lon. 4° 52′ E. Pop. 12,000. (B.)

CHAMBERS, chame'-bẹrz, a co. in the E. part of Ala., bordering on the Chattahoochee r. Pop. 17,333. Co. t. La Fayette.

CHAMBERSBURG, chame'-bẹrz-burg, a thriving t. of Pa.; cap. of Franklin co., 46 m. S. W. of Harrisburg. Pop. 3,239.

CHAMBÉRY, sham'-bĕr-re, or shăm'-bā'-re', an archiepiscopal town, the most important in all Savoy, and the cap. of Savoy proper, is situated about 12 m. from the left bank of the Rhone. Among its public institutions we may mention the Royal College, and the Academy of Sciences, called the Academy of Savoy. Lat. 45° 39′ N., Lon. 5° 53′ E. Pop. about 11,000. (P. C.)

CHAMBLY, sham'-ble, or SO-RELLE', a r. of Lower Canada, which forms the outlet of L. Champlain. Length above 80 m. It is navigable for river barges through its whole course.

CHÂMOUNY, shā'-moo-ne', sometimes written Chamonix, (Fr. pron. shā'-moo'-ne',) a celebrated and romantic valley of Savoy, situated at the foot of Mont Blanc, and containing a village of the same name. Lat. 45° 56′ N., Lon. 6° 47′ E.

CHAMPAGNE, shăm'-pān', a former prov. of France, now divided into the deps. of Aisne, Ardennes, Aube, Marne, Upper Marne, and Yonne.

CHAMPAIGN, sham-pane', a co. in the W. central part of Ohio. Pop. 16,721. Co. t. Urbana.

CHAMPAIGN, a co. in the E. part of Ill., on the sources of the Kaskaskia r. Pop. 1,475. Co. t. Urbana.

CHAMPLAIN, sham'-plane', a lake of the U. S., lying between New York and Vermont. Length 128 m.; greatest breadth about 20 m. The superficial extent is between 600 and 700 sq. m. Its outlet is the Chambly r.

CHANDELEUR (shan'-dẹl-oor') ISLANDS are situated off the S. E. coast of La., and separated from the main land by Chandeleur Bay.

CHANTILLY, shăn'-teel'-ye' or shăn'-te'-ye' (see Int. XIX., 18), a small t. of France, in the dep. of Oise, 23 m. N. of Paris.

CHAPEL HILL, a t. of N. C., in Orange co., 27 m. W. N. W. of Raleigh, the seat of the University of North Carolina, founded in 1789.

CHARENTE, shā'-rănt', a r. in the S. W. of France, which flows into the Bay of Biscay, opposite the i. Oléron. Its whole length is 184 m.

CHARENTE, a dep. of France, intersected by the above r. Pop. 365,126. (B.) Capital, Angoulême.

CHARENTE, LOWER (Fr. Charente-Inférieure, shā'-rănt' ăn'-fā'-re-ur'), a dep. of France, adjoining the above, and bordering on the Bay of Biscay. Pop. 449,649. (B.) Capital, La Rochelle.

CHARITON, chăr'-re-tọn, a co. in the N. part of Mo., bordering on the r. Missouri. Pop. 4,746. Co. t. Keytesville, keets'-vill.

CHARKOW. See KHARKOF.

CHARLES, a co. in the S. W. part of Md., bordering on the Potomac. Pop. 16,023. Co. t. Port Tobacco.

Digitized by Google

ou, as in *our*; th, as in *thin*; TH, as in *this*; N, nearly like *ng*.

CHARLES CITY, a co. in the E. part of Va., N. of, and bordering on James r. Pop. 4,774. Seat of justice, Charles City c. h.

CHARLES RIVER, in Mass., flows into Boston harbour.

CHARLES, ST., a parish in the S. E. part of La., W. of New Orleans, and bordering on L. Pontchartrain. Pop. 4,700.

CHARLES, ST., a co. in the E part of Mo., on the N. side of the Missouri r., at its mouth. Pop. 7,911. Co. t. St. Charles.

CHARLES'-TON, a dist. of S. C., S. of the Santee r., bordering on the sea. Pop. 82,661.

CHARLESTON, a port of entry, and the largest city of S. C.; cap. of the above dist., on a tongue of land between the rivers Ashley and Cooper, which unite immediately below the town, and form a spacious harbour, communicating with the ocean at Sullivan's Island, 7 m. below. The town is regularly built, and many of the streets present a handsome appearance. Charleston is connected with Hamburg, on the Savannah, by a railroad, 135 m. in length. Among the numerous charitable establishments of Charleston, may be cited the Orphan Asylum, which is amply endowed, and is one of the most remarkable buildings in the place. Of the literary institutions, we may mention the Charleston College, founded in 1795, and the Charleston Library, which contains about 15,000 vols. The citizens of Charleston are distinguished for their hospitality and refinement, and perhaps no place in the United States affords more agreeable society. In winter this city is particularly pleasant as a residence, and is much resorted to by persons from other parts of the Union. Lat. 32° 46′ N., Lon. 79° 57′ W. Pop. 29,261.

CHARLES'-TOWN, a t. of Middlesex co., Mass., near Boston, with which it is connected by three bridges. It may not improperly be regarded as a suburb of that city. Pop. 11,484. Here is a U. S. navy yard.

CHARLEVILLE, shar\'-vil', a t. of France, in the dep. of Ardennes, in the immediate vicinity of Mézières. Pop. in 1832, 7,400. (P. C.)

CHARLEVOIX, shar'-le-voi', (Kishkawkee,) a co. of Mich., bordering on L. Michigan, near its N. extremity.

CHARLOTTE, shar'-lot, a co. in S. part of Va., bordering on Staunton r. Pop. 11,595. Seat of justice, Charlotte c. h.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, shar'-lots-vil, a t. of Va.; the cap. of Albemarle co., and the seat of the University of Virginia, founded in 1819. This institution was planned by Jefferson, and is munificently endowed by the state. Distant 86 m. W. N. W. of Richmond.

CHARTRES, shartr, (Lat. Autricum,) an ancient city of France, the cap. of the dep. of Eure and Loire, situated on the Eure, 46 m. S. W. by W. of Paris. Its cathedral is the largest in France, and one of the most magnificent gothic edifices in Europe. The spire rises to the height of 378 French ft., or 402 English ft. from the ground. Lat. 48° 27′ N., Lon. 1° 29′ E. Pop. 14,000. (B.)

CHA-TAU'-QUE, a co. on L. Erie, forming the S. W. extremity of N. Y. Pop. 47,975 Co. t. Mayville.

Digitized by Google

Fāte, fär, fâll, fåt; mē, mĕt; pine or pīne, pĭn; nō, nŏt; ōō, as in *good*,

---

CHATEAUGUAY, shåt`-ō-gay/, a small r. which rises in N. Y., and joins the St. Lawrence in Lower Canada.

CHÂTEAUDUN, shâ`-tō`-dun/, a t. of France, in the dep. of Eure and Loire, on the r. Loire. Lat. 48° 5′ N., Lon. 1° 18′ E. Pop. in 1832, 6,461. (P. C.)

CHÂTEAU-GONTHIER, shâ`-tō`-gòn`-te`-ā/, a t. of France, in the dep. of Mayenne, on the r. Mayenne. Lat. 47° 50′ N., Lon. 0° 41′ W. Pop. in 1832, 6,143. (P. C.)

CHÂTEAUROUX, shâ`-tō`-roo/, a t. of France, the cap. of the dep. of Indre, on the r. Indre. Lat. 46° 48′ N., Lon. 1° 40′ E. Pop. 12,000. (B.)

CHAT-EL-ARAB. See SHATT-EL-ARAB.

CHÂTELLERAULT, shâ`-tell`-rō/, a t. of France, in the dep. of Vienne, on the r. Vienne, celebrated for its manufactures of cutlery. Lat. 46° 50′ N., Lon. 0° 32′ E. Pop. in 1832, 9,437. (P. C.)

CHAT'-HAM, a t. of England, in Kent, about 30 m. E. by S. from London. In that part called Brompton (brump/-tŏn) are extensive naval and military establishments, with an immense arsenal, and a dock-yard nearly a mile in length, and capable of receiving vessels of the largest size. Pop. of the t., including Brompton, 21,431.

CHATHAM, a co. in the central part of N. C., on the head streams of the Cape Fear r. Pop. 16,242. Co. t. Pittsborough.

CHATHAM, a co. forming the E. extremity of Ga., between the Savannah and Ogeechee rivers, and bordering on the sea. Pop. 18,801. Co. t. Savannah.

CHAT'-TA-HOO/-CHEE, a r. of Ga., which joins the Flint river, to form the Appalachicola. Its whole course is 450 m., and it is navigable for steamboats about 300 m.

CHAT-TOO/-GA, a co. near the N. W. extremity of Ga., bordering on Ala. Pop. 3,438.

CHAUDIÈRE, shō`-de`-air/, a r. of Lower Canada, which joins the St. Lawrence on the right, a few miles above Quebec. Near its mouth there is a beautiful fall, stated to be more than 100 ft. in height.

CHAUMONT, shō`-mòn/, the cap. of the dep. of Upper Marne, in France, situated on the Marne. Lat. 48° 7′ N., Lon. 5° 8′ E. Pop. 6,000. (B.)

CHAUMONT, commonly pronounced shō`-mo/, a village of N. Y., in Jefferson co., on a bay of the same name, on L. Ontario.

CHELMS/-FORD, the cap. of the co. of Essex, England, 28 m. N. E. by E. from London. Entire pop. of the parish, 6,789.

CHELSEA, chel/-se, formerly a village, but now constituting a portion of the suburbs of London, is situated on the N. bank of the Thames. Here is the Royal Hospital for invalid soldiers.

CHELTENHAM, chelt/-num, a beautiful t. of England, in Gloucestershire, 88 m. W. by N. from London, celebrated for its mineral springs. Pop. of the parish, with an area of 6 sq. m., 31,411. The increase, since 1831, is upwards of 8,000.

Digitized by Google

CHEMNITZ, kem'-nits, an important manufacturing t. of Germany, in Saxony. Lat. 50° 50′ N., Lon. 12° 52′ E. Pop. 23,000. (B.)

CHEMUNG, she-mung', a co. in the S. part of N. Y., intersected by the Tioga r., and bordering on Pa. Pop. 20,732. Co. t. Elmira.

CHENANGO, she-nang'-go, a co. in the S. central part of N. Y., intersected by the E. branch of the Susquehanna. Pop. 40,785. Co. t. Norwich.

CHEP'-STÒW, a commercial t. and port of England, in Monmouthshire, on the Wye, 110 m. W. of London. Pop. of the parish, 3,366.

CHER, share, a dep. nearly in the centre of France. Pop. 276,853. (B.) Capital, Bourges.

CHERBOURG, sher'-burg, or share\'-boor', a fortified city and seaport of France, on the N. coast of the dep. of Manche, and one of the principal stations of the French navy. Lat. 49° 38′ N., Lon. 1° 40′ W. Pop. above 18,000. (B.)

CHER\'-O-KEE', a co. forming the W. extremity of N. C. Pop. 3,427.

CHEROKEE, a co. in the N. part of Ga., intersected by the Etowah r. Pop. 5,895. Co. t. Canton.

CHEROKEE, a co. in the N. E. part of Ala., bordering on Ga. Pop. 8,773.

CHER\'-O-KEES', a noble and once powerful tribe of Indians, who formerly possessed the southern portion of the Appalachian mountains and a large tract of country on both sides of this range. In 1809 their number amounted to 12,359; but it had since considerably diminished, when, at length, in 1838, all the Cherokees who were in Georgia, constituting a large majority of those who still remained, were removed to the W. of the Mississippi, by the order of the U. S. government. The Cherokees have been considered the most civilized of all the American Indians. They have a written language; the alphabet, which was invented by a native Cherokee, consists of 85 characters. Previously to their expulsion from Georgia, some of them are said to have become excellent and thriving farmers, so as to bear an advantageous comparison with the most skilful and industrious of this class, in the southwestern states.

CHERRY VALLEY, a village of Otsego co., N. Y., 53 m. W. by N. from Albany. Pop. of township, 3,923.

CHERSO, kĕr'-so (Anc. Crepea) and OSERO, o'-sà-ro, (Anc. Absorus,) two islands in the Adriatic, belonging to Illyria, situated between 44° 28′ and 45° 12′ N. Lat., and 14° 16′ and 14° 32′ E. Lon. United area, 95 sq. m. Pop. 14,000. (M.) The two islands are connected by a bridge.

CHES'-A-PEAKE, a large bay situated in the E. part of Md. and Va. It is nearly 200 m. in length; its average breadth is perhaps about 18 m. The Susquehanna enters it at the N. extremity, and the Potomac about 70 m. from its junction with the Atlantic.

CHESH'-IRE, a co. in the W. of England, celebrated for the excellence of its cheese. The name is an abbreviation of *Chester shire*, or county of Chester. Pop. 395,660.

Digitized by Google

CHESHIRE, a co. forming the S. W. extremity of N. H. Pop. 26,429. Co. t. Keene.

CHES'-TER, an ancient walled city of England, the co. t. of Cheshire, situated on the Dee, near its mouth. It was probably an important military station, under the Romans, as a great many Roman remains have been discovered here. The name is derived from the Latin, Castra, a "camp," and there is reason to conclude that the present fortifications rest upon a Roman basis. Lat. 53° 11′ N., Lon. 2° 53′ W. Pop., including an area of above 4 sq. m., 23,115.

CHESTER, a co. in the S. E. part of Pa., bordering on the Schuylkill and on Maryland. Pop. 57,515. Co. t. Westchester.

CHESTER, a dist. in the N. part of S. C., on the Catawba r. Pop. 17,747. Seat of justice, Chester c. h.

CHES'-TER-FIELD`, a t. of Derbyshire, England, 132 m. N. by W. from London. Pop. of the parish, 6,212.

CHESTERFIELD, a co. in the E. part of Va., bordering on the Appomattox and James rivers. Pop. 17,148. Seat of justice, Chesterfield c. h.

CHESTERFIELD, a dist. in the N. E. part of S. C., W. of and bordering on the Great Pedee r. Pop. 8,574. Seat of justice, Chesterfield c. h.

CHE-SUN'-COOK, a lake of Maine, communicating with the Penobscot r.

CHE`-TIM-ACH'-ES, or shet`-mâsh', a lake in the S. part of La., above 30 m. in length, communicating with the Atchafalaya r.

CHEVIOT, chiv'-e-ŏt. The Cheviot Hills run from N. E. to S. W., and form part of the boundary between Scotland and England. The highest summit is 2,658 ft. above the sea.

CHIARI, ke-â'-re, a t. of Austrian Italy. Lat. 45° 32′ N., Lon. 9° 55 E. Pop. 8,000. (B.)

CHIAVARI, ke-â'-vâ-re, a t. of the Sardinian states, in a prov. of the same name. Lat. 44° 21′ N., Lon. 9° 23′ E. Pop. 9,800. (P. C.)

CHICAGO, she-kau'-go, a t. of Ill., the cap. of Cook co., on L. Michigan, at the mouth of a river of the same name. It is the most commercial and populous town in the state. Lat. 42° N., Lon. 87° 35′ W. Pop. 4,470.

CHIC`-A-PEE', a r. of Mass., which flows into the Connecticut, about 4 m. above Springfield.

CHICH'-ES-TER, an ancient walled city of England, the cap. of the co. of Sussex, 56 m. S. W. by S. from London. The name is said to be a contraction of Cissanceaster, the *city* or *castle* of *Cissa*, an Anglo-Saxon chief who repaired and partly rebuilt it, after it had been destroyed in a siege. Pop. 8,512.

CHICK`-A-SAW' a co. in the N. part of Miss., intersected by the Oktibbewha r. Pop. 2,955. Co. seat, Houston.

CHICKASAWS, a tribe of Indians formerly inhabiting the northern part of Miss. and Ala., who have made considerable progress towards civilization.

Digitized by Google

CHICOT, shee'-ko, a co. forming the S. E. extremity of Ark. Pop. 3,806. Co. t. Columbia.

CHIEM SEE, keem sā, a lake in the S.E. part of Bavaria, 45m. E.S.E. of Munich. It is about 10 m. in length.

CHIETI, ke-ā'-te, an archiepiscopal t. of Naples, the cap. of Abruzzo Citra, on the Pescara. Lat. 42° 22′ N., Lon. 14° 9′ E. Pop. 13,000. (B.)

CHIHUAHUA, che-wā'-wā, a large and handsome t. of Mexico, the cap. of a state of the same name, with a flourishing military academy. Lat. 28° 37′ N., Lon. 105° 4′ W. Pop. about 30,000. (B.)

CHILI, chil'-le, (Sp. Chile, chee'-lā,) one of the new republics of S. America, lying along the coast of the Pacific, between 25° and 42° S. Lat.; but the archipelago of Chiloë, which belongs to it, extends about two degrees farther S. It is bounded on the N. by the desert of Atacama, which belongs to Bolivia, E. by the republic of La Plata, from which it is divided by the Andes, and on the S. by Patagonia. But the southern limit of Chili, properly speaking, is the r. Bio-bio, by which it is separated from Araucania, which is still independent. Length near 800 m.; breadth varying from 90 to 200 m. Area estimated at 130,000 sq. m. Pop. 1,400,000. (B.) The climate of the central part of Chili may, with respect to temperature, be compared to that of Italy; though it varies much in different districts, it is everywhere healthy. This country, however, is subject to strong periodical gales. In the beginning of the rainy season (May and June), the wind often blows with great violence from the N. W. During eight or nine months it blows from the S., and frequently with great force, especially in autumn, that is from February to April. The vegetable productions of Chili do not, for the most part, materially differ from those of other countries within similar latitudes; the extreme dryness, however, of the air in the northern districts is unfavourable to the sugar-cane and to most intertropical plants. Probably no country is more subject to earthquakes than this. In the northern district slight shocks are felt almost every day; they occur more frequently along the coast than in the interior. This republic became independent in 1818. The cap. is Santiago.—Adj. and inhab. CHIL'-I-AN. The Spanish appellation CHILENOS, che-lā'-noce, is also employed by some English writers to designate the inhabitants.

CHIL'-LI-COTH'-E, the cap. of Ross co., Ohio, situated on the Scioto r. and the Ohio and Erie Canal, 85 m. E. by N. from Cincinnati. Pop. 3,977.

CHILOE, cheel-o-ā', almost chil-way', an i. on the W. coast of S. America, belonging to Chili, between 41° 48′ and 43° 50′ S. Lat., and 73° 20′ and 74° 30′ W. Lon. Its length is about 120 m.; its greatest breadth 60 m.

CHIMBORAZO, cheem-bo-rā'-so, a mountain in Ecuador, till recently regarded as the highest in S. America; but it is now ascertained that the Nevado de Sorata exceeds it by nearly 4,000 ft. The Chimborazo is about 3,350 toises, or 21,426 English ft. above the level of the sea. Lat. about 1° 30′ S., Lon. 79° 5′ W.

Digitized by Google

Fāte, fär, fâll, făt; mē, mĕt; pīne or pĭne, pĭn; nō, nŏt; o͝o as in *good*

CHI'-NA, an extensive country in Eastern Asia, bordering on the Pacific, and constituting the principal portion of the Chinese empire. It lies between 18° and 41° N. Lat., and 98° and 124° E. Lon. Its length, from S. E. to N. W., is above 1,400 m.; breadth from 900 to 1,300 m. The area is estimated at about 1,298,000 sq. m. On the northern frontier, China is inclosed by the great wall, about 1,400 long, and 20 ft. high; it is believed to have been built about 200 years before the Christian era. Before the arrival of Europeans, the norther portion of China was called by the neighbouring nations of central Asia, CATH-AY', under which name it became known to the Russians, while the inhabitants of India called the southern part Chin, whence is derived the ordinary European name. The Chinese name it Chon-Koo, or the "centre of the world." The climate of this country differs greatly from that of Europe within the same latitudes. The mean temperature is considerably lower, while the extremes of heat and cold in the different seasons are much greater. In this respect, the climate of China may be considered as bearing a general resemblance to that of the United States. If the difference in temperature in the same latitudes between the E. and W. coast of N. America, is less striking than between China and the western part of Europe, it may, perhaps, be attributed to the greater breadth of the eastern continent, in consequence of which, those influences that cause the western sides of continents to be warmer than the eastern, manifest themselves in their fullest force. The gulf stream, also, in all probability contributes something towards moderating the temperature of our climate, especially along the coast. The soil of China is, in general, productive, and some parts are extremely fertile. The country is watered by numerous rivers. The Imperial Canal, a work which excites the admiration of travellers, commences in about 30° N. Lat., at Hang-tcheoo-foo, and extending, in a northerly direction, perhaps 700 m., terminates at Lin-tchin-cheoo. It appears to have been constructed both for the purpose of internal navigation and of draining, and irrigating some parts of the adjacent country. The vegetable productions of China are highly interesting; among them we may mention a superior species of orange, which, when ripe, has a deep crimson rind, quite detached from the fruit; the *Nelumbium*, a beautiful flower, of which the seeds resemble, in form and size, acorns without their cups, and have the flavour of nuts, while the root is sliced and eaten as fruit; and the tallow tree, the *Croton sebiferum*, from the seeds of which the vegetable oil is obtained; it is like wax, and, in its natural state, is of snowy whiteness. Silver mines are abundant in China, but are little worked; gold is obtained from the sands of some of the rivers, but no gold or silver money is coined. (M. B.) The government of China is an absolute despotism. The emperors of the present or Mantchoo dynasty, sprung from a union of the eastern Tartars and Mongols, have been in possession of the sovereignty since the year 1644. Of the population of this great country, the estimates vary exceedingly. According to a census which is stated to have been taken by the Chinese government in 1812,

Digitized by Google

the entire population of the empire amounted to more than 360,000,000. Balbi estimates it at 170,000,000.

The Chinese empire comprises, besides China proper, Chinese Tartary, including the countries of Mongolia and Mantchooria, Little Bucharia, Thibet, and the peninsula of Corea. Peking is the capital of China proper, and of the whole empire.—Adj. and inhab. CHI-NESE' and CATHAY'-AN (poetical).

CHIN INDIA, a name given to the region situated between China and Hindostan, comprehending the Birman empire, the kingdoms of Tonquin, Cochin China, Cambodia, Laos, Siam, and the peninsula of Malacca. It is often called the Peninsula beyond the Ganges. Little is known of these countries, and their political divisions and boundaries are very uncertain.

CHINCHILLA, chin-cheel'-yà, a t. of Spain, in the prov. of Murcia. Lat. 38° 56′ N., Lon. 1° 47′ W. Pop. 11,000. (B.)

CHIPPENHAM, chip'-num, a small t. of England, in Wiltshire, 86 m. W. from London.

CHIPPEWA, chip'-pe-wà', a large co., forming the N. extremity of Mich., and bordering on L. Superior. Pop. 534. Co. t. Sault St. Mary.

CHIP'-PE-WAY', a r. of Wisconsin Territory, flowing into the Mississippi.

CHIPPEWAYS, written also OJIBBEWAY, a numerous tribe of Indians, chiefly inhabiting Wisconsin.

CHIQUITOS, che-kee'-toce, a tribe of S. American Indians, inhabiting the E. part of Bolivia.

CHIT'-TEN-DEN, a co. in the N. W. part of Vt., bordering on L. Champlain. Pop. 22,977. Co. t. Burlington.

CHOC'-TAW, a co. in the N. central part of Miss., intersected by the Big Black r. Pop. 6,010. Co. seat, Greensborough.

CHOC'-TAWS, a tribe of Indians, formerly inhabiting the middle portion of Miss., on both sides of the river Yazoo. They have made considerable progress towards civilization.

CHOLULA, cho-loo'-là, a t. of Mexico, about 20 m. from Puebla. Lat. 19° 2′ N., Lon. 98° 15′ W. Pop. estimated at 16,000. (B.)

CHOR'-LEY, a t. of Lancashire, England, 22 m. N. W. from Manchester. Pop. of the parish, with an area of above 4 sq. m., 13,139.

CHO-WÀN', a r. of N. C., formed by the union of the Nottaway, Meherrin, and Blackwater rivers, which falls into Albemarle Sound.

CHOWAN, a co. in the N. E. part of N. C., bordering on Chowan r. and Albemarle Sound. Pop. 6,690. Co. t. Edenton.

CHRISTIAN, a co. in the S. W. part of Ky., bordering on Tenn. Pop. 15,587. Co. t. Hopkinsville.

CHRISTIAN, a co. near the centre of Ill. Pop. 1,878.

CHRISTI-AN'-A CREEK, in the S. E. part of Pa., flows into the Delaware, below Wilmington.

CHRISTIANIA, kris-te-ăn'-e-à, the cap. of Norway, situated in a prov. of the same name, on Christiania Fiord (fe-ord'), a bay which extends

Digitized by Google

about 60 m. inland. It is the seat of a university, founded in 1811, which has a library of 10,000 vols., and about 500 students. Lat. of the Observatory, 59° 54′ 5″ N., Lon. 10° 44′ 57″ E. Pop. above 21,000. (B.)

Christiansand, kris'-te-ăn-sănd', a t. of Norway, situated on the N. coast of the Skager Rack. Lat. 58° 10′ N., Lon. 8° 20′ E. Pop. in 1826, 7,488. (P. C.)

Chuquisaca, choo-ke-sä'-kä, formerly called La Plata, the cap. of Bolivia, situated in a plain at an elevation of 9,300 ft. above the sea. Lat. about 19° S., Lon. 64° 40′ W. Pop. 13,000.

Cienfuegos, se-en'-foo-ā'-gōs, or fwā'-gose, a flourishing t. on the S. coast of Cuba, on a bay called Xagua (hä'-gwä), which forms one of the finest harbours in the world. It was founded about the year 1818, and named in honour of Cienfuegos, who was then captain-general of Cuba. Lat. about 22° 15′ N., Lon. near 81° W. Pop. 3,500.

Cin-cin-nat'-i,* the largest t. in Ohio, cap. of Hamilton co., on the right or N. bank of the Ohio r., 20 m. above the mouth of the Great Miami. Since the beginning of the present century, its growth has been very rapid. The pop. in 1800 scarcely exceeded 500; in 1840 it amounted to 46,338. The city is well built, principally of brick, and the streets cross each other at right angles. By the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, it has connexion with Pittsburg on the one hand, and New Orleans on the other; it also communicates, by means of canals, with L. Erie. It has two colleges, the Cincinnati College, founded in 1819, and the Woodward College, recently established. Lat. 39° 6′ N., Lon. 84° 27′ W. Distant from Washington, 497 m.

Cinque Ports, sink pōrts, ports on the S. eastern coast of England, which, in return for the enjoyment of certain peculiar privileges, were to furnish a certain number of ships, equipped and manned, to be at the disposal of the sovereign in any emergency. As their name implies, there were originally but five; viz., Dover, Sandwich, Hithe, Romney, and Hastings. To these, Rye, Winchelsea, and Seaford, were afterwards added.

Cin'-tra or seen'-trä, a small t. of Portugal, 15 m. W. N. W. of Lisbon, celebrated for its fine air and beautiful situation. It is a place of great resort in summer for the citizens of the capital. Many of the nobility and wealthy merchants have villas in the vicinity of Cintra. Pop. about 4,000. (B.)

Cir-cars', Northern, a large maritime prov. of Hindostan, between 15° and 20° N. Lat., and 80° and 86° E. Lon., extending along the W. side of the Bay of Bengal.

Circassia, sĭr-kash'-e-ą, (Russ. Tchĕr-käs'-cä,) is situated along the N. declivity of Mount Caucasus, and comprehends the whole of this tract, from the Black Sea to the vicinity of the Caspian. It belongs nominally to Russia. The beauty of the Circassian women is much celebrated.—Adj. and inhab. Circassian, sĭr-kash'-e-ăn.

Cirencester, commonly pronounced sis'-e-tęr, a t. of England, in

* This is frequently pronounced, contrary to all principles of correct pronunciation *sin-sin-at'-tŭh*, an error which cannot be too carefully avoided.

Digitized by Google

Gloucestershire, 17 m. S. E. of Gloucester. Pop. of the parish, with an area of above 9 sq. m., 6,014.

CITTADELLA, chit-tà-del'-là, a t. of Austrian Italy. Lat. 45° 37′ N., Lon. 11° 50′ E. Pop. above 6,000. (B.)

CIUDAD REAL, the-oo-dåd' rà-ål', a t. of Spain, in New Castile, the cap. of La Mancha. Lat. 38° 57′ N., Lon. 3° 49′ W. Pop. about 8,000. (B.)

CIUDAD RODRIGO, the-oo-dåd' rod-ree'-go, a fortified t. of Spain, in the prov. of Salamanca. Lat. 40° 31′ N., Lon. 6° 26′ W. Pop. 4,300. (B.)

CIVITA VECCHIA, chee'-ve-tå vek'-ke-å, a fortified t. and seaport of Italy, in the Papal State, 36 m. N. W. of Rome. Lat. 42° 5′ N., Lon. 11° 45′ E. Pop. about 7,000. (B.)

CLACK-MAN'-NAN-SHIRE, a small co. in the E. part of Scotland, bordering on the r. Forth. Pop. 19,155.

CLAGENFURTH or KLAGENFURTH, klå'-gẹn-fōōrt', a t. of the Austrian empire, in Carinthia, the cap. of a circle of the same name, with several important institutions for education. Lat. 46° 36′ N., Lon. 14° 20 E. Pop. 10,000. (B.)

CLAI'-BORNE, a co. in the S. W. part of Miss., bordering on the Big Black and the Mississippi rivers. Pop. 13,078. Co. seat, Port Gibson.

CLAIBORNE, a parish in the N. part of La., bordering on the Red r. Pop. 6,185. Seat of justice, Russelville.

CLAIBORNE, a co. in the N. E. part of Tenn., bordering on Va. and Ky. Pop. 9,474. Co. t. Tazewell.

CLAIR, ST., a lake between Mich. and Upper Canada, about 27 m. long, with a mean breadth of perhaps 15 m. It receives the waters of L. Huron by the r. St. Clair, and discharges itself into L. Erie by the Detroit r. The r. St. Clair is about 40 m. long, ¾ m. wide, and is navigable for large vessels.

CLAIR, ST., a co. in the N. E. central part of Ala., W. of and bordering on the Coosa r. Pop. 5,638. Co. t. Ashville.

CLAIR, ST., a co. in the S. E. part of Mich., bordering on the r. and L. St. Clair. Pop. 4,606. Co. t. Palmer.

CLAIR, ST., a co. in the S. W. part of Ill., on the Kaskaskia and Mississippi rivers. Pop. 13,631. Co. t. Belleville.

CLAIR, ST., a co. in the W. S. W. part of Mo., intersected by the Osage r.

CLAMECY, klåm'-see', a t. of France, in the dep. of Nièvre. Lat. 47° 27′ N., Lon. 3° 30′ E. Pop. about 5,000. (P. C.)

CLARE, a co. of Ireland, in the prov. of Munster, bordering on the Atlantic. Pop. in 1831, 258,322. (P. C.)

CLARKE, a co. in the N. E. part of Va., intersected by the Shenandoah. Pop. 6,353.

CLARKE, a co. in the N. central part of Ga., on the Oconee r. Pop. 10,522. Co. t. Watkinsville.

CLARKE, a co. in the S. W. part of Ala., bordering on the Alabama and Tombigbee rivers. Pop. 8,640. Co. t. Clarkesville.

Digitized by Google

Fāte, fâr, fâll, fât; mē, mĕt; pine or pīne, pĭn; nō, nŏt; ōō, as in *good*;

CLARKE, a co. in the E. part of Miss., bordering on Ala. Pop. 2,986. Co. seat, Quitman.

CLARKE, a co. in the S. part of Ark., intersected by the Washita r. Pop. 2,309. Co. t. Greenville.

CLARKE, a co. in the N. E. central part of Ky., bordering on the Kentucky r. Pop. 10,802. Co. t. Winchester.

CLARKE, a co. in the S. W. central part of Ohio, a little E. of the Great Miami r. Pop. 16,882. Co. t. Springfield.

CLARKE, a co. in the S. E. part of Ind., bordering on the Ohio r. Pop. 15,595. Co. t. Charlestown.

CLARKE, a co. in the E. part of Ill., bordering on the Wabash. Pop. 7,453. Co. t. Marshall.

CLARKE, a co. forming the N. E. extremity of Mo. Pop. 2,846. Co. t. Waterloo.

CLARKE'S RIVER, in Oregon, rises in the Rocky Mountains, and flows into the Columbia r. Its length is about 460 m.

CLAUSTHAL or KLAUSTHAL, klous'-tâăl, a t. of Germany, in Hanover, remarkable for the silver and lead mines in its vicinity. It is the seat of administration for the mining districts of Hanover. Lat. 51° 48′ N., Lon. 10° 20′ E. Pop. about 8,000. (B.) The mines of Clausthal yield annually about 160,000 ounces of silver, 2,400 tons of lead and litharge, and 4 tons of copper. They employ upwards of 2,000 workmen.

CLAY, a co. in the S. E. part of Ky., on the S. E. fork of the Kentucky r. Pop. 4,607. Co. t. Manchester.

CLAY, a co. in the W. part of Ind., intersected by the Eel r., and a little E. of the Wabash. Pop. 5,567. Co. t. Bowling Green.

CLAY, a co. in the S. E. part of Ill., intersected by the Little Wabash. Pop. 3,228. Co. t. Maysville.

CLAY, a co. in the W. N. W. part of Mo., bordering on the Missouri r. Pop. 8,282. Co. t. Liberty.

CLAY'-TON, a co. in the E. part of Iowa, bordering on the Mississippi r. Pop. 1,101.

CLEAR'-FIELD, a co. in the W. central part of Pa. Pop. 7,834. Co. t. Clearfield.

CLER-MONT', a co. in the S.W. part of Ohio, bordering on the Ohio r. Pop. 23,106. Co. t. Batavia.

CLERMONT-FERRAND, klair`-mŏn' fĕr`-răn', (Anc. Augustonemetum, afterwards Clarus Mons,) the cap. of the French dep. of Puy-de-dôme, and formerly, of the prov. of Auvergne. It contains a number of literary and scientific institutions; among which we may mention the *Académie Universitaire* and the Royal College. Lat. 45° 46′ N., Lon. 3° 5′ E. Pop. 28,000. (B.)

CLEVE'-LAND, a port of entry of Ohio, the cap. of Cuyahoga co., situated on L. Erie, at the termination of the Ohio canal. Pop. 6,071.

CLEVES, (Ger. Kleve, klā'-vĕh; Fr. Clèves, klave,) a walled t. of the Prussian dominions, the cap. of a circle of the same name. Lat. 51° 47′ N., Lon. 6° 7′ E. Pop. 7,400. (B.)

Digitized by Google

CLIFTON. See BRISTOL.

CLINCH, a r. of Tenn., which unites with the Holston to form the Tennessee.

CLIN'TON, a co. occupying the N. E. extremity of N. Y. Pop. 28,157. Co. t. Plattsburg.

CLINTON, a co. in the N. central part of Pa., on the W. branch of the Susquehanna. Pop. 8,323.

CLINTON, a co. in the S. S. E. part of Ky., bordering on Tenn. Pop. 3,863.

CLINTON, a co. in the S. W. part of Ohio, N. E. of Cincinnati. Pop. 15,719. Co. t. Wilmington.

CLINTON, a co. in the S. central part of Mich. Pop. 1,614.

CLINTON, a co. in the N. W. central part of Ind., a little S. E. of the Wabash and Erie Canal. Pop. 7,508. Co. t. Frankfort.

CLINTON, a co. in the S. W. part of Ill., intersected by the Kaskaskia r. Pop. 3,718. Co. t. Carlyle.

CLINTON, a co. in the N. W. part of Mo., a little E. of the Missouri r Pop. 2,724. Co. t. Plattsburgh.

CLINTON, a co. in the E. part of Iowa, bordering on the Mississippi r. Pop. 821.

CLINTON, a village of N. Y., in Oneida co., about 9 m. W. S. W. of Utica. It is the seat of Hamilton College.

CLITHEROE, klĭth'-ẹr-ō', a small t. of England, in Lancashire, 21 m S. E. of Lancaster. Pop. of the township, 6,765.

CLOGHER, klŏH'-hẹr, a small t. of Ireland, in the co. of Tyrone, 22 m. W. by N. of Armagh.

CLOGHNAKILTY, klŏH'-nạ-kil'-te, or CLON'-Ạ-KIL'-TY, a t. of Ireland, in the co. of Cork, situated on a bay of the same name. Lat. 51° 38′ N., Lon. 8° 51′ W. Pop. in 1831, 3,807. (P. C.)

CLON-MELL', the chief t. of the co. of Tipperary, Ireland, situated on the r. Suir. Lat. 52° 19′ N., Lon. 7° 43′ W. Pop. in 1831, 15,134. (P. C.)

CLYDE, a r. of Scotland, which rises in the S. part of Lanarkshire, and, flowing in a north-westerly direction, enters the Frith of Clyde. Its whole course is upwards of 70 m. Though the third in magnitude, it is, as respects navigation, the most important river of Scotland.

CO-Ạ-HO'-MẠ, a co. in the N. W. part of Miss., bordering on the Mississippi r. Pop. 1,290.

COBB, a co. in the N. W. part of Ga., bordering on the Chattahoochee. Pop. 7,539. Co. t. Marietta.

COB'-LENTZ,* (Ger. Coblenz, kō'-blĕnts; Fr. Coblence, kō'-blĂnce',) a

* We often hear Coblentz accentuated on the last syllable, but this is contrary to the tendency of our language, (see Int. XII., Obs. 2,) as well as to the native pronunciation. Byron is right, as usual—

"By CORLENTZ, on a rise of gentle ground,
There is a small and simple pyramid."

Childe Harold, Canto III.

Digitized by Google

t. of the Prussian states, cap. of a circle of the same name, and of the whole prov. of the Lower Rhine; situated at the confluence of the Moselle and Rhine, whence the city obtained its ancient name, Confluens or Confluentes, of which Coblenz is probably a corruption. This place is strongly fortified, and is an important military post. (See EHRENBREITSTEIN.) Lat. 50° 21′ N., Lon. 7° 30′ E. Pop., exclusive of the military, above 12,000. (B.)

Co/-BURG (Ger. pron. kō/-bŏŏrg) or SAXE-COBURG, the most southern of the independent principalities of Saxony, forming a part of the duchy of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, and situated between 50° 9′ and 50° 24′ N. Lat. and 10° 40′ and 11° 15′ E. Lon. Its area is about 200 sq. m. Pop. 38,000. (P. C.)

COBURG, the cap. of the above, is a walled t., and has about 8,000 inhabitants. (B.) Lat. 50° 15′ N., Lon. 10° 58′ E.

COCHABAMBA, ko`-chä-bäm/-bä, a t. of Bolivia, the cap. of a dep. of the same name. Lat. 17° 25′ S., Lon. 65° 50′ W. Pop. estimated at 30,000 (B.); by others, at 20,000.

COCHIN, ko-cheen/, a prov. on the S. W. coast of Hindostan, between 10° 10′ and 10° 50′ N. Lat.

Co/-CHIN CHINA, or the empire of An-nam, is situated in Chin-India, of which it forms the eastern portion. It extends from 8° 40′ to about 23° N. Lat., and from 102° to 109° 20′ E. Lon. Its length, from N. to S., is about 980 m.; its breadth varies from 100 m. to 300 m. Area estimated at 147,000 sq. m. The name Cochin China is unknown to the inhabitants, having been bestowed by the Portuguese. The natives call it Drang-Trong, *i. e.* "the central country." This appellation, however, is restricted to Cochin China Proper; Tonkin is called the "external country." These two countries are named by the inhabitants An-nam or Anam. Tonkin occupies the northern, and Cochin China Proper the southern region; the boundary line between them is in about 19° N. Lat. The most southern portion of Cochin China Proper once formed a separate country, under the name of Tsiampa, tse-äm/-pä or Chiampa. The empire of An-nam comprehends a part of Cambodja and several other territories. Little, however, is known respecting them. The pop. is estimated, by Balbi, at 12,000,000. The inhabitants of Cochin China belong to the same race as the Chinese and Mongols. They have made some progress in most of the arts of civilized life, and, in their mode of living and general character, appear to resemble the Chinese. They are said to excel in naval architecture, and the lacker-ware made at Tonkin is considered by some as preferable to that of Japan. Hué is the cap. of Cochin China and of the whole empire. Adj. and inhab. COCHIN CHINESE, which, however, should be restricted to Cochin China Proper. AN-NAM-ESE/ or ANAMESE is the more general appellative.

COCKE, a co. in the E. part of Tenn., bordering on N. C. Pop. 6,992. Co. t. Newport.

CODOGNO, ko-dōne/-yo, a t. of Austrian Italy, in the prov. of Lodi,

Digitized by Google

35 m. S. E. of Milan, noted as a market for the Parmesan cheese. Pop. above 8,000. (B.)

COF'-FEE, a co. in the S. central part of Tenn., on the head waters of Duck r. Pop. 8,184.

COGNAC, kone'-yàk', a t. of France, in the dep. of Charente, on the r. Charente, famous for its manufacture of brandy. Lat. 45° 42′ N., Lon 0° 19′ W.

COIM'-BA-TOOR' or COIMBATORE, a prov. in the S. of India, about the 11th degree of N. Lat., S. of, and bordering on Mysore.—Also the cap. of the above, containing about 2,000 houses. Lat. 10° 52′ N., Lon. 77° 5′ E.

CO-IM'-BRA or ko-eem'-brà, a t. of Portugal, in Beira, of which it is considered the cap., situated on the right side of the r. Mondego, about 120 m. N. N. E. of Lisbon. It has a richly endowed university, with the faculties of theology, law, and medicine, besides the academical department. The lectures are generally gratuitous. The average number of academical students is said to be about 1,200. The palace of the university, once the residence of the kings, is one of the finest buildings in the place.—Conim'brica, the ancient Coimbra, was situated at some distance from the site of the present town. Lat. 40° 12′ 30″ N., Lon. 8° 24′ W. Permanent pop. about 15,000. (B.)

COIRE, kwàr, (Ger. Chur, KOOR,) a t. of Switzerland, cap. of the canton of Grisons, near the right bank of the Rhine. Lat. 46° 51′ N., Lon. 9° 31′ E. Pop. 4,750. (P. C.)

COLBERG, kol'-bèrg, a seaport and fortress of Prussia, in Pomerania, situated on the Persante (pèr-sän'-tę*h*), about a mile from its entrance into the Baltic. Lat. 54° 9′ N., Lon. 15° 34′ E. Pop. nearly 6,000. (B.)

COL'-CHES-TER, a t. of England, in the N. E. part of the co. of Essex, 51 m. N. E. by E. from London. Pop. of the borough and liberties, 17,790; that of the town may be estimated at about 14,000.

COLE, a co. in the central part of Mo., bordering on the Missouri r. Pop. 9,286. Co. t. Jefferson city.

COLES, a co. in the E. part of Ill., intersected by the Kaskaskia r. Pop. 9,616. Co. t. Charleston.

COLLETON, a dist. in the S. E. part of S. C., intersected by the Edisto r. Pop. 25,548. Seat of justice, Walterborough.

COL-LUMP'-TON, a small t. of England, in Devonshire, 11 m. N. N. E. of Exeter.

COLNE, a r. of England, in Hertfordshire, which flows into the Thames.

COLOGNE, ko-lone', (Fr. pron. ko'-loñ', Ger. Köln,) an archbishopric of Rhenish Prussia, the cap. of a government of the same name, and of the prov. of the Rhine, situated on the left bank of the Rhine. It is enclosed by a lofty wall, about 6 m. in circuit, defended by 83 towers, and surrounded with ramparts and deep ditches, and has 24 gates. Cologne was a Roman station, and afterwards a colony named Colonia Claudia Agrippinensis. From *Colonia* the modern name is derived. Cologne was formerly one of the most wealthy and powerful cities of the

Digitized by Google

Hanseatic league, when its pop. amounted to 150,000. It ceased to be a free town in 1792. A bridge of boats, 1,250 paces in length, connects Cologne with Deutz (doits), which is regarded as one of its suburbs. The town has been declared a free port, and carries on an active commerce. Besides other articles, it manufactures, on a very extensive scale, the aromatic water which bears its name. Lat. 50° 55′ N., Lon. 6° 55′ E. Pop., including that of Deutz and the military, 65,000. (B.)—Adj. and inhab. Colognese, kol`-o-neze/.

Colombia, ko-lom/-be-ȧ is the name which was adopted by the northern countries of S. America in 1819, when New Granada and Venezuela united, and established one central government, for the purpose of resisting the power of Spain. In 1829, Venezuela renounced the union, and constituted itself a separate republic. After the resignation of Bolivar, in 1830, it again joined New Granada, but this union lasted only a short time. In November, 1831, a new separation took place: at the same time it was decided that the former prov. of Quito should constitute a separate government, under the name of Ecuador. Thus Colombia was divided into the three republics, Venezuela, New Granada, and Ecuador.

Co-lom/-bo or Columbo, the cap. of the i. of Ceylon, situated on the W. coast. It is, for the most part, well built, and resembles a European rather than an Indian town. Though its harbour is very insecure during some seasons of the year, it is the centre of the foreign commerce of the whole island. Lat. 6° 59′ N., Lon. 79° 55′ E. Pop., according to the census of 1832, 31,519. (P. C.)

Col/-on-sȧ or Col/-on-say`, a small i. on the W. coast of Scotland, N. of Isla.

Colorado, kol`-o-rȧ/-do, a r. of Mexico, which flows into the N. extremity of the Gulf of California. Its length, according to Humboldt, is 230 leagues, or about 640 English miles, but the quantity of water carried down its channel, during the dry season, is extremely small. It is called Rio Colorado, or Red River, because, owing to the fall of rains upon a soil of red clay, its waters often assume that colour.

Colorado or Cobu ko-boo/, a r. of S. America, in the republic of La Plata, which flows into the Atlantic, near 40° S. Lat., and 62° W. Lon. Its length is above 600 m.

Colorado (Texas). See Rio Colorado.

Co-lum/-bi-ȧ, District of, a tract, 10 m. square, lying on both sides of the Potomac, 120 m. from its mouth. It is the seat of the federal government, and under the particular jurisdiction of Congress. This district was till recently divided into two counties, Washington and Alexandria. It was ceded to the general government by the states of Maryland and Virginia, in 1790. Pop. 43,712. Alexandria city and county, including the whole of that portion of the District lying on the right side of the Potomac, were retroceded to Virginia, during the Congress of 1845–6.

Columbia, a co. in the E. S. E. part of N. Y., E. of, and bordering on the Hudson r. Pop. 43,252. Co. t. Hudson.

Columbia, a co. in the N. E. central part of Pa., intersected by the E. branch of the Susquehanna. Pop. 24,267. Co. t. Danville.

Digitized by Google

COLUMBIA, a co. in the E. part of Ga., bordering on the Savannah r. Pop. 11,356. Co. t. Applingville.

COLUMBIA, a co. in the N. part of Florida, bordering on the Suwanee r. Pop. 2,102.

COLUMBIA, the cap. of S. C., and seat of justice of the dist. of Richland, situated at the confluence of the Broad and Saluda rivers. It is the seat of the South Carolina College, founded in 1804. Lat. 33° 57 N., Lon. 81° 7′ W. Pop. 4,340.

COLUMBIA RIVER. See OREGON.

CO-LUM-BI-AN′-A, a co. in the N. E. part of Ohio, bordering on the Ohio r. Pop. 40,378. Co. t. New Lisbon.

CO-LUM′-BUS, a co. in the S. part of N. C., bordering on S. C. Pop. 3,941. Co. t. Whitesville.

COLUMBUS, the co. t. of Franklin co., Ohio, and the cap. of the state. It is situated on the Scioto r., about 100 m., in a straight line, N. E. of Cincinnati, and 350 m. from Washington. Lat. 39° 57′ N., Lon. 83° 3′ W. Pop. 6,048.

COLUMBUS, the cap. of Muscogee co., Ga., situated on the Chattahoochee, at the head of steamboat navigation. It is a flourishing and rapidly increasing town. The pop. in 1830 was only 1,152; in 1840, it amounted to 3,114.

COMAYAGUA, ko-mī-å′-gwå, called also New Valladolid, the cap. of the state of Honduras, in Central America. It has a college, and about 18,000 inhabitants. (B.) Lat. 14° 32′ N., Lon. 87° 35′ W.

CO′-MO (Lat. Co′mum), a manufacturing and commercial t. of Austrian Italy, the cap. of a prov. of the same name, situated at the S. W. extremity of the Lake of Como, 22 m. N. by W. of Milan. Its cathedral, built in the middle ages, is regarded as one of the finest churches in the N. of Italy. Comum was the birth-place of the two Plinys. Lat. 45° 48′ N., Lon. 9° 6′ E. Pop., including that of the suburbs, 16,000. (B.)

COMO, LAGO DI, lå′-go de ko′-mo, or LAKE OF COMO, (Anc. La′rius,) a lake in the N. of Italy, intersected by the 46th parallel of N. Lat. It is long, narrow, and of very irregular and tortuous shape.

COM′-O-RIN` CAPE, the S. extremity of Hindostan. Lat. 8° 4′ N., Lon. 77° 37′ E.

CO′-MORN or KOMORN (Hung. Komárom, ko-mâå-rom,) a royal free t. and fortress of Hungary, the cap. of a co. of the same name, situated on the i. of Schütt, at the entrance of the Waag into the Danube. Lat. 47° 45′ N., Lon. 18° 8′ E. Pop. 11,000. (B.)

COM′-O-RO ISLANDS are situated in the channel of Mozambique, between 11° 20′ and 13° 10′ S. Lat., and 43° 10′ and 45° 30′ E. Lon. They are four in number, of which Comoro is the largest. The most important, and the only one visited by European vessels, is ANZOOAN, which see.

COMPIÈGNE, kôm`-pe-aiñ′, a t. of France, in the dep. of Oise, on the r. Oise, 43 m. N. N. E. of Paris, with a magnificent royal château. Lat. 49° 25′ N., Lon. 2° 47′ E. Pop. in 1832, 8,879. (P. C.)

COMPOSTELA, SANTIAGO DE, sån-te-å′-go dà kom-po-stå′-lå, an archi-

Digitized by Google

episcopal t. of Spain, cap. of Galicia. Its university ranks among the first in Spain. Lat. 42° 49′ N., Lon. 8° 27′ W. Pop. 28,000. (B.)

Concan, konk/-kan, a dist. of Hindostan, extending along the Malabar coast, between 15° 50′ and 20° 15′ N. Lat., and divided into Northern and Southern Concan.

Conception, con-sep/-shun, (Sp. Concepcion, kon-thep-the-one/,) a t. of Chili, situated about 7 m. from the shores of an extensive bay of the same name. In 1835 the whole town was laid in ruins by an earthquake. Previously to this catastrophe, the pop. was estimated at above 10,000. (B.) Lat. 36° 49′ S., Lon. 73° 5′ W.

Concord, kong/-kord, the seat of justice of Merrimack co., N. H., and the cap. of the state, is situated on the W. bank of the Merrimack r., 62 m. N. N. W. of Boston. Lat. 43° 12′ 29″ N., Lon. 71° 29′ W. Pop. 4,897.

Con-cor/-di-a, a parish in the N. E. part of La., bordering on the Mississippi r. Pop. 9,414. Seat of justice, Concordia.

Condé, kon/de or kôN`-dā/, an important fortress on the northern frontier of France, in the dep. of Nord, situated on the Escaut (Scheldt), 124 m. N. N. E. of Paris. Lat. 50° 28′ N., Lon. 3° 35′ E. Pop. in 1832, 3,498. (P. C.)

Conecuh, ko-nee/-kah, a co. in the S. part of Ala., intersected by a river of the same name, and bordering on Florida. Pop. 8,197. Co. t. Sparta.

Congaree, kong`-ga-ree/, a r. of S. C., formed by the union of the Saluda and Broad rivers, which unites with the Wateree to form the Santee.

Congleton, kong/-g'l-ton, a t. of England, in Cheshire, 30 m. E. of Chester. Pop., including an area of about 4 sq. m., 9,222.

Congo, kong/-go, a name which, in its most extensive application, comprehends the whole region lying along the W. coast of Africa, including Loango, Congo Proper, Angola, and Benguela. Congo Proper extends from the r. Congo, in about Lat. 6° S., to the r. Dando, in Lat. 8° 20′ S. Its interior limits are not known. The climate of this country, though sometimes very fatal to the European constitution, appears not to be subject to great extremes of temperature. The soil, in some parts, is represented as very fertile, and produces yams, maize, sugar-cane, and other tropical plants.

Congo, otherwise called the Zaire, zā-ee/-rā, a large r. in the S. W. part of Africa, flowing into the Atlantic, in about 6° S. Lat. It was partially explored by Captain Tuckey in 1816. Its breadth, for some distance from the sea, is not less than 5 or 6 m.; at the mouth, no bottom was found in the middle of the stream with a line of 160 fathoms. He ascended it to the distance of about 280 m., and was surprised to find that it did not receive the water of any other stream in the whole distance along which the survey extended; he was inclined to believe that there must be some under-ground communication, by which it was supplied with water.

Connaught, kon/-naut, a prov. in the W. of Ireland, comprising the

Digitized by Google

counties of Galway, Mayo, Roscommon, Leitrim, and Sligo. Pop. in 1831, 1,340,914. (P. C.)

CONNECTICUT, kon-net'-e-kut, the largest r. of New England, rises on the borders of Canada, and, running S., divides New Hampshire from Vermont, then passing through Massachusetts and Connecticut, flows into Long Island Sound. Its whole length is about 400 m.; it is navigable for sloops to Hartford, about 50 m.

CONNECTICUT, one of the thirteen original states of the Union, situated between 41° and 42° 3′ N. Lat., and 71° 55′ and 73° 50′ W. Lon.; bounded on the N. by Massachusetts, E. by Rhode Island, S. by Long Island Sound, and W. by New York; and divided into 8 counties.* Its length, from E. to W., is about 93 m.; its greatest breadth, from N. to S., about 68 m. Area, 4,664 sq. m. Pop. 301,015. The seat of government is divided between Hartford and New Haven.

CON'-STANCE, (Ger. Constanz, kon'-ständs; Lat. Constan'tia,) an ancient fortified t. in the S. of Germany, belonging to Baden, situated on the S. bank of the Lake of Constance. It was a very important place in the middle ages, but is now much decayed. The name is derived from Constantius (father of Constantine the Great), by whom it is said to have been founded. Lat. 47° 36′ N., Lon. 9° 9′ E. Pop. 5,300. (B.)

CONSTANCE or CONSTANZ, called also Bodensee, bō'-dẹn-sā',*i. e.* the lake or sea of Bodmann, (an ancient castle on its banks,) a large lake lying between Switzerland and Germany, extending from 47° 28′ to 47° 47′ N. Lat., and from 9° 2′ to 9° 45′ E. Lon. Its length is about 45 m.; its greatest breadth about 13 m. It is 1,283 ft. above the level of the sea, and its greatest depth is stated at 964 ft. It was anciently called La'cus Briganti'nus, from the Brigan'tii who dwelt on its banks. There was a Roman station near the S. E. extremity of the lake, called Brigantium or Brigantia; the modern name is Bregenz (brā'-gẹnts).

CON-STAN-TI-NO'-PLE, (Turk. Stâm-bool' in common language, and Constantinieh, kon-stân-te-nec'-*eh*, in documentary writing; Gr. Κωνσταντινοπολις; Lat. Constantinop'olis; *i. e.* the "city of Constantine;") a great and celebrated city, the imperial seat of the Ottoman government, situated between the Euxine and the Sea of Marmora, on a triangular promontory which projects from Europe into the Bosporus. Its situation combines the advantages of great strength as a fortress, with great convenience and security as a seaport, and is, at the same time, healthy and beautifully picturesque. Constantinople is built upon the site of the ancient Byzantium, having been founded about the year 328, by Constantine the Great, who made it his own residence and the cap. of the Eastern Empire. It was taken by the Turks, under Mahomet II., in 1453, since which time it has been the cap. of the Ottoman dominions. Among a great number of magnificent edifices which this city contains, the Mosque of St. Sophia is perhaps the most deserving

* Fairfield, Hartford, Litchfield, Middlesex, New Haven, New London, Tolland, Windham.

Digitized by Google

Fāte, fär, fâll, fåt; mē, mět; pīne or pine, pĭn; nō, nŏt; ōō, as in *good*;

notice. It was a church, founded, more than 13 centuries ago, by the emperor Justinian, but afterwards, when the Turks acquired possession of Constantinople, was converted into a mosque. It is an immense building, and will conveniently contain, it is said, 100,000 persons. Its cupola has served as a model for those which have since been erected at Venice, Pisa, and Rome. The mosque, however, of the sultan Ahmed surpasses that of St. Sophia, both in beauty and grandeur, and is regarded as altogether the most magnificent structure in the Turkish metropolis. Constantinople is protected on the land side by walls, which are so lofty, that from the road, which passes under them, the eye can scarcely catch a glimpse of the mosques and minarets of the city. On this side there are six gates. The town was formerly defended, it is said, by 180 towers, of which not more than 120 are now standing. The harbour of Constantinople, called the port of the Golden Horn, is safe, capacious, and beautiful. It is formed by an arm of the Bosporus, which projects on the European shore, between the city and its suburbs, Galata (gȧ'-lȧ-tȧ), and Pera (pȧ'-rȧ). The Mosque of St. Sophia is in Lat. 41° 1′ 27″ N., and Lon. 28° 55′ 24″ E. Pop. estimated by Balbi at 600,000.—Adj. and inhab. Con-stan-tĭ-no-pol'-ĭ-tăn, Byzantine, and Byzantian. (See Byzantium.) (Turk. Stâm'-bool-lee'.)

Constantinople, Strait of. See Bosporus.

Con'-way or Con'-wy, a r. of Wales, which flows into the Irish Sea, at Aberconway, in Lat. 53° 18′ N., Lon. 3° 50′ W.

Conway, a co. in the N. part of Ark., bordering on the Arkansas r. Pop. 2,892. Co. t. Lewisburg.

Cooch Bahar (bȧ-har'), a principality of Hindostan, occupying the N. E. extremity of the prov. of Bengal.

Cook, a co. in the N. E. part of Ill., bordering on L. Michigan. Pop. 10,201. Co. t. Chicago.

Coo-mas'-sie, a large t. in the W. of Africa, cap. of the empire of Ashantee. It is nearly 4 m. in circuit. The streets are wide, regular, and very clean, but the houses are for the most part built of reeds. Lat. 6° 51′ N., Lon. 1° 42′ W. Pop. estimated by the Ashantees at above 100,000, but this is probably an exaggeration. (P. C.)

Cooper, a co. in the W. central part of Mo., bordering on the Missouri r. Pop. 10,484. Co. t. Booneville.

Coos, a co. forming the N. extremity of N. H. Pop. 9,849. Co. t. Lancaster.

Coo'-sa, a r. of Ala., which unites with the Tallapoosa to form the Alabama r.

Coosa, a co. in the E. central part of Ala., bordering on the r. Coosa. Pop. 6,995. Co. t. Rockford.

Co-pen-ha'-gen (Dan. Kjöbenhavn, kyö'-bĕn-houn'; Lat. Haf'nia); the metropolis of Denmark, is situated partly on the E. coast of the i. of Zealand, and partly on the N. coast of the i. of Amager. This portion is called Christianshavn (kris'-te-ȧns-houn'). That on the i. of Zealand, called Kjöbenhavn, or Copenhagen proper, is divided into the

Digitized by Google

ou, as in *our*; th, as in *thin*; TH, as in *this*; N, nearly like *ng*.

Old and New Town. The latter, named also Frederikstad, is truly superb, and may be compared to the most magnificent portions of the finest capitals of Europe. Among the multitude of remarkable buildings which Copenhagen contains, we may cite the royal palace of Christiansborg, equally extraordinary for its architecture and its vast dimensions. It contains a magnificent palace-church, the royal galleries of paintings, natural history, &c., and a library of 400,000 vols. Among the great number of literary and scientific institutions, for which the Danish capital is distinguished, may be mentioned its celebrated university, one of the most richly endowed and most flourishing in Europe. It is attended on an average by 700 students. Copenhagen is well fortified, being surrounded by ramparts and ditches, and defended by 24 bastions, besides outworks, and on the side towards the sea by a very strong citadel. It has an admirable harbour which is the great naval station of Denmark, and is capable of containing above 500 ships. Kjöbenhavn signifies "buying or trading port;" this place, however, no longer possesses that commercial distinction which formerly rendered its name so appropriate. Its general trade has much declined of late, principally in consequence of Altona being a free port, which Copenhagen is not. The observatory of the university is in Lat. 55° 40′ 53″ N., Lon. 12° 34′ 57″ E. Pop. above 115,000. (B.)

Co-PĪ/-ĄH, a co. in the S. W. part of Miss., bordering on Pearl r. Pop. 8,945. Co. seat, Gallatin.

Co`-PI-Ą-PO/, a t. in the N. part of Chili, with rich copper-mines. Lat. 27° 20′ S., Lon. 70° 30′ W.

COPPER MINE RIVER, a r. of N. America, which flows into the Arctic Ocean, in Lat. 65° 50′ N., Lon. near 116° W.

COQUET, kok/-et, a small r. of England, in Northumberland, which rises on the Scottish border, and flows into the German Ocean, opposite a little island of the same name.

COQUIMBO, ko-keem/-bo, a commercial t. of Chili, cap. of a prov. of the same name. It is sometimes called LA SERENA (lå sā-rā/-nā). Lat. 29° 55′ S., Lon. 71° 19′ W. Pop. estimated from 7,000 to 12,000. (B.)

COR-DIL/-LER-ĄS or **KOR-deel-yā/-rās**, the name given to the Mexican portion of the great mountain chain which traverses the American continent from N. to S. The highest summits are POPOCATEPETL and the peak of ORIZABA, which see.

COR/-DO-VĄ* (Sp. Cordova or Cordoba, KOR/-do-vå; Anc. Cor/duba

---

* ———— "the regal seat
Of Abdalazis, ancient CORDOBA."

———— "till they saw
The temples and the towers of CORDOBA
Shining majestic in the light of eve."
SOUTHEY'S *Roderick* Book V.

"And strangers were received by thee
Of CORDOVA the chivalry." BYRON.

Digitized by Google

and Colo'nia Patri'cia, or simply Patricia); an ancient and celebrated city of Spain, in Andalusia, on the N. bank of the Guadalquivier, 180 m. S. S. W. of Madrid. While in the possession of the Moors, from 755 to 1234, it was a distinguished seat of learning, and the terror and admiration of Europe. It then contained 300,000 inhabitants. It was also the centre of an extensive trade, and noted for the preparation of the goat skins called *cordoban*.* Since the expulsion of the Moors, Cordova has fallen into decay, though it still ranks among the important places of Spain. Corduba was the birth-place of the two Senecas, and of the poet Lucan. Lat. 37° 52′ N., Lon. 4° 45′ W. Pop. 57,000. (B.)—Adj. and inhab. Cor`-do-vē'; and Cor`-du-bē'n, when the ancient town is referred to.

Cordova, an important t. of S. America, nearly in the centre of the republic of La Plata; cap. of a prov. of its own name, on the r. Primero (pre-mā'-ro). It is the centre of an extensive trade. Lat. about 31° 20′ N., Lon. 64° W. Pop. estimated at 15,000. (B.)

Co-rē'-ą, a large peninsula on the E. coast of Asia, whose sovereign is tributary to the emperors of China and Japan, but otherwise independent. The country subject to the sovereign of Corea extends from about 34° to 43′ N. Lat., and from 124° to 134° E. Lon. Its length, from N. to S., is near 680 m.; the average breadth may be about 150 m. Kingkitao (king-ke-tä'-o), the cap., is said to be a large city. Lat. about 37° 15′ N., Lon. 127° 25′ E.—Adj. and inhab. Co-rē'-ąn.

Corfu, kor`-foo' or kor'-fu, (Mod. Gr. Κορφοι, korphoi, pronounced kor-fee'; Anc. Gr. Κορκυρα; Lat. Corcy'ra;) an i. which lies off the coast of Albania, extending from 39° 51′ to 39° 21′ N. Lat., and 19° 36′ to 20° 8′ E. Lon. The length is about 38 m.; greatest breadth nearly 20 m. The area is about 227 sq. m.

Corfu, the cap. of the above, as well as of the whole Ionian republic, is situated on a promontory, on the E. side of the island. It is surrounded with walls, and strongly fortified. This town is the residence of an archbishop, and the seat of a university, first opened in 1824, with the four faculties of theology, law, medicine, and philosophy, and fourteen professors. The lectures are given in modern Greek. The harbour of Corfu is one of the best in the Levant. Lat. 39° 38′ N., Lon. 19° 56′ E. Pop. of the town and suburbs, 15,800. (P. C.)

Cor'-inth, (Anc. Corin'thos,) a small t. of Greece, near the isthmus which connects the Morea with the main continent. In the early part of the present century, its population and commerce were considerable, but it was almost destroyed during the war. A few scattered ruins are the only relics of that magnificence which was once the admiration of the civilized world. Lat. 37° 56′ N., Lon. 22° 53′ E.—Adj. and inhab. Cor-in'-thi-ąn.

Cork, a co. occupying the S. extremity of Ireland, in the prov. of Munster. Pop. in 1831, 703,716. (P. C.)

* This word has been corrupted into our *cordwain*, whence shoemakers in England derived their old name of *cordwainers*, and in France that of *cordonniers*.

Digitized by Google

CORK, one of the most commercial cities of Ireland, cap. of the above co., on both sides of the Lee, 4 m. from its entrance into Cork harbour, and 138 m. S. W. of Dublin. Lat. 51° 54′ N., Lon. 8° 30′ W. Pop. in 1831, including the liberties, 107,016. (P. C.)

CORN'-WALL,* a co. occupying the S. W. extremity of England. Pop. 341 279.—Adj. COR'-NISH; inhab. COR'-NISH-MAN.

COR`-O-MAN'-DEL, a name applied to the E. coast of Southern Hindostan, extending from Point Calimere, in 10° 18′ N. Lat., to the mouth of the r. Krishna, in 15° 45′ N. Lat.

CORRÈZE, kor`-raze', a dep. in the S. central part of France, which derives its name from the r. Corrèze, a branch of the Vezère, which is a tributary of the Dordogne. Pop. 302,433. (B.) Tulle is the capital.

COR'-RIB, a L. of Ireland, in the co. of Galway, 22 m. in length, containing numerous islands.

COR'-SI-CA, (Fr. CORSE,) an i. in the Mediterranean, between Sardinia and the Genoese coast, extending from about 41° 21′ to 43° 1′ N. Lat., and from 8° 32′ to 9° 34′ E. Lon. Its length is 116 m.; its greatest breadth about 51. Area about 3,380 sq. m. Pop. 207,889. (B.) The i. of Corsica forms one of the departments of France. Ajaccio is the capital.—Adj. and inhab. COR'-SI-CAN.

CORTE, kor'-tà, a t. of Corsica, nearly in the centre of the i., which, during the short period of Corsican independence, about the middle of the last century, was the seat of government. Lat. 42° 18′ N., Lon. 9° 9′ E. Pop. in 1832, 3,282. (P. C.)

CORT'-LAND, a co. in the central part of N. Y., S. W. of Utica. Pop. 24,617. Co. t. Cortlandville.

CORTONA, kor-to'-nà, (Anc. Cor'ytum,) a t. of Italy, in Tuscany, remarkable for its public and private collections of Etruscan antiquities. Corytum was one of the principal cities of ancient Etruria. Lat. 43° 17′ N., Lon. 11° 59′ E. Pop. 3,500. (B.)

CO-RUN'-NA (Sp. Coruña, ko-roon'-yà; Anc. Adro'bicum and Coro'-nium), a fortified commercial and manufacturing t. of Spain, in Galicia, at the entrance of the Bay of Betanzos, near the N. W. extremity of the Spanish peninsula. The name is said to be derived from the ancient *columna*, or tower of Hercules, which still exists, having been, in 1791, converted into a light-house. The harbour of Corunna is spacious, and one of the best in Spain. Lat. 43° 23′ N., Lon. 8° 20′ W. Pop. about 23,000. (B.)

COR'-VO, the smallest i. of the Azores, situated near 40° N. Lat., and intersected by the 31st meridian of W. Lon. Length only about 5 m.

COSENZA, ko-sen'-zà, an archiepiscopal t. of Naples, the cap. of Calabria Citra. Lat. 39° 20′ N., Lon. 16° 16′ E. Pop. 8,000. (B.)

COSH-OC'-TON, a co. in the E. central part of Ohio, intersected by the Ohio and Erie Canal. Pop. 21,590. Co. t. Coshocton.

* Corrupted from *Cornu Galliæ*, i. e. the "the horn or extremity of Gaul." In like manner, WALES (called *Galles* by the French) is derived from *Gallia*; the Welsh nation being a remnant of the ancient Gauls. See page 232: *note*.

Digitized by Google

Fāte, fär, fâll, făt; mē, mĕt; pīne or pine, pĭn; nō, nŏt; ōō as in *good*;

Cöslin, Coeslin or Köslin, kös-leen', a walled t. of Prussia, in Pomerania, the cap. of a circle of the same name, and of the principality of Camin (kä-meen'). Lat. 54° 13′ N., Lon. 16° 12′ E. Pop. near 6,000. (B.)

Cosne, kône, (Anc. Conda'te,) a t. of France, in the dep. of Nièvres, remarkable for its manufactures in iron. Lat. 47° 24′ N., Lon. 2° 56′ E. Pop. in 1832, 5,123. (P. C.)

Cos'-sacks, a people inhabiting the southern parts of the Russian empire, particularly those bordering on Poland, Turkey and Tartary. The name is supposed to be derived from the Tartar word Kasak, or Kaisak, signifying light-armed mercenary horsemen. They are very warlike, and are extensively employed in the Russian military service. They are said to be, in general, very honest and hospitable.

Cosseir, kos-sare', a small t. of Egypt, on the Red Sea, with extensive storehouses, where the caravans which trade with Arabia deposite their goods. Lat. 26° 7′ N., Lon. 34° 13′ E.

Costarica, kos'-tä-ree'-kä, or "rich coast," the most southerly of the united states of Central America. Its territory borders on New Granada. S. José is the capital.

Côte d'Or, kôte dor, a dep. in the E. part of France, intersected by the r. Saône. Pop. 385,624. (B.) Capital, Dijon.

Côtes du Nord, kôte dü nor, (*i. e.* literally "coasts of the north,") a dep. in the N. W. of France, bordering on the English Channel. Pop. 605,563. (B.) Capital, St. Brieux.

Cotopaxi, ko-to-pax'-e or ko-to-pä'-he, a celebrated volcanic mountain of S. America, in the territory of Ecuador, nearly 40 m. S. by E. from Quito. In 1738, the flames rose 900 metres (nearly 3,000 English ft.) above the sides of its crater; and, in 1748, its roaring was heard at Honda, in New Granada, at the distance of near 500 m. Height, 2,950 toises, or 18,868 English ft. (B.) Lat. 0° 44′ S., Lon. 78° 40′ W.

Cottbus or Kottbus, kott'-boos, a walled t. of Prussia, on the Spree, cap. of a circle of the same name. Lat. 51° 45′ N., Lon. 14° 22′ E. Pop. 6,600. (B.)

Courland. See Koorland.

Courtray or Courtrai, koor`-trä', (Flem. Kortryk, kort'-rike,) a fortified manufacturing t. of W. Flanders, cap. of a dist. of the same name, situated on the r. Lys, 25 m. S. of Bruges. This town existed in the time of the Romans, under the name of Cortoriacum. Lat. 50° 50′ N., Lon. 3° 16′ E. Pop. nearly 19,000. (B.)

Coutance, koo`-tânce', (Lat. Constan'tia,) a city of France, in the dep. of Manche. This town is said to have been built by the emperor Constantius, (father of Constantine the Great,) and called after his own name, Constantia, of which Coutance is a corruption. Lat. 49° 3′ N. Lon. 1° 26′ W. Pop. in 1832, 8,957. (P. C.)

Coventry, kuv'-ĕn-tre, a city of England, situated within the limits of Warwickshire, but constituting, with several adjacent villages, a separate county, called the County of the City of Coventry; the

Digitized by Google

area of which is above 23 sq. m. The town is situated nearly in the centre of the kingdom, 10 m. N. N. E. of Warwick. Coventry has been the seat of two parliaments, one held during the reign of Henry IV., in 1404, the other in the time of Henry VI., in 1459. Pop. of the city, with an area of 8 sq. m., 30,743; that of the co., exclusive of the city, 10,664.

COVINGTON, kuv'-ing-ton, a co. in the S. part of Ala., bordering on Florida. Pop. 2,435. Co. t. Montezuma.

COVINGTON, a co. in the S. part of Miss., a little E. of Pearl r. Pop. 2,717. Co. seat, Williamsburg.

COWES, kouz, a seaport t. of England, in the Isle of Wight, on the W. side of the r. Medina, at its mouth, with a safe and commodious harbour. It is sometimes called West Cowes, to distinguish it from a hamlet on the opposite side of the Medina. Lat. 50° 46′ N., Lon. 1° 18′ W. Pop. 4,107.

COW-E'-TA, a co. in the W. part of Ga., bordering on the Chattahoochee r. Pop. 10,364. Co. t. Newman.

CRACOW, krâ'-co, a republic of Europe, formerly constituting a part of the kingdom of Poland. Its existence, as an independent state, dates from the congress of Vienna, in 1815, when the three great powers, Austria, Russia, and Prussia, not being able to agree to which of them it should be assigned, determined to form it into an independent republic, under their joint protection, guaranteeing to it perpetual neutrality and inviolability of its territory, except in the case of its affording an asylum to deserters, or offending against any of the three protecting powers. It lies on the northern bank of the Vistula, and contains an area of about 490 sq. m. Pop. 114,000. (B.)

CRACOW (Polish, Kraków, krâ'-koof; Lat. Craco'via); the chief t. of the above, is situated on the Vistula, at its confluence with the Radeva (râ-dâ'-vâ). This ancient capital of Poland received its name from Kracus, duke of the Poles and Bohemians, who is said to have founded it, about the year 700. Formerly the limits of the city were much more extensive than now, and the pop. amounted to thrice the present number. The most striking of its ancient monuments is the cathedral, the finest in Poland. Here the kings of Poland were crowned, and here are the tombs of most of the Polish monarchs and heroes; among others, we may mention those of Sobieski and Kosciusko. Lat. of the Observatory, 50° 3′ 49″ N., Lon. 19° 58′ 6″ E. Pop. above 25,000. (B.)—Adj. and inhab. CRA-co'-VI-AN.

CRA'-VEN, a co. in the E. part of N. C., intersected by the Neuse. Pop. 13,438. Co. t. Newbern.

CRAW'-FORD, a co. in the N. W. part of Pa., bordering on Ohio. Pop. 31,724. Co. t. Meadville.

CRAWFORD, a co. in the S. W. central part of Ga., intersected by the Flint r. Pop. 7,981. Co. t. Knoxville.

CRAWFORD, a co. on the western border of Ark., intersected by the Arkansas r. Pop. 4,266. Seat of justice, Crawford c. h.

Digitized by Google

Fāte, fär, fâll, fåt; mē, mĕt; pīne or pine, pĭn; nō, nŏt; o͝o as in *good*;

Crawford, a co. in the N. part of Ohio, intersected by the Sandusky r. Pop. 13,152. Co. t. Bucyrus.

Crawford (Shawano), a co. in the N. or N. central part of Mich.

Crawford, a co. in the S. part of Ind., bordering on the Ohio r. Pop. 5,282. Co. t. Fredonia.

Crawford, a co. in the E. part of Ill., bordering on the Wabash r. Pop. 4,422. Co. t. Palestine.

Crawford, a co. in the S. E. central part of Mo., intersected by the Maramec r. Pop. 3,561. Co. t. Steelville.

Crawford, a co., or rather territory, in the N. central part of Wisconsin. Pop. 1,502.

Creek Indians, formerly a numerous and powerful tribe dwelling in Ga. and Ala. Their number was much reduced by the war of 1814; and of those who survived, most have removed beyond the Mississippi. Some of them have made considerable progress in civilization.

Crefeld, krā'-fĕlt, a walled t. of Germany, belonging to Prussia, the cap. of a circle of the same name. It is a handsome and flourishing place, and has extensive manufactories. Lat. 51° 20′ N., Lon. 6° 32′ E. Pop. about 19,000. (P. C.)

Crema, krā'-mȧ, a commercial t. of Austrian Italy, 25 m. E. S. E. of Milan. Lat. 45° 21′ N., Lon. 9° 42′ E. Pop. near 9,000. (B.)

Cre-mo'-na (It. pron. krā-mo'-nȧ), an ancient t. of Austrian Italy, the cap. of a prov. of the same name, is situated on the N. bank of the Po, and surrounded by walls, flanked with towers. This town was known to the ancient Romans under its present name, and is mentioned by Virgil in his Bucolics (Eclogue IX.) It was the birth-place of the poet Vida, who flourished during the reign of Leo X. Lat. 45° 8′ N., Lon. 10° 2′ E. Pop. about 27,000. (B.)—Adj. and inhab. Crem'-o-nese'.

Creuse, kruz, a dep. in the S. central part of France, deriving its name from the r. Creuse, a small stream which rises near the S. border, and, flowing through almost the whole length of the dep., falls into the Vienne. Pop. 276,234. (B.) Capital, Guéret.

Creutznach. See Kreuznach.

Crim-e'-a (Russ. Krim; Anc. Chersone'sus Tau'rica); a four-sided peninsula in the S. E. part of European Russia, formed by the Black Sea and the Sea of Azof, between 44° 22′ and 46° 10′ N. Lat., and 32° 36′ and 36° 30′ E. Lon. Its extreme length is above 190 m.; its greatest breadth about 130. The area is estimated at 8,600 sq. m. Pop. estimated at near 300,000. (P. C.)—Adj. and inhab. Crim-e'-an.

Crit'-ten-den, a co. in the E. part of Ark., bordering on the Mississippi r. Pop. 1,561. Co. t. Marion.

Crittenden, a co. in the N. W. part of Ky., bordering on the Ohio

Croatia, kro-ā'-she-ą, (called by the natives Horváth Ország, hor-vȧt or-sȧg,) a country of Europe, belonging to the empire of Austria, and constituting the S. W. division of Hungary. It lies between 44° 5′ and 46° 25′ N. Lat., and 14° 20′ and 17° 25′ E. Lon. The Croatians are a rude and warlike people, but are said to possess great fidelity

Digitized by Google

towards their sovereign.—Adj. CROATIAN, kro-ā'-she-ạn. —Inhab. CROATIAN and CRO'-AT.

CROIX, ST. See SANTA CRUZ.

CROIX, ST., sẹnt-kroi', or PAS'-SẠ-MẠ-QUOD'-DY, a r. which forms a part of the boundary between Maine and New Brunswick.

CROIX, ST., a co. in the N. part of Wisconsin, on a river of the same name, which flows into the Mississippi. Pop. 809.

CROM'-AR-TY, a co. of Scotland, formed of several detached portions within the co. of Ross, which see.

CROMARTY, a seaport t. of Scotland, cap. of the above, on the S. side of a frith of the same name, about 16 m. N. N. E. of Inverness. Pop. 1,988.

CRONSTADT, krŏn'-stått, or KRŬB'-NẸN, the largest and most commercial t. in Transylvania, and the cap. of a co. of the same name. It is well built and strongly fortified, being surrounded with towers, walls, and ditches. Lat. 45° 41′ N., Lon. 25° 33′ E. Pop. above 25,000. (B.)

CRONSTADT, a town, fortress, and port of Russia, situated on an island in the Bay of Cronstadt, about 20 m. W. by N. of St. Petersburg. It is the great naval station of the Russian fleet; and vessels which are too large to ascend to St. Petersburg, here unload their cargoes, to be transported in smaller craft. Lat. 60° N., Lon. 29° 49′ E. Pop., during the summer, upwards of 40,000, (P. C.); but the town seems almost deserted in winter.

CROOKED LAKE, a small lake in the W. central part of N. Y., situted in the counties of Steuben and Yates.

CRO'-TON, a r. of N. Y., which rises on the borders of Conn., and, running south-westerly, falls into that part of the Hudson which is called the Tappan Sea. The waters of this stream have been recently employed for supplying the city of New York. (See NEW YORK.)

CROY'-DON, a manufacturing t. of England, in the co. of Surrey, 10m. S. of London. Pop. of the parish, 13,627.

CSABA, chŏb'-bŏ', a large and flourishing market t. of Hungary, 63 m. S. S. W. of Debreczin. Pop. above 20,000. (B.)

CSONGRA'D, chon-grȧȧd', a t. of Hungary, formerly cap. of the county of this name, 31 m. N. of Szegedin. Pop. 10,613. (M.)

CU'-BA (Sp. pron. koo'-bȧ), the largest of the West India islands, is situated between 19° 47′ and 23° 9′ N. Lat., and 74° and 85° W. Lon. Length, following the curve of the island, about 790 m.; greatest breadth 127 m. The area is computed at 42,212 sq. m. Cuba was discovered by Columbus, on his first voyage, in 1498; in 1511 the Spaniards made their first settlement, since which time it has remained in their possession. Pop. in 1831, 830,000. (P. C.) Havana is the chief t., and seat of government.—Adj. and inhab. CU'-BAN. (Sp. Cubano, koo-bȧ'-no.)

CUENCA, kwen'-kȧ, a walled t. of Spain, in New Castile, the cap. of a prov. of the same name. Lat. 40° 4′ N., Lon. 2° 12′ W. Pop. 9,000. (B.)

CULM, kōōlm, a walled t. of West Prussia, cap. of a circle of the

Digitized by Google

same name, situated near the right bank of the Vistula. Lat. 53° 21′ N., Lon. 18° 25′ E. Pop. 5,300. (B.)

CUL'-PEP-PER, a co. in the N. E. part of Va., on the head waters of the Rappahannock. Pop. 11,393. Seat of justice, Culpepper c. h.

CUL-ROSS', a small t. of Scotland, on the N. shore of the Frith of Forth, 5 m. W. of Dunfermline.

CUMANA, koo-mä-nä', a fortified t. of S. America, in the republic of Venezuela, cap. of the dep. of Maturin. It is situated above a mile from the sea, at the entrance of the Gulf of Cariaco, with a capacious and safe harbour. Lat. 10° 28′ N., Lon. 64° 9′ W. Though it is much decayed, its pop. still amounts to near 10,000. (B.)

CU-MA'-N-IA, GREAT, (see Int. XI.) or KUMANIA, (Hung. Nagy Kunság, nŏdy* koon-shăăg,) an independent dist. of Hungary, in the prov. "beyond the Theiss," between 47° and 47° 40′ N. Lat., and 20° 30′ and 21° 10′ E. Lon. (P. C.) The area is about 424 sq. m. The whole surface is a low plain, and rendered so swampy by the inundations of the rivers, that nearly one-half of Cumania is a mere bog. There are here no large land proprietors or feudal lords, as in most parts of Hungary; the people have an independent jurisdiction of their own, and send representatives to the Hungarian diet. The Cumanians are a robust, athletic race, and very fond of rural pursuits, and are altogether a rich, happy, and independent people. The pop. amounts to about 43,000, of whom 37,000 are Protestants. Great Cumania contains one market town, Kardzag-uj-Szállás (kŏrd-zŏg-oo-e-săăl-lăăs). Lat. 47° 20′ N., Lon. 20° 55′ E. Pop. 11,100. (P. C.)

CUMANIA, LITTLE, (Hung. Kis Kunság, kish koon-shăăg,) a dist. of Hungary, in the prov. "this side the Theiss." It consists of several detached portions of land, with an aggregate area of about 1,000 sq. m., so that it is more than twice as large as Great Cumania.† Pop. about 53,000. (P. C.) The general character of the country, as well as of the inhabitants, corresponds with that given under the head of Great Cumania. Their largest town is Felegyháza (fă-lădy*-hăă-zŏh). Lat. about 46° 43′ N., Lon. 19° 54′ E. Pop. 12,970. (P. C.)—Adj. and inhab., relating to both districts, CU-MA'-NI-AN.

CUM'-BER-LAND (Lat. Cum'bria), a co. in the N. of England, bordering on Scotland and Solway Frith. Pop. 178,038.—Adj. and inhab. CUM'-BRI-AN.

CUMBERLAND, a co. in the S. W. part of Me., bordering on the sea. Pop. 68,660. Co. t. Portland.

CUMBERLAND, a co. in the S. W. part of N. J., bordering on the Delaware Bay. Pop. 14,374. Co. t. Bridgetown.

CUMBERLAND, a co. in the S. part of Pa., bordering on the Susquehanna r. Pop. 30,953. Co. t. Carlisle.

* See Introduction, XXII., 16 and 17.

† The origin of the distinctive epithets of *Little* and *Great*, as applied to these districts, is not known. The relative size of the two territories may possibly have changed since the names were first bestowed.

Digitized by Google

ou, as in *our*; th, as in *thin*; TH, as in *this*; N, nearly like *ng*.

CUMBERLAND, a co. in the S. E. central part of Va., on the Appomattox and James r. Pop. 10,399. Seat of justice, Cumberland c. h.

CUMBERLAND, a co. in the central part of N. C., intersected by Cape Fear r. Pop. 15,284. Co. t. Fayetteville.

CUMBERLAND, a co. in the S. part of Ky., intersected by the Cumberland r., and bordering on Tenn. Pop. 6,090. Co. t. Burkesville.

CUMBERLAND MOUNTAINS, a chain which extends along the S. E. border of Kentucky, forming a part of the boundary between that state and Virginia, and afterwards running across Tennessee, terminates near its southern border. It divides the state into two sections, called E. and W. Tennessee.

CUMBERLAND RIVER rises in the Cumberland Mountains of Ky., and, passing into Tenn., makes a circuit, and, returning into Ky., empties itself into the Ohio. It is about 600 m. in length, and is navigable for steamboats of the largest size to Nashville. Small boats can ascend 300 m. further.

CUPAR, koo'-per, a t. of Scotland, the cap. of Fifeshire. Lat. 56° 19′ N., Lon. 3° W. Pop. 3,567.

CURAÇOA commonly pronounced in English, ku`-ra-so'; (Sp. Curaçao, koo-rä-sä'-o); an i. in the Caribbean Sea, situated in Lat. about 12° 6′ N., and Lon. 69° W. Its length is 35 m.; its greatest breadth 6 m. Curaçoa was originally settled by the Spaniards, but at present it belongs to Holland.

CURISCHE HAFF. See KURISCHE HAFF.

CUR'-RI-TUCK, a co. forming the N. E. extremity of N. C. Pop. 6,703. Co. t. Currituck.

CURZOLA, koord-zo'-lä, an i. in the Adriatic, belonging to Dalmatia. The area is about 231 sq. m.: the pop. 6,500. Curzola, the chief town, is in 42° 57′ N. Lat., and 16° 50′ E. Lon., and has about 1,800 inhabitants. (P. C.)

CÜSTRIN or KÜSTRIN, kŭs-treen', a t. and fortress of Prussia, in Brandenburg, the cap. of a circle of the same name, situated at the confluence of the Wartha and Oder, and encompassed on all sides by marshes and water. Pop. 4,700. (B.)

CUTCH, a principality in the W. part of Hindostan, between 22° and 25° N. Lat., and 68° and 72° E. Lon., and bordering on a gulf of the same name.

CUT`-TACK', (from the Sanscrit Cătăk, a "royal residence,") a t. of Hindostan, in the prov. of Orissa, cap. of a dist. of the same name. Lat. 20° 25′ N., Lon. 85° 51′ E. Pop. in 1822, 40,000. (P. C.)

CUXHAVEN, kŏŏx`-hä'-fen, a small t. of Germany, belonging to the free city of Hamburg, situated on the left bank of the Elbe, at its entrance into the German Ocean. It is chiefly important on account of its secure and capacious harbour. It has, by means of packets and steamboats, regular communication with England. Lat. 53° 52′ N., Lon. 8° 43′ E. Pop. about 800. (B.)

CUYAHOGA, ki-a-ho'-gą, a co. in the N. E. part of Ohio, bordering on L. Erie. Pop. 26,506. Co. t. Cleveland.

Digitized by Google

Cuzco, koos'-ko, an ancient t. of S. America, in Peru, about 250 m. from the coast of the Pacific. Before the arrival of the Spaniards, it was the cap. of the extensive empire of the Incas, and is said to have been built by the founder of the empire, Manco Capac, in the 10th or 11th century of our era. Upon a lofty hill, a little N. of the city, are the ruins of a great fortress erected by the Incas, for the protection of their capital. Many parts of it are still in a state of perfect preservation. They consist of stones of extraordinary size, placed one upon another, without cement, but fitted with such nicety as not to admit the insertion of a knife between them. It would appear that Cuzco exceeds Arequipa in population, though some of the most respectable geographers call the latter the second town of Peru. It is the seat of a university. Lat. 13° 33′ S., Lon. 72° 4′ W. Pop. above 40,000. (P. C.)

Cy'-prus, (Gr. Κυπρος; Turk, Kib`-ris', a large i. in the Mediterranean, situated near the coasts of Syria and Asia Minor, between 34° 32′ and 35° 44′ N. Lat., and 32° 16′ and 34° 41′ E. Lon. Its length is about 140 m.; its greatest breadth about 56 m. In 1571, Cyprus was wrested from the Venetians by the Turks, in whose possession it has remained ever since. Two-thirds of the inhabitants are Christians, who are cruelly oppressed by their Turkish masters; under whom, Cyprus, from being one of the most fertile and beautiful spots in the world, has been converted almost into a desert. Pop. estimated at above 60,000. (E. G.)—Adj. and inhab. Cyp'-ri-an and Cyp'-ri-ot`. The former should be employed only when ancient Cyprus is referred to.

Czernigow. See Tchernigof.

Czernowice, ch'er`-no-vit'-sè*h*, or Tschernowitz (ch'er'-no-wits', sometimes improperly written Czernorvicz), a t. of Austrian Galicia, cap. of a circle of the same name, on the Pruth. Lat. 48° 15′ N., Lon. 26° 10′ E. Pop. about 7,300. (P. C.)

Czirknicz or Zirknitz, tsëër'-nits, a small t. of Illyria, near a lake of the same name about 20 m. in circumference, and intersected by the parallel of 45° 45′ N. Lat., and the meridian of 14° 23′ E. Lon. This lake is remarkable for the great variation in the height of its waters. The bottom, which is formed of limestone rock, is full of clefts and fissures, through which the water passes at about forty different openings, into subterraneous channels and caverns, and goes to supply the neighbouring streams. Frequently, during the dry season, the bottom of the lake is covered with luxuriant herbage, which is made into hay. Some parts are sown with millet and buckwheat. The depth of the Lake of Czirknicz, in the deepest part, is only about 56 ft. In Jan., 1834, the waters left the lake, and did not return till March, 1835; an occurrence which, for the long cessation of the waters, is said to be unprecedented.

Dac'-ca, a large manufacturing t. of Hindostan, formerly the cap. of Bengal, on a branch of the Ganges, called *Booree Gunga* or Old Ganges. Lat. 23° 44′ N., Lon. 90° 29′ E. Pop. estimated by Hamilton

Digitized by Google

at 200,000; but the Missionary Register, of 1828, states it at 150,000. (B.)

DADE, a co. forming the N. W. extremity of Ga. Pop. 1,364.

DADE, a co. occupying the S. E. extremity of Florida. Pop. 446.

DADE, a co. in the S. W. part of Mo., a little S. of the Osage r.

DAHOMEY or DAHOMAY, dah/-ho-mà',* a celebrated and formerly powerful kingdom of W. Africa, situated inland from that part of the coast of Guinea called the Slave Coast. It is separated from the kingdom of Ashantee on the W. by the r. Volta.—Adj. and inhab. DAH/-O-MAN.

DAHL, dål, a r. of Sweden, which flows into the Gulf of Bothnia, in Lat. about 60° 40′ N.

DALE, a co. in the S. E. part of Ala., bordering on Florida. Pop. 7,397. Seat of justice, Dale c. h.

DALECARLIA, då-lê-kar/-le-å, or DALARNE, då/-lar-nå, a prov. of Sweden, lying between 60° 55′ and 62° 12′ N. Lat., and bordering on Norway. (P. C.) — Adj. DAL-E-CAR/-LI-AN, inhab. DALECARLIAN, DAL/-E-CARL'.

DAL/-LAS, a co. in the S. central part of Ala., intersected by the Alabama r. Pop. 25,199. Co. t. Cahawba.

DALMATIA, dal-mà/-she-a, a kingdom belonging to the crown of Austria, situated between 42° and 45° N. Lat., and 14° 30′ and 19° E. Lon.; bounded on the N. by Hungary, N. E. and E. by Turkey, and S. W. by the Adriatic. The area is estimated at 5,098 sq. m. Pop. 320,000. (P. C.) Zara is the seat of government.—Adj. and inhab. DALMATIAN, dal-mà/-she-an.

DAL/-TON, a small t. of England, in Lancashire, about 18 m. W.N.W. of Lancaster.

DA-MAS/-CUS, (Arab. Shâm-el-Kebeer, *i. e.* Damascus the Great,) a celebrated city of Syria, cap. of a pashalic of the same name, situated in the fertile plain at the E. base of that chain of mountains called the Antilibanus Mountains, about 190 m. S. by W. from Aleppo. It is one of the most ancient towns in the world, having existed in the time of Abraham (Gen. xiv. and xv.). Besides the title of *kebeer* (great), that of *sher-eef*† (venerable or holy) is sometimes given to it.† Its ancient name was Damesk. Damascus is celebrated for the number of its orchards, and the abundance of exquisite fruits which they produce; whence the Arabs regard it as one of their four terrestrial paradises.

* "Rash adventurer, bear thee back,
Dread the spell of DAHOMAY,
Fear the race of Zaharak,
Daughters of the burning day."
SCOTT'S *Bridal of Triermain*, Canto III.

This, as we are informed, corresponds to the native accentuation.

† In this and similar cases, the article *el* is changed in sound to *es*, so as to correspond with the initial letter of the word to which it is prefixed; accordingly, Sham-el-Shereef is to be pronounced sham-es-shereef. When Sham is used to designate the country of Syria, the article is usually employed, *e. g.*, El Sham, pronounced es-sham.

Digitized by Google

Fāte, fär, fâll, fât; mē, mĕt; pīne or pīne, pĭn; nō, nŏt; ōō, as in *good*;

The streets are well paved and furnished with foot-walks on each side. The houses, though plain externally, being built of earth or of brick, often exhibit great magnificence within, and nearly all of them are refreshed by fountains. Damascus is the residence of a Greek patriarch. Lat. 33° 33′ N.; Lon. 36° 20′ E. Pop. estimated at above 140,000. (B.)—Adj. and inhab. Dam`-as-cene′ (Arab. Shâ′-mee).

Dam-i-et′-ta, (Arab. Dâ-mĭ-ât′ or Dum-yât′,) a t. of Lower Egypt, on the right bank of one of the principal branches of the Nile, about 6 m. above its mouth. The name is derived from Thamiatis, which was a small town under the Byzantine emperors. After the conquest of the Saracens, it was surrounded with strong walls, and became one of the most commercial and wealthy towns of Egypt. It was thrice taken by the Christians in the middle ages, (once by Roger, of Sicily, and twice by the crusaders,) and as often recovered. At last, to prevent any other attacks from this quarter, the sultans of Egypt razed it to the ground and removed the inhabitants about 4 m. further inland. Hence arose New Damietta. This place, though much decayed, is one of the best built towns in Egypt; and its manufactures and commerce are still considerable. Lat. 31° 26′ N., Lon. 31° 50′ E. The pop. is estimated by Balbi at about 20,000, though many others make it much higher.

Dam′-pier's Bay or Shark Bay is situated on the W. coast of New Holland, near 25° S. Lat., and 114° E. Lon.

Danbury, dan′-bẹr-re, a t. of Conn., in Fairfield co., 29 m. in a straight line W. by N. of New Haven, noted for its manufacture of hats. Pop. of the township, 4,311.

Dane, a co. in the S. part of Wisconsin, bordering on Wisconsin r. Pop. 3,114.

Dant′-zic, (Ger. Danzig, dânt′-sĭg; Polish, Gdansk,) a city of Prussia, the cap. of a large circle of the same name, situated on the left bank of the principal arm of the Vistula, about 3½ m. from the shores of the Baltic. Dantzic is the seat of a number of literary and scientific institutions, among which we may mention the academical gymnasium, with seven professors, and the public library, which contains 30,000 vols. Its manufactures are considerable. It is one of the strongest fortresses, and is the first emporium of maritime commerce in the Prussian dominions. Lat. 54° 21′ N., Lon. 18° 38′ E. Pop. above 62,000. (B.)

Dan′-ube or Dan′-aw, (Gr. Ἴστρος; Lat. Danubius and Ister; Ger. Donau, dō′-nou; Hung. Duna, doo-nŏh′;) a large r. of Europe, second only to the Volga. It originates on the E. declivity of the Black Forest (Schwarzwald), about 24 m. from the banks of the Rhine, in 48° 6′ N. Lat., and 8° 9′ E., at an elevation of near 3000 ft. above the level of the sea. Its general course, to near Waitzen, in Hungary, is easterly, from Waitzen to the influx of the Drave (Lat. 45° 33′ N., Lon. 18° 58′ E.) it is almost due S.; thence nearly E. by S. till it reaches the 28th degree of E. Lon., where it suddenly changes its direction to the N., and, after a course of about 90 m., again flows easterly and empties

Digitized by Google

itself into the Black Sea, by several mouths. Its whole course is estimated at about 1,770 m. It is navigable for large ships as far as Silistria; but there are rapids near New Orsova, where it leaves the Austrian dominions, which it is impossible for any vessel to ascend, although those drawing not more than 2½ ft. water may sometimes descend. The navigation is also impeded in the upper part of its course, by a great number of rocks, and, lower down, by sand banks. This river is remarkable for its winding course and for the multitude of its islands.

"——— The Danube"—"winds from realm to realm,
And like a serpent shows his glittering back,
Bespotted with innumerable isles."
WORDSWORTH'S *Excursion*, Book VII.

DAR`-DAN-ELLES'. The Dardanelles are fortifications erected on each side of the Hellespont, which is called, from them, the Strait of the Dardanelles. These fortifications originally consisted of four castles, two on each side of the strait, but, since the beginning of the present century, they have been improved and increased in number. Some of the guns are very large; one of them takes, for a single charge, 330 lbs. of powder. The name *Dardanelles* is in all probability derived from Dardanus or Dardania, an ancient town near the Hellespont, built by Dardanus, the ancestor of Priam.

THE STRAIT OF THE DARDANELLES or HEL'-LES-PONT`, which connects the Sea of Marmora with the Ægean Sea, is above 50 m. in length, and from 2 to 10 m. in breadth.

DAR'-FOOR' (Darfur), a country of central Africa, situated between 10° and 16° N. Lat., and between 26° and 30° E. Lon. Its extent and real boundaries are very imperfectly known. It may be considered as a large oasis, lying in the S. E. part of Sahara. FOOR appears to be the proper name, as *dar*, in the native language, signifies country in general. DARFOOR, however, seems to be established by universal usage.—The inhabitants are negroes; in religion they are Mahometans. The government is a despotism. Cobbe is the capital, and has a pop. of about 6,000. (B.)—Inhab. FOOR'-I-AN (Furian).

DARIEN (dâ'-re-ęn), GULF OF, the most southern portion of the Caribbean Sea, between 7° 56′ and 10° N. Lat., and 76° and 78° W. Lon.

DARIEN, a small but flourishing t. and port of entry of Ga., cap. of McIntosh co., on the N. side of the Altamaha, about 12 m. from the sea.

DARIEN, ISTHMUS OF. See PANAMA.

DARKE, a co. in the W. part of Ohio, bordering on Ind. Pop. 13,262. Co. t. Greenville.

DAR'-LING-TON, a t. of England, in the co. of Durham, 17 m. S. of Durham. Pop. including the hamlet of Oxneyfield, 11,033.

DARLINGTON, a dist. in the N. E. part of S. C., W. of, and bordering on the Great Pedee r. Pop. 14,822. Seat of justice, Darlington c. h.

DARMSTADT, darm'-stått, a walled t. of Germany, the cap. of the grand-duchy of Hesse and of the prov. of Starkenburg, is situated on the

Digitized by Google

banks of the small r. Darm. It contains a number of institutions for education, and a library of about 100,000 vols. Lat. 49° 56′ N., Lon. 8° 35′ E. Balbi gives about 20,000 for its pop., but the P. C. states it at 24,500.

DART'-MOUTH, a seaport t. of England, in Devonshire, situated on the coast at the mouth of the r. Dart, 30 m. S. by W. from Exeter. Pop. 4,417.

DAR'-WAR`, a fortified t. of Hindostan, in Bejapoor, cap. of a dist. of the same name. Lat. 15° 28′ N., Lon. 75° 8′ E.

DAU'-PHIN, a co. in the S. E. central part of Pa., bordering on the Susquehanna r. Pop. 30,118. Co. t. Harrisburg.

DAUPHINÉ, dō`-fē`-nā', formerly a prov. of France, bordering on the S. E. frontier. It now forms the three deps., Isère, Drôme, and the Upper Alps.

DAVIDS, ST., an ancient city of Wales, in the W. extremity of Pembrokeshire, situated near a rocky promontory, called St. David's Head, 21 m. N. W. of Pembroke. It was once large and populous, but it now presents the appearance of a poor village.

DA'-VID-SON, a co. in the W. central part of N. C., bordering on the Yadkin. Pop. 14,606. Co. t. Lexington.

DAVIDSON, a co. in the N. N. W. part of Tenn., intersected by the Cumberland r. Pop. 30,509. Co. t. Nashville.

DA'-VIE, a co. in the N. W. central part of N. C., on the Yadkin. Pop. 7,574. Co. t. Mocksville.

DA'-VIESS, a co. in the N. W. part of Ky., bordering on the Ohio and Green rivers. Pop. 8,331. Co. t. Owensborough.

DAVIESS, a co. in the S. W. part of Ind., between the E. and W. forks of the White r. Pop. 6,720. Co. t. Washington.

DAVIESS, a co. in the N. W. part of Mo., intersected by a branch of the Grand r. Pop. 2,736. Co. t. Gallatin.

DA'-VIS'S STRAIT, between Greenland, on the E., and Cumberland Island, on the W., unites Baffin's Bay with the Atlantic. In the narrowest part it is about 200 m. wide.

DAX, dăx, (Anc. A/quæ Augus/tæ,) a t. of France, in the dep. of Landes, on the Adour, celebrated for its warm springs, the temperature of which is above 180° Fahrenheit; but they appear to possess no medicinal virtues. They are sometimes used for washing clothes. In the middle ages the town was called *Civitas Akensis* or *Aquensis*; *i. e.* the "city of Aquæ," whence the French *Ville d'Acqs* (town of Acqs), or simply d'Acqs, d'Ax, or Dax. Lat. 43° 43′ N., Lon. 1° 4′ W. Pop. 4,776. (M.)

DAY'-TON, a t. of Ohio, the cap. of Montgomery co., situated on the Miami r., 46 m., in a direct line, N. by E. of Cincinnati. Pop. 6,067.

DEAD SEA (Anc. La/cus Asphalti/tes; Arab. Bâhr Loot; *i. e.* the "Sea of Lot"); is situated in Palestine, between 31° 8′ and 31° 47′ 30″ N. Lat., and 35° 25′ and 35° 38′ 30″ E. Lon. Its length is about 45 m.; its greatest breadth 12 m. The towns of Sodom and Gomorrha are said to have been on its western bank, where some few ruins occur.

Digitized by Google

ou, as in *our*; th, as in *thin*; TH, as in *this*; N, nearly like *ng*.

The waters of the Lake Asphaltites are pungent and bitter. Asphaltum floats upon its surface, and covers the whole extent of its shores. The Jordan flows into it at its N. extremity, but the lake has no outlet. Near the southern portion of the Dead Sea is a low mountain ridge, about 150 feet high, which is one mass of solid rock-salt, covered with layers of soft limestone and marl. Several of the streams which flow into the sea in this part, are salt as the saltest brine. It appears from the researches of a late writer, Russegger, that the Dead Sea is 1,341 French, or 1,429 English feet below the level of the Mediterranean! (P. C.)

DEAL, a t. and seaport of England, in the co. of Kent, 15 m. S. E. of Canterbury. Pop. 6,688.

DEAR'-BORN, a co. in the S. E. part of Ind., bordering on the Ohio r. and the state of Ohio. Pop. 19,327. Co. t. Lawrenceburg.

DEBRECZIN, dā-brets'-in, (Ger. Debretzin,) a royal free t. of Upper Hungary, the cap. of the co. of Bihar, and with the exception of Pesth, the largest t. in the kingdom. It is situated in the centre of an extensive sandy plain, which being almost destitute of stone, the streets are unpaved, and the foot-passenger is obliged to wade either through mud or sand, according to the season of the year, with the aid of a few planks laid down for crossing the streets. Debreczin is the first manufacturing town in Hungary; it is also a place of considerable trade. More than nineteen-twentieths of its inhabitants are Protestants. Its Protestant college, with a library of 20,000 vols., is the principal institution of the kind which the Calvinists possess in the Austrian empire. Lat. 47° 32′ N., Lon. 21° 36′ E. Pop. 45,370. (P. C.)

DE-CA'-TUR, a co. forming the S. W. extremity of Ga. Pop. 5,872. Co. t. Bainbridge.

DECATUR, a co. in the S. E. part of Ind., W. N. W. of Cincinnati. Pop. 12,171. Co. t. Greensburg.

DECCAN. See DEKKAN.

DEE, a r. in the N. part of Wales, flowing into the sea, about 10 m. S. W. of Liverpool.

DE KALB, a co. in the N. W. central part of Ga., on the sources of the Ocmulgee. Pop. 10,467. Co. t. Decatur.

DE KALB, a co. in the N. E. part of Ala., bordering on Ga. Pop. 5,929.

DE KALB, a co. in the N. central part of Tenn., bordering on the Cumberland r. Pop. 5,868.

DE KALB, a co. in the N. E. part of Ind., bordering on Ohio. Pop. 1,966.

DE KALB, a co. in the N. part of Ill., a little E. of Rock r. Pop. 1,697.

DEK'-KAN or DECCAN (from Daks-hina, *i. e.* "the south"), was anciently understood to comprehend the whole of the peninsula of India S. of the r. Nerbudda, and the southern boundaries of Bengal and Bahar. At present it comprises those countries which lie between the limits just mentioned and the r. Krishna.

Digitized by Google

Del/-a-ware, an important r. of the U. S., which rises in N. Y., on the western declivity of the Catskill Mountains, and afterwards, flowing in a general southerly direction, forms the boundaries of the states of N. Y. and N. J. on one side, and Pa. and Del. on the other, and empties itself into Delaware Bay, about 40 m. below Philadelphia. Its whole course is about 300 m. It is navigable for ships of the largest size to Philadelphia, and for steamboats to Trenton.

Delaware Bay, a bay of the U. S., situated between the states of N. J. and Del. Its entrance is about 20 m. wide, from Cape May to Cape Henlopen; its length is above 60 m.

Delaware, the smallest of the U. S., excepting Rhode Island, bounded on the N. by Pennsylvania, E. by the Delaware r., Bay, and the Atlantic, S. and W. by Maryland. It lies between 38° 28′ and 39° 50′ N. Lat., and 75° and 75° 45′ W. Lon. Length 96 m.; greatest breadth 37 m. Area 2,120 sq. m. Delaware is divided into three counties; viz., Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex. Pop. 78,085, of whom 2,605 are slaves, and 16,919 free coloured persons. Dover is the seat of government.

Delaware, a co. in the S. E. part of N. Y., bordering on the r. Delaware. Pop. 35,396. Co. t. Delhi.

Delaware, a co. occupying the S. E. extremity of Pa., bordering on the Delaware r. Pop. 19,791. Co. t. Chester.

Delaware, a co. in the centre of Ohio, N. of Columbus. Pop. 22,060. Co. t. Delaware.

Delaware, a co. in the E. part of Ind., on the White r. Pop. 8,843.

Delaware, a co. in the E. part of Iowa, a little W. of the Mississippi. Pop. 168.

Delawares, a once numerous and powerful tribe of Indians, whose territory occupied a portion of New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey. They are now almost extinct.

Delft, an ancient t. of S. Holland, situated on the high road between Rotterdam and the Hague, near the canal of Schie (skee). It is noted as the seat of the manufacture of a species of pottery, to which it has given its name. Delft was the birth-place of the celebrated Grotius. Lat. 52° N., Lon. 4° 21′ E. Pop. 15,000. (P. C.)

Delhi or Dehli, del/-le, a prov. of Hindostan, lying between 28° and 31° N. Lat., bounded on the N. by Lahore, E. by Oude and Northern Hindostan, S. by Ajmeer and Agra, and W. by Ajmeer and Lahore.

Delhi, the cap. of the above, is situated on the Jumna. According to tradition, it was founded 300 years before the Christian era, by Delu. It was formerly much larger than at present; its pop., at the close of the 17th century, is said to have amounted to two millions, and the extent of the ruins seems to justify, in a great degree, this estimate. Among these ruins, there are a number of beautiful mosques and magnificent mausolems, in good preservation. Lat. 28° 40′ N., Lon. 77° 16′ E. Pop. estimated at 200,000. (P. C.)

Del/-ta, a triangular portion of Lower Egypt, comprised between

Digitized by Google

the two main branches of the Nile; so called from its resemblance to the Greek letter (Δ) of this name. It is also applied to similar tracts of country at the mouths of other rivers, as the Ganges, Indus, &c.

DEL/-VI-NO, a t. of European Turkey, in Albania, cap. of an inferior pashalic of the same name. Lat. about 39° 55′ N., Lon. 20° 10′ E. Pop. estimated, a few years ago, at 8,000. (P. C.)

DEM/-BE-A, a large L. of Abyssinia, in a prov. of the same name. Its length is about 65 m.

DEMARARA, dem-ęr-ä/-rą, a r. of S. America, in English Guiana, which falls into the Atlantic, in about 6° 50′ N. Lat., and 58° 7′ W. Lon. Its length is above 200 m.

DENBIGH, den/-be, the cap. of Denbighshire, Wales. Lat. 53° 11′ N., Lon. 3° 24′ W. Pop. of the parish, 3,405.

DEN/-BIGH-SHIRE, a co. in the N. part of Wales, bordering on the sea. Pop. 88,866.

DEN/-DER-AH, (Anc. Ten/tyra,) a ruined t. in Upper Egypt, celebrated for its temple, which is the best preserved and one of the most splendid in all Egypt. Here was discovered the celebrated zodiac which led several of the French *savans* to suppose that the temple must have been erected at a period immensely remote; not less, according to Dupuis, than 15,000 years ago! (See ESNÉ.)

DENDERMONDE, den`-dęr-mŏn/-dę*h*, or DENDERMOND, den`-dęr-mŏnt/, (Fr. Termonde, tĕr`-mŏnd/,) a fortified t. of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, on the Scheldt, 16 m. E. of Ghent. Lat. 51° 36′ N., Lon. 3° 58′ E. Pop. 7,652. (M.)

DENIS, SAINT, often called, in English, sent den/-ne, (Fr. pron. sän d'nee,) a t. of France, in the dep. of Seine, about 5 m. N. of Paris. It dates its rise from the erection of a church over the tomb of St. Denis (Dionysius), supposed to have been built by Dagobert, in the 7th century. Pop. in 1832, 9,686. (P. C.)

DEN/-MARK (Dan. Dan/-e-mark`), a kingdom of Europe, between 53° 20′ and 57° 45′ N. Lat., and 8° 5′ and 12° 46′ E. Lon.; bounded on the N. by the Skager Rack, N. E. by the Cattegat, S. E. by the Baltic, S. by Lübeck, Hamburg, Mecklenburg and Hanover, and W. by the N. Sea. It comprises continental Denmark, which may be termed the north-western peninsula of Germany, and the large islands of Zealand and Fünen, besides several smaller ones lying near them. The length of the continental portion is about 304 m.; greatest breadth about 106 m. The entire area of the kingdom is computed at 21,472 sq. m. Pop. 1,950,000. (B.) Capital, Copenhagen.—Adj. DA/-NISH; inhab. DANE.

DEPTFORD, ded/-fęrd, a t. of England, in the co. of Kent, on the Thames, 4 m. S. E. of London, remarkable for its fine docks and royal dock-yard, and its numerous buildings for the manufacture and preservation of naval stores. Pop. 23,165.

DER`-BEND/ or dĕr/-bĕnd/, a t. of the Russian empire, in Georgia, on the W. coast of the Caspian Sea. It is defended on the W. by a precipitous mountain ridge, on the N. and S. by massive stone walls, not less

Digitized by Google

than 30 ft. high, and, in many places, 10 ft. thick, which are continuous to the sea. There are two large gates, (through which the road passes along the shore of the Caspian,) that may be shut at pleasure. Hence the name of the town, which signifies the "shut-up gates." Lat. 42° 12′ N., Lon. 48° 20′ E. Klaproth supposes it to contain 4,000 families (B.), but others estimate the population much lower.

Dĕr′-by or dar′-be, (the latter pronunciation was formerly universal,) the cap. of Derbyshire, England, on the r. Der′-went, an affluent of the Trent, 114 m. N. N. W. of London. Pop. 32,741.

Derbyshire, der′-be-shĭr, a co. in the N. central part of England. Pop. 272,217.

Der, dêr, a t. of Africa, in Lower Nubia, of which it is regarded as the capital, on the right bank of the Nile. Lat. 22° 47′ N., Lon. 32° 20′ E. Estimated pop. 3,000. (B.) In the vicinity are the ruins of an Egyptian temple, cut in the rock, the construction of which Champollion attributes to Sesostris.

De Ruyter, de-rī′-tẹr, a township of Madison co., N. Y.

Desaguadero, dĕs-â-gwâ-dâ′-ro, *i. e.* "outlet," a r. of Bolivia, which forms the only outlet of L. Titicaca. After traversing a long valley of its own name, it loses itself, by evaporation, in a small lake called Lago del Desaguadero, or sometimes the L. of Ullagas (ool-yâ′-gâs).

Desha, desh-â′, a co. in the S. E. part of Ark., at the mouth of the Arkansas r. Pop. 1,598.

Des Moines, de-moin′, a r. of Iowa, which flows into the Mississippi r.

Des Moines, a co. in the E. part of Iowa, bordering on the Mississippi r. Pop. 5,575.

De So′-to, a co. forming the N. W. extremity of Miss. Pop. 7,002. Co. seat, Hernando.

Des′-sau, (Ger. pron. des′-sou,) a t. of Germany, the cap. of the duchy of Anhalt-Dessau, on the Mulde, two miles above its junction with the Elbe. Dessau is well supplied with institutions for public instruction; among which, we may mention its college for young ladies, its admirable gymnasium or high-school, and its school for the education of Jews, which is much celebrated. Lat. 51° 48′ N., Lon. 12° 17′ E. Pop. about 10,000. (B.)

Detmold. See Lippe.

De-troit′, (Fr. Détroit, dà′-trwâ′, *i. e.* "strait" or "narrow passage,") a name given by the French to the river which connects L. St. Clair with L. Erie, and forms a part of the boundary between Mich. and Canada. It is 28 m. long, and is navigable for large vessels.

Detroit, cap. of Wayne co. and formerly of the state of Mich. is situated on the Detroit r., from which it takes its name. By its position on the great chain of lakes, and by means of the connecting rivers and canals, it has a ready communication, by water, with all the more important places in the union. As might be expected, its growth has recently been very rapid. Its pop. in 1819, was only 1,110; in 1830, about double that number; in 1840, it amounted to 9,102. Detroit was

Digitized by Google

founded by the French, in 1670, and has ever since been a military post. It is also a port of entry. Lat. 42° 24′ N., Lon. 82° 58′ W.

DEUTZ, doits, (the Tui'tium of the Romans,) a village on the right bank of the Rhine, connected, by a bridge of boats, with Cologne, of which it may be regarded as a suburb. Pop. 3,700. (B.)

DEUX-PONTS, dŭ'-pŏN', (Ger. Zweibrücken, tswī-brük'-kĕn,) a t. of Germany, the cap. formerly of a duchy, now of a bailiwick of the same name, in the Bavarian prov. of the Rhine, about 50 m. W. of Speyer (Spire). The French name Deux-ponts, and the German ZWEIBRÜCKEN, signifying "two bridges," are derived from the circumstance of its old castle being situated between two bridges. Lat. 49° 10′ N., Lon. 7° 20′ E. Pop. about 7,000. (B.)

DEVENTER or DEWENTER, dā'-ven-tẹr, a fortified t. of Holland, in the prov. of Overyssel, on the r. Yssel, about 54 m. E. by S. from Amsterdam. Pop. 10,000. (B.)

DE-VI'-ZES, a t. of England, in Wiltshire, 16 m. E. by S. from Bath. Pop. 4,631.

DEV'-ON-PORT', a fortified seaport t. of England, with a royal dock-yard, in Devonshire, 1¼ m. W. of Plymouth, at the mouth of the river Tamar. The dock-yard, one of the finest in the world, comprises an area of 71 acres. Pop., including Stone-house parish, 43,532.

DEV'-ON-SHIRE, a co. in the S. W. part of England, bordering on the English and the Bristol channels. Pop. 533,460.

DE WITT, a co. near the centre of Ill. Pop. 3,247.

DHAWALAGHIRI, dą-wol'ą-gher'-re. See HIMALAYAS.

DIARBEKIR, dee-ar'-bek-eer', or DI-AR'-BEKR, a walled t. of Asiatic Turkey, in Mesopotamia, on the right bank of the Tigris. It was formerly much more flourishing than at present, and carried on an extensive commerce with India, through Bagdad, and with Europe, through Aleppo Lat. about 37° 55′ N., Lon. 39° 54′ E. Pop. estimated at above 60,000. (B.)

DICK'-SON, a co. in the N. N. W. part of Tenn., bordering on the Cumberland r. Pop. 7,074. Co. t. Charlotte.

DIÉ or DIEZ, SAINT, sän de'-ä', a small t. of France, in the dep. of Vosges. Lat. 48° 17′ N., Lon. 6° 57′ E. Pop. in 1832, 5,560. (P. C.)

DIEPPE, dyepp, or de-epp', a seaport t. of France, in the dep. of Lower Seine, on the coast of the English channel (La Manche), 92 m. N. W. of Paris. It has a fine establishment for sea-bathing. Lat. 49° 55′ N., Lon. 1° 5′ E. Pop. 16,000. (B.)

DIEST, deest, a t. of Belgium, in S. Brabant, 32 m. E. N. E. of Brussels. Pop. 6,000. (B.)

DIGNE, deeñ (Anc. Dinis), a t. of France, cap. of the dep. of Lower Alps, with a college. In its vicinity are warm mineral springs, which yearly attract to this place many strangers. Lat. 44° 5′ N., Lon. 6° 14′ E. Pop. 4,000. (B.)

DIJON, de'-zhŏn', (Anc. Dibio or Divio,) a t. of France, cap. of the dep. of Côte d'Or, and formerly of the prov. of Burgundy, on the r. Ouche (oosh'), a branch of the Saône, 162 m. S. E. of Paris. Dijon

Digitized by Google

has long been eminent for the cultivation of literature and science. It has an *académie universitaire*, with the faculties of law, science, and literature; also a museum of painting, and a botanic garden. Lat. 47° 19′ N., Lon. 5° 2′ E. Pop. 26,000. (B.)

Dil'-ling-ĕn, a t. of Bavaria, on the Danube. Lat. 48° 34′ N., Lon. 10° 30′ E. Pop. 3,300. (B.)

Dinan, de`-nän', a t. of France, in the dep. of Côtes du Nord, on the r. Rance, at the entrance of the canal of the Ille and Rance, 200 m. W. by S. from Paris. Lat. 48° 27′ N., Lon. 2° 4′ W. Pop. in 1832, 8,044. (P. C.)

Dinant, de`-nän', or de-nänt', an ancient t. of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur, on the Meuse, about 12 m. S. by E. of the city of Namur. Its name is supposed to be derived from a temple dedicated to Diana, which once stood on this spot. Lat. 50° 15′ N., Lon. 4° 54′ E. Pop. about 4,000. (B.)

Dingle, ding'-gle, a seaport t. of Ireland, in Kerry co., on a bay of the same name. Lat. 52° 9′ N., Lon. 10° 16′ W. Pop. in 1831, 4,327. (P. C.)

Din-wid'-die, a co. in the S. E. part of Va., bordering on the Appomattox r. Pop. 22,558. Seat of justice, Dinwiddie c. h.

Dismal Swamp, a tract of marshy land, between Virginia and North Carolina. It is about 30 m. long and 10 m. broad. In the centre is Drummond's Pond, 15 m. in circumference, in about 36° 35′ N. Lat., and 76° 30′ W. Lon.

Dixmude, dix`-müde', (Flem. Dixmuyden, dix-moi'-den or dix-moi'-dẹh,) a fortified t. of Belgium, in W. Flanders, 20 m. S. W. of Bruges. Lat. 51° 2′ N., Lon. 2° 52′ E. Pop. 3,189. (P. C.)

Dizier, Saint, sân de`-ze-à', a t. of France, in the dep. of Upper Marne, situated on the r. Marne, which, at this place, begins to be navigable. Lat. 48° 38′ N., Lon. 4° 56′ E. Pop. in 1832, 5,957. (P. C.)

Djidda. See Jidda.

Dnieper, nee'-pẹr, (Russ. pron. dnyep'-ẹr, or dne-à'-per; Anc. Borys'-thenes,) one of the largest rivers of European Russia, which rises in the N. part of the government of Smolensk, and, flowing in a general southern direction, unites with the Bog, and forms a large *liman* (le-män') or swampy lake at the N. N. W. extremity of the Black Sea, nearly 50 m. long, and from 1 to 6 broad. The whole length of the Dnieper is perhaps 1,200 m.

Dniester, nees'-tẹr, (Russ. pron. dnyes'-tẹr or dne-àce'-tẹr: Anc. Ty'ras, afterwards Danas'tris,) an important r. of European Russia, which commences from a small lake in Austrian Galicia, in about 49° N. Lat., and 23° E. Lon., and, flowing in a general south-easterly direction, enters the Black Sea by a broad *liman* (see Dnieper), about 19 m. long and 5 m. wide. Its whole length is not less than 510 m.

Doab or Dooab, doo-àb', signifying "two waters," is employed in Hindostan, to denote any tract of land included between two rivers, and is equivalent to the Greek Mesopotamia. There are several Doabs in India, but the dist. to which the name is most generally applied, is situ-

Digitized by Google

ated between the Ganges and the Jumna. This tract is above 500 m. long, and, on an average, about 55 m. broad.

DODGE, a co. in the S. E. part of Wisconsin. Pop. 67.

DOFRAFIELD. See DOVREFIELD.

DÔLE, a t. of France, in the dep. of Jura, on the r. Doubs and the canal which connects the Rhone with the Rhine. It has a college and several other scientific and literary institutions. Lat. 47° 7′ N., Lon. 5° 28′ E. Pop. in 1832, 7,304. (P. C.)

DOLGELLY, dol-geth′-le, the largest t. of Merionethshire, in Wales. Lat. 52° 44′ N., Lon. 3° 51′ W. Pop. of the parish, 3,695.

DOL′-LĄRT, a small gulf, situated in the N. extremity of Holland, at the mouth of the r. Ems.

DOMINGO, SAINT. See HAYTI.

DOMINICA, dom`-in-ee′-kạ, or, more usually, dom`-in-eek′, one of the W. India Islands belonging to the English. It is intersected by the parallel of 15° 18′ N. Lat., and the meridian of 61° 28′ W. Lon., and is 28 m. long. The area is computed at 260 sq. m. Pop. in 1833, 18,660. (P. C.)

DON, (Anc. Tan′ais; Tartar Doo′-nâ; Calmuck Ton-gool′,) a r. of European Russia, which rises from a small lake in the government of Toola, in about 54° N. Lat., and, flowing in a general southerly course, empties itself into the N. E. extremity of the Sea of Azoph, by several mouths. Its whole length is estimated at 900 m.

DON′-COS′-SĄCKS. The territory of the Don-Cossacks is a free country, which acknowledges the Russian sovereign as its chief, but is not reduced to the condition of a province, or organized as a government, like other parts of the empire. It lies between 46° 5′ and 51° 12′ N. Lat., and 37° 23′ and 44° 42′ E. Lon. Agriculture, cattle-breeding, the fisheries, and the cultivation of the vine, constitute the principal occupation of the Don-Cossacks. Their mode of life is in general very simple and frugal, and the enjoyment of civil freedom has given them an independence of mind, which places them far higher in the social scale than the abject Russian. They are proverbially hospitable and cheerful, but violent when excited, and, although they consider the plunder of their enemy lawful in war, theft is almost unknown among them. Pop. 529,083. (P. C.) New Tcherkask is their capital. Lat. 47° 24′ N., Lon. 39° 57′ E. Pop. between 11,000 and 12,000. (P. C.)

DONAGHADEE, don`-ạ-hâ-dee′, a t. of Ireland, in the co. of Down, on the coast of the Irish Channel, where packets are established for the conveyance of the mails to and from Port Patrick, in Scotland, which is 21 m. distant. Lat. 54° 38′ N., Lon. 5° 34′ W. Pop. in 1831, 2,966. (P. C.)

DONC′-ĄS-TER, (Lat. Da′num; Saxon Dona Ceaster,) a handsome t. of England, in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, on the Don, a branch of the Aire, 32 m. S. by W. of York. Pop. 10,455.

DON`-E-GAL′, a co. in the prov. of Ulster, occupying the N. W. extremity of Ireland. Pop. in 1831, 289,149. (P. C.)

Digitized by Google

DONEGAL, a t. of the above co., situated near the head of a bay of the same name. Lat. 54° 39′ N., Lon. 8° 6′ W.

DON′-GO-LĀ, a prov. of Upper Nubia, extending along the banks of the Nile, from about 18° to 19° 30′ N. Lat. (P. C.) Its length is about 150 m.; its breadth may be considered as extending no farther than the strip of productive land on each side of the river, which is from 1 m. to 3 m. wide; beyond this is the desert. The principal town is Mar-ag′-gą or New Dongola, in Lat. 19° 9′ N. Old Dongola is farther S.; it was formerly a considerable town, but is now almost deserted.

DON′-CHĘS-TĘR, (called by the Romans Durnovaria and Durinum; Saxon Dornceaster, probably a corruption of Durini Castra, *i. e.* the "Station of Durinum,") a t. of England, cap. of Dorsetshire, 112 m. S. by W. from London. Lat. 50° 43′ N., Lon. 2° 26′ W. Pop., including an area of 3 sq. m., 3,249.

DORCHESTER, a co. in the S. E. part of Md., bordering on the Chesapeake Bay and state of Del. Pop. 18,843. Co. t. Cambridge.

DOR-DOGNE′, (Fr. pron. dor`-don′,) a r. in the S. of France, which rises in the dep. of Puy de Dôme, and, flowing in a general westerly direction, unites with the Garonne, at Bourg (boor), about 15 m. below Bordeaux, to form the Gironde. Its whole length is nearly 250 m., for more than 130 of which it is navigable.

DORDOGNE, a dep. in the S. W. part of France, deriving its name from the above river, by which it is intersected. Pop. 487,502. (B.) Capital, Périgueux.

DORDRECHT, dort′-rĕkt, or DORT, an ancient city of S. Holland, on an i. formed by the Meuse, 12 m. S. E. of Rotterdam. It was the birthplace of Gerard Vossius and the brothers Dewit. Lat. 51° 49′ N., Lon. 4° 40′ E. Pop. estimated at 17,000. (B.)

DORNOCH, dor′-nox, a small t. in the N. of Scotland, in the co. of Sutherland, on a frith of the same name. Lat. 57° 52′ N., Lon. 4° 2′ W.

DORPAT, dor′-pât′, or DÖRPT, a t. in the Russian government of Livonia, the cap. of a circle of the same name, on the Great Embach (em′-bâx), which is navigable from this place to its entrance into the Peïpus. It has several institutions, among which may be cited its flourishing university, attended by about 580 students, and possessing a library of near 60,000 vols. Lat. 58° 22′ N., Lon. 26° 43′ E. Pop. in 1833, 10,802. (P. C.)

DOR′-SĘT-SHIRE, a co. in the S. of England, bordering on the English Channel. Pop. 175,043.

DOUAI or DOUAY, doo`-â′, an ancient fortress and commercial t. of France, in the dep. of Nord, on the r. Scarpe, a branch of the Scheldt, and on a canal, by which it communicates with the principal places of the dep. and of the Low Countries. It has an *académie universitaire*, a royal college, and several other institutions for education. Lat. 50° 21′ N., Lon. 3° 4′ E. Pop. 19,000. (B.)

DOUBS, doobz, a r. in the E. of France, which rises in the dep. to

Digitized by Google

which it gives its name, and, after a very circuitous course of about 210 m., falls into the Saône, at Verdun.

Doubs, a dep. in the E. part of France, on the above r., and bordering on Switzerland. Pop. 276,274. (B.) Capital, Besançon.

Douglas, a seaport, and the largest t. in the Isle of Man, on the S. E. coast. Lat. 54° 10′ N., Lon. 4° 26′ W. Pop. 8,647.

Douro, doo′-ro, (Port. pron. dô′-RO; Sp. Duero, doo-ā′-ro; the Du′-rius of the ancient Romans;) one of the principal rivers of the Spanish peninsula, which rises in the N. part of the prov. of Soria, in Old Castile, and flowing, for the most part, in a westerly direction, passes through Portugal, and empties itself into the Atlantic, in about 41° 10′ N. Lat. Its whole course is nearly 500 m.

Dover (Lat. Du′bris; Saxon, Dwyr; Fr. Douvres, doovR); a t. of England, and one of the Cinque Ports, situated in the co. of Kent, 72 m. E. S. E. of London. From its proximity to the continent, Dover has long been the usual port of embarkation or landing, for persons going to, or coming from France. (See CALAIS.) Lat. 51° 8′ N., Lon. 1° 19′ E. Pop. 13,872.

Dover, the cap. of Strafford co., N. H., on the Coche′co r., an affluent of the Piscataqua, 12 m. N. N. W. of Portsmouth. Lat. 43° 13′ N., Lon. 70° 54′ W. Pop. 6,458.

Dover, the cap. of the state of Delaware, on Jones's Creek, about 9 m. from its entrance into Delaware Bay. Lat. 39° 10′ N., Lon. 75° 30′ W. Pop. 3,790.

Dover, Strait of. See ENGLISH CHANNEL.

Dovrefield (Norw. Daavrefield, dô′-vrẹ-fyeld′), a ridge of mountains in Norway, situated between 62° and 63° N. Lat. Commencing on or near the boundary between Norway and Sweden, it runs southwesterly, and, along with another chain, divides Norway into North and South. The name is derived from DAAVRE (dô′-vrẹh), a small village, near 62° N. Lat., and 9° 20′ E. Lon., and *field* or *fjeld*, a "mountain ridge." The appellation of DOVREFIELD is often incorrectly applied to the whole chain of mountains which divide Norway from Sweden. The highest peak of these mountains, the Skagstöls Tind, has an elevation of about 8,400 ft. above the level of the sea.

Dowlatabad, dou′-lą-tą-bȧd′, a strongly fortified t. of Hindostan, in the prov. of Aurungabad. The fort consists of an enormous insulated mass of granite, standing a mile and a half from any hill, and rising to the height of 500 ft. The passage into the fort is cut out of the solid rock, and can be entered by only one person at a time, in a stooping posture. From this entrance, the passage, still cut through the rock, is winding and very narrow, and is obstructed by several doors. Altogether, the place is so strong, that a very small number of persons within, might bid defiance to a numerous army. Lat. 19° 54′ N., Lon. 75° 5′ E.

Down, a co. in the N. E. part of Ireland, bordering on the sea. Pop. in 1831, 352,012. (P. C.)

Digitized by Google

DOWN-PAT'-RICK, a t. of Ireland, the cap. of the above co., 72 m. N. by E. of Dublin. Lat. 54° 19′ N., Lon. 5° 43′ W. Pop. in 1831, 4,784.

DRAGUIGNAN, drȧ`-gheen`-yȧn', a t. of France, cap. of the dep. of Var, about 60 m. E. N. E. of Marseilles. Lat. 43° 32′ N., Lon. 6° 30′ E. Pop. 10,000. (B.)

DRAMMEN, drȧm'-mẹn, a seaport t. of Norway, situated on a broad and impetuous r. of the same name, which discharges its waters into the Gulf of Christiania. It has an extensive trade in timber, and a greater number of vessels enter its port than any other in Norway. (B.) Lat. 59° 44′ N., Lon. 10° 12′ E. Pop. about 6,000. (P. C.)

DRAVE (Lat. Dra/vus; Ger. Drau, drou; Slavonian, Drava, drȧ'-vȧ); a r. of the Austrian empire, which rises in the eastern part of Tyrol, and, flowing south-easterly, falls into the Danube, about 13 m. below Eszek, in Croatia. Its whole length is near 400 m.

DRENTHE, dren'-tẹh, a small prov. in the E. part of Holland, bordering on the kingdom of Hanover.

DRES'-DĘN, the cap. of the kingdom of Saxony, and one of the handsomest towns of Europe, is situated on both sides of the Elbe, about 225 m. N. N. W. of Vienna, in the midst of a rich and delightful country. It is divided into three parts; on the left bank of the Elbe is Dresden Proper, or the Old Town (Alt-stadt), and Fredericstown (Friederichs-stadt), separated from it by the Weiseritz, (wī'-zẹr-its), a small stream which flows into the Elbe at this place: the New Town (Neustadt), stands on the right bank of the river, which is here 480 ft. wide. Among the remarkable buildings which Dresden contains, may be mentioned the new Catholic church, which is regarded as the finest edifice in the place, and one of the handsomest churches in Germany. Dresden is distinguished by the number and character of its institutions for the promotion of the arts, sciences, and literature. The gallery of paintings, in this city, is one of the most extensive and most costly in the world; and the Royal Public Library contains more than 220,000 vols. There is also a college of medicine and surgery, founded in 1816; an academy of painting and architecture; a superb collection of precious stones, pearls, works in jewelry, &c., which is valued at nearly a million sterling; and a collection of ancient and modern weapons, &c. Lat. 51° 3′ N., Lon. 13° 43′ E. Pop. estimated at above 70,000. (B.)

DREUX, dru*h*, (Anc. Durocas/ses, afterwards Dro'cæ,) a t. of France, in the dep. of Eure and Loire, 41 m. W. by S. from Paris. Lat. 48° 43′ N., Lon. 1° 21′ E. Pop. in 1832, 5,166. (P. C.)

DRIN, dreen, or DRINO, dree'-no, a r. of Albania, which flows into a gulf of the same name, on the S. E. coast of the Adriatic, in Lat. 41° 42′ N. Its length is about 150 m.

DROGHEDA, drȯh'-hẹ-dȧ, a seaport t. near the E. coast of Ireland, in the prov. of Leinster, situated on the Boyne, about 30 m. N. of Dublin. The town, with its liberties, forms what is called the county of the town of Drogheda. It was formerly a place of considerable importance, and many of the Irish parliaments were held here, particularly during the

Digitized by Google

15th century. The pop. of the co., which contains an area of above 9 sq. m., was, in 1831, 17,365. (P. C.)

DROHOBICZ, dro'-ho-bich`, or DRO'-HO-VITSCH`, a flourishing t. of Austrian Galicia, with extensive salt-works. Lat. 49° 22′ N., Lon. 23° 35′ E. Pop. in 1826, 11,290. (B.)

DROITWICH, droit'-ich, a small t. of England, in Worcestershire, 6 m. N. N. E. of Worcester, important on account of its salt springs. A canal, 6 m. in length, connects it with the Severn.

DRÔME, a dep. in the S. E. part of France, bordering on the Rhone, and intersected by a small stream of the same name. Pop. 305,499. (B.) Capital, Valence.

DRONTHEIM, dront'-im, (Norw. Troniem, tro'-ne-êm, and Trondhiem or Trondjem, trônd'-yêm,) a city of Norway, formerly cap. of a prov. of the same name, and once the residence of the Norwegian kings, on the bay of Trondhiem, by which it is almost surrounded. The houses are chiefly built of wood. Drontheim has a college, a royal academy of sciences, a public library, &c. Lat. 63° 26′ N., Lon. 10° 23′ E. Pop. 12,000. (B.)

DRU'-SES (Arab. Dȯ-rooz'), a people who inhabit the chain of Libanus, in Syria, being under the government of their own chiefs, and possessing a religion peculiar to themselves. Their vernacular tongue is Arabic. Little is known of their religion, as many of its doctrines and rites are kept profoundly secret. Should any one of the Druses reveal the mysteries of his religion, he would incur the penalty of death. All agree in representing these people as industrious, brave, and hospitable.

DUB'-LIN, a co. of Ireland, in the prov. of Leinster, and bordering on the sea. Pop. in 1831, exclusive of the city, 176,012.

DUBLIN, (Anc. Ebla'na), the chief city of Ireland, forming, by itself, a county, called the county of the city of Dublin. It is situated on both sides of the r. Liffey, at its entrance into the Bay of Dublin. This town may be ranked among the handsomest in the United Kingdom, both as regards the character of its buildings and its situation, which is in a high degree picturesque. Among the various scientific and literary institutions of Dublin, may be mentioned the University, which is one of the most richly endowed in Europe; the number of students on the books in 1838, was about 2,000: the School of Natural Sciences, in which six different professors give gratuitous lectures on various scientific subjects: and the Royal Hibernian Society of painting, sculpture, and architecture. There are few cities in which charitable institutions are more numerous, or better supported, than in Dublin. Besides the various establishments for the relief of the sick and indigent, there are 199 charitable schools, in 34 of which the scholars are lodged, boarded, clothed, &c. Dublin is the seat of an archbishopric both of the church of Rome and of England. Lat. of the Observatory 53° 23′ 13″ N., Lon. 6° 20′ 30″ W. Pop. 204,155. (P. C.)

DUBNO, doob'-no, a t. of European Russia, in Volhynia, the cap. of a

Digitized by Google

circle of the same name. Lat. 50° 25′ N., Lon. 25° 40′ E. Pop. about 5,700, of which a great number are Jews. (P. C.)

Du-bois′, a co. in the S. part of Ind., bordering on the E. fork of the White r. Pop. 3,632. Co. t. Jasper.

Du Buque, du book′, [oo as in *moon*,] a co. in the E. part of Iowa, bordering on the Mississippi r. Pop. 3,059. Co. t. Dubuque.

Duck River, a r. in Tenn., which flows into the Tennessee r. from the E.

Dud′-ley, a t. of England, in Worcestershire, 26 m. N. N. E. of Worcester. This town derives its origin and name from Dodo, a Saxon prince, who built here a strong castle, about the year 700. The principal occupation of the inhabitants consists in the smelting and working of iron ore, with which the whole neighbourhood abounds, as well as with coal. Pop. 17,077.

Duisburg, doo′-is-bŏŏrg`, a t. belonging to the kingdom of Prussia, the cap. of a circle of the same name, situated near the right bank of the Rhine, which once washed its walls. It is said to derive its name from the Teutones, who had a camp on this spot; it was called, by the Romans, Castrum Deusonis. A forest, in the vicinity, is mentioned by Tacitus, under the name of *Saltus Teutoburgensis*. Duisburg has recently been declared a free port. Lat. 51° 26′ N., Lon. 6° 46′ E. Pop. 4,400. (B.)

Duke's, a co. of Mass., comprising Martha's Vineyard and the adjacent islands. Pop. 3,958. Co. t. Edgartown.

Dulce, Rio, ree′-o dool′-sā, or dool′-thā, a r. of S. America, in the republic of La Plata, which flows into the Lake of Porongos, in about 30° 10′ S. Lat., and 62° W. Lon. The name Dulce (sweet) is given to it in contradistinction to the neighbouring salt rivers, the Salado and Saladillo (which see).

Dulcigno, dool-cheen′-yo, sometimes written Dolcigno, (Anc. Olcin′-ium; Turk. Ol`-goon′) a seaport t. of Albania, situated on the coast of the Adriatic. Lat. 41° 55′ N., Lon. 19° 12′ E. The pop., according to Balbi, is about 2,000, but some other writers estimate it much higher.

Dulwich, dul′-ich, a village of England, in the co. of Surrey, 5 m. S. E. of London, remarkable for a college founded by Edward Allen, a comedian, in the reign of James I., which was opened in 1619. A costly collection of pictures was added to the college in 1810, by the bequest of the late Sir Francis Bourgeois.

Dum-bar′-ton, a t of Scotland, the cap. of Dumbartonshire, is situated at the confluence of the Leven with the Clyde, 14 m. W. N. W. of Glasgow. It is defended by a strong castle, which is garrisoned. Pop. 8,782.

Dum-bar′-ton-shire, a maritime co. in the W. of Scotland, consisting of two detached portions. Pop. 44,296.

Dumfries, dum-freece′, a co. in the S. W. part of Scotland, bordering on Solway Frith. Pop. 72,830.

Dumfries, a t. of Scotland, cap. of the above co., and the seat of a

Digitized by Google

presbytery and synod, is beautifully situated on the r. Nith, about 9 m. from its influx into Solway Frith. Pop. 10,069.

DUN-BAR', a seaport t. of Scotland, in the co. of Haddington, situated at the mouth of the Frith of Forth, 27 m. E. by N. of Edinburgh. It has a secure harbour, which is defended by a battery. The name signifies the "Castle of Bar," and originated from its having been bestowed, in the 9th century, by Kenneth, king of Scotland, on Bar, a valiant captain who had signalized himself in the war against the Picts. Pop. 3,013.

DUN-DALK', a seaport t. of Ireland, the cap. of the co. of Louth, on a bay of the same name, 46 m. N. of Dublin. Pop. 10,078. (M.)

DUN-DEE', a seaport t. and royal burgh of Scotland, in the shire of Forfar, situated on the N. side of the Frith of Tay,* about 36 m. N. by E. of Edinburgh. This town is the chief seat of the British linen manufacture; the business commenced about the middle of last century, from which time to the present, its increase has been astonishing. Lat. 56° 27′ N., Lon. 2° 58′ W. Pop. 60,553, exceeding that of 1831 by more than 15,000.

DUNFERMELINE, dum-fĕr'-lin, a manufacturing t. of Scotland, in Fifeshire, 15 m. N. W. of Edinburgh, and 2½ m. N. of the Frith of Forth. Pop. of the parish, 20,217, of which 7,865 belong to the town.

DUN-GAN'-NON, a t. of Ireland, in Tyrone co. Lat. 54° 31′ N., Lon. 6° 46′ E.

DUNKELD, ordinarily pronounced dun-kell', a small t. of Scotland, in Perthshire, situated on the N. bank of the r. Tay, about 25 m. W. N. W. of Dundee. It is said to have been the capital of ancient Caledonia. Pop. 1,096.

DUN'-KIRK, (Fr. Dunkerque, dun'-kĕrk',) a seaport t. of France, in the dep. of Nord, about 150 m. N. of Paris. It is said to owe its origin to a chapel founded by St. Eloi, which, from its situation among the sandy downs of the coast, took the name of Dun-kirk, *i. e.* the "church of the downs." This place was declared a free port in 1816, which has considerably increased its commercial prosperity. By means of the canal of Furnes, it communicates with the several canals which intersect Belgium. Lat. 51° 2′ N., Lon. 2° 23′ E. Pop. 25,000. (B.)

DU PAGE, a co. near the N. E. extremity of Ill., W. of Chicago. Pop. 3,535.

DU'-PLIN, a co. in the S. E. part of N. C., intersected by the N. branch of Cape Fear r. Pop. 11,182. Co. t. Kenansville.

DURANCE, dü'-rânce', (Anc. Druen'tia,) a r. in the S. E. part of France, which flows into the Rhone a little below Avignon.

DURANGO, doo-rang'-go, a t. of Mexico, the cap. of a state of the same name, situated in a wide plain. Lat. about 24° 28′ N., Lon. 105° W. Pop. estimated at 25,000. (B.)

* The name is not improbably a corruption of *Dun-Tay*, or the "Castle of the Tay." Buchanan calls it, in Latin, Taodunum, which is equivalent to Dun-Tay.

Digitized by Google

Durazzo, doo-rät'-so, or Duras, doo-räs', (Anc. Dyrrach'ium,) a t. on the coast of Albania, in European Turkey. Lat. 41° 19½' N., Lon. 19° 27' E. Pop. estimated at 5,000.

Dü'-ren, formerly called Mark-Düren, (the Marcodu'rum of the Romans,) a walled t. in the Prussian prov. of the Rhine, cap. of a circle of the same name, with flourishing manufactures. Lat. 50° 46' N., Lon. 6° 30' E. Pop. near 6,000. (B.)

Dur'-ham, a co. in the N. E. part of England, bordering on the sea. Pop. 324,284.

Durham, a city of England, the cap. of the above, on the banks of the r. Wear, 67 m. N. N. W. of York. It is the seat of a university. Lat. 54° 46' N., Lon. 1° 34' W. Pop., including an area of 16 sq. m., 14,151.

Durlach, dōōr'-läk, a t. of Germany, in the grand-duchy of Baden, cap. of a circle of its own name, formerly the residence of the Margraves of Baden, is situated about 4 m. S. E. of Carlsruhe. Lat. 48° 59' N., Lon. 8° 30' E. Pop. 4,400. (B.)

Düs'-sel-dorf', a t. of Germany, belonging to Prussia, the cap. of a circle of the same name, and, formerly, of the grand-duchy of Berg, is situated on the right bank of the Rhine, at the point where the Düssel flows into that river, whence the name Düsseldorf, *i. e.* "village of the Düssel." It was raised from the rank of a village to that of a municipal town, by Adolphus V., duke of Berg, in 1288. It is one of the best built and handsomest towns on the Rhine, and possesses a number of literary and scientific institutions, besides a public library, containing about 30,000 vols. Lat. 51° 14' N., Lon. 6° 47 E. Pop. above 24,000. (B.)

Dutch'-ess, a co. in the S. E. part of N. Y., E. of and bordering on the Hudson r. Pop. 52,398. Co. t. Poughkeepsie.

Du-väl', a co. in the N. E. part of Florida, bordering on the sea. Pop. 4,156. Co. t. Jacksonville.

Duyveland, doi'-vęl-ånt, a small i. of Holland, forming a part of the prov. of Zealand, E. of Schouwen.

Dwi'-nä, (Russ. Dzwina or Dzvee'-nä,) a large r. in the N. of Russia, which rises in the government of Vologda, and, flowing northwesterly, empties itself into the White sea, below Archangel, by several mouths. Its whole length is computed at 736 m.; it is navigable for 240 m.

Dy'-er, a co. in the W. part of Tenn., bordering on the Mississippi r. Pop. 4,484. Co. t. Dyersburg.

Dyl, generally written, and always to be pronounced, *Dyle*, a r. of Holland, which flows into the Scheldt, about 9 m. above Antwerp.

Early, ęr'-le, a co. in the S. W. part of Ga., bordering on the Chattahoochie r. Pop. 5,444. Co. t. Blakeley.

East Indies. See India.

East'-on, the cap. of Northampton co., Pa., situated at the influx of the Lehigh r. into the Delaware, opposite to the termination of the

Digitized by Google

Morris canal, about 50 m. in a straight line N. from Philadelphia. Pop. 4,865.

EAST'-PORT, a port of entry of Maine, on the W. side of Passamaquoddy Bay, near its junction with the sea. Lat. 44° 54′ N., Lon. 66° 56′ W. Pop. about 2,000.

EAST RIVER. See LONG ISLAND SOUND.

EAST'-VILLE, a port of entry of Va., cap. of Northampton co., 85 m. in a straight line E. by S. from Richmond.

EAT'-ON, a co. in the S. part of Mich., bordering on Grand r. Pop. 2,379. Co. t. Bellevue.

E'-BRO, (Sp. pron. à'-bro; Lat. Ibe'rus,) a r. of Spain, which rises at the foot of the Asturian mountains, in Old Castile, and, flowing in a south-easterly direction, falls into the Mediterranean, in about 40° 42′ N. Lat., and 0° 52′ E. Lon. Its whole course is above 400 m.

ECCLOO, ek-klō', a t. of E. Flanders, 13 m. N. W. of Ghent. Pop above 7,000. (B.)

ECIJA, à'the-hà, a t. of Spain, in Andalusia, situated on the r. Genil (HÀ-neel'), a branch of the Guadalquivir, about 40 m. E. N. E. of Seville. Pop. 34,000. (P. C.)

ECUADOR, ek-wà-dore', (*i. e.* "Equator," so named from its situation, being intersected, through its whole length, by the equinoctial line,) one of the three republics which, previously to 1831, constituted the republic of Colombia. (See COLOMBIA.) It is situated between 1° 36′ and 4° 55′ S. Lat., and 70° 20′ and 81° W. Lon.*; bounded on the N. by New Granada, E. by Brazil, S. by Peru, and W. by the Pacific. The area is calculated at 360,000 sq. m. The climate of Ecuador, as might be expected, varies considerably in different regions. In the valley of Quito the seasons are scarcely distinguishable. The mean temperature of the day, all the year round, is between 60° and 67°, and that of the night between 48° and 52° of Fahrenheit. The winds blow continually, but never with great violence. During the whole morning, till 1 or 2 o'clock, the weather is generally delightful, and the sky serene; but, after this, the vapours begin to rise, which are followed by dreadful tempests of thunder and lightning, with torrents of rain. At sunset, the weather usually clears up, and the nights are as serene as the mornings. Sometimes, however, the rain continues several days. The season between September and May is called the winter, and the remainder of the year the summer. The winter is only distinguished by a somewhat greater quantity of rain, and the summer by a greater number of fine days. The valley of Quito has a mean elevation of about 9,600 ft. above the sea, which may account for the climate being comparatively so cool. In those parts of Ecuador, which lie near the sea, the thermometer ranges much higher. The animal and vegetable productions of this country do not appear to differ from those of the

* The limits of this country appear not to be accurately defined. We have given the latitudes and longitudes according to the maps published by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge.

Digitized by Google

Fāte, fâr, fâll, făt; mē, mĕt; pīne or pine, pĭn; nō, nŏt; ŏŏ, as in *good*;

neighbouring regions of S. America. The most common fruit-trees are cherimoyers,* pine-apples, and papayas. There are also extensive plantations of sugar-cane, cotton, tobacco, and cocoa. Among the forest-trees is the cinchona, which yields the Peruvian bark. The pop. of Ecuador is stated, by Balbi, at 630,000. Quito is the capital.

E/-DĒN-TŌN, a port of entry of N. C., cap. of Chowan co., near the mouth of the Chowan r., at the head of a small bay to which it gives its name.

ED/-FOO, (Anc. Apollinop/olis Mag/na,) a small t. of Upper Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile, remarkable for its temple, which is one of the finest and best preserved in Egypt. Lat. 25° N., Lon. 32° 52′ E.

ED/-GAR, a co. in the E. part of Ill., bordering on Indiana. Pop. 8,225. Co. t. Paris.

ED/-GAR-TŌN, a port of entry of Mass., cap. of Duke's co., on the E. side of Martha's Vineyard.

EDGECOMBE, ej/-kum, a co. in the N. E. central part of N. C., intersected by the Tar r. Pop. 15,708. Co. t. Tarborough.

EDGE/-FIELD, a dist. in the S. W. part of S. C., bordering on the Savannah r. Pop. 32,852. Seat of justice, Edgefield c. h.

EDINBURGH, ed/-in-bur`-ŭh, the metropolis of Scotland, is situated in the northern part of a co. of the same name, about 1½ m. from the Frith of Forth, and 337 m. N. by W. from London. Edinburgh is divided, by a valley, into two parts, the Old and the New Town. The former is irregularly built, the streets are narrow, and some of them are very dirty. In this part, the houses have sometimes 12 and even 14 stories. The New Town, on the other hand, is built with great regularity, with wide and handsome streets, and will bear a comparison with the finest capitals of Europe. Among the remarkable edifices of Edinburgh, we may mention the palace of Holyrood, the ancient residence of the Scottish kings; and the castle, situated at the western extremity of the Old Town, on a rugged rock which rises on three sides, from a level plain, abruptly, to a height varying from 150 to 200 ft. In some parts, the precipice is perpendicular, and even overhangs its base. The summit is crowned with military works, which, contrasted with the sublime and rocky scenery beneath, give an aspect to the whole inexpressibly grand and romantic. The castle, with its works, occupies an area of 7 acres, and is separated from the town by an open space nearly 300ft. square. Edinburgh has several noble charitable institutions, among which may be cited the Royal Infirmary, Heriot's Hospital, the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and the Asylum for the Blind. The multitude of its learned societies, its celebrated university, one of the first in Europe, the various and important publications which are continually issuing from its presses, and its numerous

* The cherimoyer is the *anona cherimolia* of naturalists, a downy-leaved species of anona, said to bear a great resemblance to the custard-apple of the West Indies.

Digitized by Google

periodicals, among which the "Edinburgh Review" is especially distinguished, appear fully to justify the appellation of "the modern Athens," which has frequently been bestowed upon the Scottish capital. The name of Edinburgh is supposed by some to be derived from Edwin, a king of Northumberland, in the time of the Heptarchy. This derivation is supported by the fact that the town was anciently called EDWINESBURG or EDWINESBURCH. The castle of Edinburgh was long called by the name of *Castellum* or *Castrum Puellarum*, *i. e.* the "maidens' castle," in consequence, it is said, of its having been the residence of the daughters of the Pictish kings. Lat. of the Observatory, 55° 57′ 23″ N., Lon. 3° 10′ 54″ W. Pop. of the city and suburbs, 138,182.

EDINBURGH or MID-LOTHIAN, mid-lo′-THE-an, a co. in the S. E. central part of Scotland, bordering on the Frith of Forth. Entire pop. 225,454.

ED′-IS-TO, a r. of S. C., which flows into the Atlantic, through two channels, called the S. and N. Edisto inlets. The former, which is the principal one, joins the sea in Lat. 32° 27′ N. Edisto Island is situated between these two arms of the r. Edisto.

ED′-MOND-SON, a co. in the S. W. central part of Ky., intersected by Green r. Pop. 2,914. Co. t. Brownsville.

ED′-WARDS, a co. in the S. E. part of Ill., intersected by the Little Wabash. Pop. 3,070. Co. t. Albion.

ED′-FING-HAM, a co. in the E. part of Ga., bordering on the Ogeechee and Savannah rivers. Pop. 3,075. Co. t. Springfield.

EFFINGHAM, a co. in the S. E. central part of Ill., intersected by the Little Wabash. Pop. 1,675. Co. t Ewington.

EG′-ER (Ger. pron. ā′-gĕr), a r. of Bohemia, which flows into the Elbe.

EGRA (in Bohemian Cheb, KEB), the third t. in point of pop. in the kingdom of Bohemia, on the right bank of the river of the same name. It contains a gymnasium, and several other institutions for education. About 3 m. from this place are some warm mineral springs, and an establishment for bathing, which are much frequented during summer. Many thousand bottles of the water are annually exported. The celebrated Wallenstein was assassinated in Eger, in 1634. Lat. 50° 5′ N., Lon. 12° 24′ E. Pop. above 9,000. (B.)

E′-GYPT (Gr. *Αιγυπτος*; Lat. Ægyp′tus; Hebrew, Mizr or Mizraim; Arab. Mâsr or Musr; Coptic, Cham or Khem); a country occupying the N. E. part of Africa, situated between 24° 8′ and 31° 32′ N. Lat., bounded on the N. by the Mediterranean, E. by the little r. El Arish, on the border of Palestine, the desert of Idumea and the Red Sea, S. by Nubia, its southern limit, from the oldest time, having been fixed at the cataracts of Asswan (Assouan), and W. by the Libyan desert. Its length, from N. to S., is about 520 m.; its breadth is difficult to determine; if it be considered to extend from the Red Sea to the most westerly of the oases belonging to Egypt, it will amount to between 300

Digitized by Google

and 400 m. Egypt may be regarded as essentially consisting of the valley of the Nile and the Delta, as these are the only parts, except the oases, where there is a settled population. Following the windings of the river, the length of the valley of the Nile, from Asswan to the southern extremity of the Delta, is about 500 m. The breadth varies considerably, but it is seldom more than ten miles, and in many places, especially in Upper Egypt, is not two, including the breadth of the river, which varies from 2,000 to 4,000 ft. This valley is bounded on both sides by a ridge of rocky hills, which rise in some places more than 1,000 ft. above the level of the river. The cultivable land does not extend on either side of the Nile to the base of this ridge. Between the narrow tract, which is fertilized by the overflowing of the river, or by artificial irrigation, and the neighbouring mountains, there is a strip of drifting sand, which, in many places, appears to encroach upon the cultivated ground. The mountain ridges, which enclose the Nile, as above described, separate near Cairo; the eastern one leaves the valley first, and, turning off abruptly, runs towards the N. extremity of the Red Sea. Afterwards the r. enters a wide and low plain, which, from its triangular form, received from the Greeks the name of Delta. (See DELTA.) Here the Nile divides into two branches, that of Rosetta and that of Damiat. Anciently the right side of the Delta was formed by the Pelusiac branch, which detaching itself from the river higher up, flowed to Pelusium, at the E. extremity of Lake Menzaleh. This branch is now, in a great measure, choked up, though it still serves partly for purposes of irrigation. The river at Rosetta is 1,800 ft. wide, and at Damietta (Damiat), about 800. The extreme length of the Delta, from N. to S., is about 100 m.; the distance from Rosetta to the Damiat mouth is about 84 m. The Delta, however, must be regarded as extending in breadth considerably beyond these limits, and may properly be said to include all that tract below the termination of the valley of the Nile, which is irrigated by that river, or by the various canals which are connected with it.

Egypt is commonly divided by geographers of the present day into three regions; viz., BAHARI (bâH'-ree), or Maritime, VOSTANI (vos-tâ'-nee), or WUSTANEE, or Middle, and SAID (sâ'-eed'), or Upper Egypt. Bahari corresponds with the division ordinarily called Lower Egypt, which comprises the whole of the Delta, including Cairo and its environs. Vostani or Middle Egypt is understood to extend from the neighbourhood of Cairo to near 27° 30′ N. Lat.; while Said comprehends all the remainder of the country, as far S. as the cataracts of the Nile. The entire area of that portion of Egypt which is susceptible of cultivation, is computed at 17,000 sq. m. The climate of this country, during the greater part of the year, is salubrious. The exhalations however, which rise from the soil after the inundations, render the latter part of autumn less healthy than the other seasons of the year. Rain is a very uncommon occurrence in Middle and Upper Egypt; the only supply of water for the animal and vegetable kingdoms which can be relied on, being derived from the Nile. In Lower Egypt, along the

Digitized by Google

Mediterranean coast, showers are not unfrequent during the winter season.

Without attempting to give even an outline of the history of this country, the most ancient abode of civilization respecting which we have any distinct and satisfactory information, and which holds so important a place in the history of all the more powerful nations of antiquity, we will merely state, that Egypt was conquered by the Saracens, under the caliphate of Omar, about the year 638; afterwards, in 1517, it fell into the hands of the Turks, to whom it was subject, at least nominally, till the French invasion in 1798. Bonaparte took possession of the country, under the pretence of delivering it from the tyranny of the Memlooks. These constituted a sort of military aristocracy, formidable to their Turkish rulers, and most oppressive towards the common people. After the French were expelled by the English, in 1801, Egypt again came into the possession of the Turks, and again the Memlooks displayed their insubordination, and exercised their tyranny. At last the present pasha, Mehemet Ali, contrived to collect most of the beys, with their principal officers, within the citadel of Cairo, under pretence of an entertainment, where he had them all massacred, in March, 1811. The power of the present ruler, though founded in perfidy and violence, has, on the whole, been exercised with justice and wisdom. That ambition and those abilities which have raised him to the independent sovereignty of Egypt and the neighbouring parts of Asia, have been laudably directed towards the political and intellectual amelioration of his people. He is said to administer impartial justice to all his subjects, without regard to race or religion. He has established regular judicial courts and a good police, has done away with torture and other barbarous punishments, and has promoted instruction, by establishing schools and colleges for the arts and sciences, and for military and naval tactics. He has endeavoured, with some success, to remove the prejudices of his subjects against the arts and learning of Europe, and to introduce the European improvements in manufactures and machinery. The government of Egypt, however, is still absolute, in the strictest sense of the word, though the present pasha has chosen to govern, for the most part, according to forms and regulations which he himself has established. The pop. is estimated at 2,000,000. (P. C.) Cairo is the capital.—Adj. and inhab. EGYPTIAN, e-jip'-shun; (Arab. Mus'-ree.)

EHRENBREITSTEIN, à'-ren-brite'-stine, an important and celebrated fortress of Germany, in the Prussian prov. of the Lower Rhine, situated on the right bank of the Rhine, opposite to Coblentz, on the summit of a rugged and precipitous rock, which rises 772 ft. above the level of the river. At its base stands the little t. of Thal-Ehrenbreitstein (tâl à'-ren-brite'-stine); *i. e.* the "Ehrenbreitstein of the valley," with a pop. of 2,400. (B.) Ehrenbreitstein is connected with Coblentz, by a bridge of boats, and is usually regarded as one of the suburbs of that city.

EICHSTÄDT, ike'-stêtt, a walled t. of Bavaria, situated on the Alt-

Digitized by Google

mühl. It is said to have been founded in the middle of the eighth century, by St. Willibald, who, in order to erect the cathedral and the adjacent dwellings for his clergy, cleared an area covered with oaks; whence the name of Eichstädt, or *Oaktown*. Lat. 48° 53′ N., Lon. 11° 10′ E. Pop. 7,000. (B.)

EILENBURG, ī′-lẹn-bōōRG`, a t. of Germany, belonging to Prussia, situated on the Mulde (mōōl′-dẹh). Lat. 51° 28′ N., Lon. 12° 37′ E. Pop. 5,000. (B.)

EIMBECK, īme′-bek, a walled t. of Germany, in Hanover. Lat. 51° 48′ N., Lon. 9° 51′ E. Pop. 5,000. (B.)

EISENACH, ī′-zẹn-ȧk, a walled t. of Germany, cap. of a principality of the same name, belonging to the grand-duchy of Saxe-Weimar: it has a gymnasium and several other institutions for education. Lat. 50° 59′ N., Lon. 10° 20′ E.

EISENSTADT, ī′-zẹn-stȧtt`, (Hung. Kis-Mártony, kish mȧȧr-toñ,) a royal free t. of Hungary, about 26 m. S. E. of Vienna, remarkable for the handsome palace of Prince Esterhazy, and for its magnificent botanic garden, one of the finest in the world. Lat. 47° 50′ N., Lon. 16° 32′ E. Pop. about 3,000. (B.)

EISLEBEN, ice′-lȧ-bẹn, a t. of Prussian Saxony, formerly the cap. of the earldom of Mansfeld, situated about 40 m. W. N. W. of Leipsic. Luther was born here, in 1483, and died here, in 1546; but neither his parents nor himself had a permanent residence in this place. Lat. 51° 33′ N., Lon. 11° 32′ E. Pop. 7,000. (B.)

EKATARINBURG, ĕk-ȧ′-tȧ-reen-boorg`, (Catharine's burg,) an important t. of Russia, in the government of Perm, founded by Peter the Great, in 1723, and named in honour of his consort. It is on the high road from Russia into Siberia. In the neighbourhood of this town are situated a great number of gold mines, which, together with those of the government of Orenburg, yield a greater quantity of this precious metal than the mines of any other country in the known world. (B.) Considerable quantities of platinum are also found in these regions. Ekatarinburg is fortified and regularly built, though the houses are mostly of wood; it has several literary and scientific institutions, and a number of handsome stone edifices. Lat. 56° 50′ N., Lon. 60° 48′ E. Pop. about 11,000. (P. C.)

EKATARINOSLAF, ĕk-ȧ`-tȧ-reen`-os-lȧf?, an archiepiscopal t. of Russia, cap. of a government of the same name, situated on the right bank of the Dnieper. The first stone was laid by the empress Catharine II., in 1787. Lat. 48° 27′ N., Lon. 35° E. Pop. 12,000. (P. C.)

ELATMA, ĕl-ȧt′-mȧ, or Yĕl-ȧt′-mȧ, a t. of Eurc ean Russia, in the government of Tambof, situated on the r. Oka. I i its vicinity are extensive iron works. Lat. about 54° 50′ N., Lon. 41° 20. Pop. about 6,000. (P. C.)

EL′-BA (the Ilva of the Romans), an i. in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Tuscany, situated between 42° 43′ and 42° 52′ N. Lat., and between 10° 6′ and 10° 27′ E. Lon. Length about 18 m.; greatest breadth about 10 m. This island is remarkable for having been the

Digitized by Google

residence of Napoleon, after his first abdication, from May, 1814, to February, 1815. Elba belongs to the grand-duchy of Tuscany. The pop. is about 13,500. (P. C.) Porto Ferrajo (fĕr-rī'-o), on the N. coast, the cap. of the island, is a strongly fortified town, and has about 2,000 inhabitants. (B.) Lat. 42° 49′ N., Lon. 10° 20′ E.

ELBE (Ger pron. el'-bĕh; Anc. Al'bis), a r. of Germany, which rises in the Riesengebirge or Giant Mountains of Bohemia, and, flowing in a general north-westerly direction, falls into the North Sea, in about Lat. 54° N., and Lon. 8° 40′ E. Its whole length is about 710 m., and it is navigable about 470 m. The average breadth is computed at 900 ft.; near its mouth, however, it is several miles wide.

ELBERFELD, el'-bĕr-fĕlt', the cap. of a circle of the same name, and one of the most flourishing manufacturing and commercial towns in the Prussian dominions, is situated on the Wupper, a tributary of the Rhine, 25 m. N. by E. from Cologne. Among its public institutions, we may mention a gymnasium, a museum, a society of the arts and sciences, &c. Lat. 51° 15′ N., Lon. 7° 10′ E. In the middle of the last century, Elberfeld was an insignificant place; at present it contains a pop. of about 24,200. (P. C.)

EL'-BERT, a co. in the N. E. part of Ga., bordering on the Savannah r. Pop. 11,125. Co. t. Elberton.

ELBEUF, el'-bŭf', a t. of France, in the dep. of Lower Seine, on the r. Seine. Lat. 49° 17′ N., Lon. 0° 59′ E. Pop. 11,000. (B.)

EL'-BING, a commercial t. of W. Prussia, cap. of a circle of the same name, is situated on the r. Elbing, about 6 m. S. of its entrance into the Frische See, and 32 m. E. S. E. of Dantzic. This town was founded by the Teutonic knights about the year 1229; and in the 14th and 15th centuries it was a member of the Hanseatic league. Lat. 54° 9′ N., Lon. 19° 23′ E. Pop. above 20,000. (B.)

ELCHE, el'-chà, (Anc. Il'ici,) a t. of Valencia, Spain. Lat. 38° 15′ N., Lon. 0° 44′ W. Pop. 19,000. (B.)

EL-E-PHAN'-TĄ, a small i. on the W. coast of Hindostan, between Bombay and the Mahratta shore, remarkable for a colossal image of an elephant, cut out of the solid rock. This image has been split in two, apparently by means of gunpowder. At some distance from it, a cave has been discovered, which is, in fact, a temple cut out of the rock. At what time, or by whom these works were executed, is not known.

ELG'-IN, a t. of Scotland, cap. of Elginshire, situated near the little r. Lossie, about 5 m. above its influx into the German Ocean. Lat. 57° 39′ N., Lon. 3° 22′ W. Pop. 3,911.

ELG'-IN-SHIRE or MORAYSHIRE, a co. in the N. E. part of Scotland, bordering on Moray Frith. Pop. 35,012.

ELISABETGRAD, à-liz'-à-bĕt-grȧd', or Yel-is'-a-vet-grȧd', a t. of European Russia, in the prov. of Kherson, cap. of a circle of the same name, important on account of its fortifications and arsenal. Lat. 48° 30′ N., Lon. 32° 28′ E. Pop. about 12,000. (P. C.)

Digitized by Google

Fāte fär, fall, fåt; mē, mĕt; pīne or pĭne, pĭn; nō, nŏt; ōō as in *good*;

ELIZABETH CITY, a co. in the E. part of Va., on the Chesapeake Bay, at the mouth of James r. Pop. 3,706. Co. t. Hampton.

ELIZABETH CITY, a port of entry of N. C., cap. of Pasquotank co., on the r. Pasquotank, 20 m. from its mouth. Pop. about 2,000.

ELK, a co. in the N. N. W. part of Pa., on the sources of the W. branch of the Susquehanna.

ELK'-HART, a co. in the N. part of Ind., bordering on Michigan. Pop. 6,660. Co. t. Goshen.

ELLS'-WŌRTH, a port of entry of Maine, cap. of Hancock co., on Union r., at the head of tide water, 22 m. in a straight line N. E. of Castine.

EL`-SIN-ORE' or ELSINEUR (Dan. Hel`-sing-ö'-er), an important seaport t. of Denmark, in the N. E. part of the island of Zealand, at the narrowest part of the strait between the Cattegat and the Baltic. It is at this place that the Danish government collects certain dues on every vessel passing through the sound. Lat. 56° 2′ N., Lon. 12° 33′ E. Pop. 7,000. (B.)

EL'-VAS, a fortified t. of Portugal, in Alentejo, about 11 m. W. of Badajoz, in Spain. Lat. 38° 53′ N., Lon. 6° 57 W. Pop. about 10,000. (B.)

E'-LY, a small t. named the City of Ely, in Cambridgeshire, England, in a fenny district called the Isle of Ely,* 16 m. N. N. E. of Cambridge.

E-MAN'-U-EL, a co. in the E. part of Ga., bordering on the Ogeechee r. Pop. 3,129. Co. t. Swainsborough.

EM'-BRUN` or ÅM`-brun', (Anc. Ebrodu'num,) a fortified t. of France, in the dep. of Upper Alps. Before the French revolution, it was the seat of an archbishopric. Lat. 44° 34′ N., Lon. 6° 26′ E. Pop. in 1832, 2,392. (P. C.)

EM'-DEN or EMBDEN, a fortified and walled t. of Hanover, a little below the entrance of the Ems into the Dollart, a bay of the German Ocean, and connected with that river by a canal two miles long, called the Delf canal. It is the principal commercial place in Hanover. Among its literary and scientific institutions, may be mentioned a gymnasium and a society of natural history. Lat. 53° 22′ N., Lon. 7° 11′ E. Pop. about 12,500. (P. C.)

EMESA. See HOMS.

EMMERICH, em'-mẽr-ik, or EMRICH, a walled t. of Germany, belonging to Prussia, on the Rhine. It was formerly in the Hanseatic league, and has recently been declared a free port. Lat. 51° 50′ N., Lon. 6° 15′ E. Pop. 5,000. (B.)

EMMET (Tonedagana), a co. at the N. extremity of the southern peninsula of Mich.

EMS, a r. in the N. W. part of Germany, which flows into the Dollart. Its whole length is estimated at 210 m.

* The name *island* appears to have formerly been applied to any spot elevated above the general level of the fens, in this and other parts of England.

Digitized by Google

ENGHIEN, ån'-ghe'-ån, a t. of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, 22 m. S. W. of Brussels. Pop. near 4,000. (B.)

ENGLAND, ing'-gland, (originally, Engla-land, *i. e.* the land of the Angles, Aengles, or Engles,) the S. part of the island of Great Britain, situated between 55° 47′ and 49° 57½′ N. Lat., and between 1° 46′ E. and 5° 42′ W. Long.; bounded on the N. by Scotland, N. E. and E. by the North Sea, S. by the English Channel, and W. by the Atlantic, Wales, and the Irish Channel. Its length, from N. to S., from Berwick to St. Alban's Head, is about 368 m.; its greatest breadth, from Land's End to the most eastern part of Kent, is about 311 m. The area amounts to 50,387 sq. m. The pop., according to the census of 1841, was 14,995,138. England is divided into 40 counties. The capital is London. (See GREAT BRITAIN.)—Adj. ENGLISH, ing'-glish: inhab. ENG'-LISH-MAN.

ENGLISH CHANNEL, the narrow sea which separates England from France. It is above 300 m. long; at its narrowest part, in the strait of Dover, it is only about 20 m. wide; its greatest breadth is near 140 m.

ENKHUIZEN, enk-hoi'-zẹn, a t. of Holland, on the W. shore of the Zuyderzee. Lat. 52° 43′ N., Lon. 5° 17′ E. The inhabitants, amounting to 7,000, are engaged, for the most part, in the herring fishery. (B.)

EN'-NIS-COR'-THY, a t. of Ireland, in the co. of Wexford, about 60 m. S. of Dublin. Pop. in 1831, 5,955. (P. C.)

EN'-NIS-KIL'-LẸN, the cap. of the co. of Fermanagh, in Ireland, situated on an island in the narrow channel which connects the upper and lower lakes of Lough Erne, 89 m. N. N. W. of Dublin. Pop. in 1831, 6,056. P. C.)

ENS, a r. of Austria, which flows into the Danube.

ENS, THE PROVINCES OF THE, a name sometimes given to the archduchy of Austria. (See AUSTRIA, ARCHDUCHY OF.)

ENTRE DOURO E MINHO, ẹn'-trà dô-ro (or doo'-ro) à meen'-yo, *i. e.* "between the Douro and the Minho," a prov. in the N. W. part of Portugal, named from its situation, being bounded on the N. by the Minho, and S. by the Douro; length 73 m.; greatest breadth 46 m. It is sometimes simply called "the province of the Minho."

EPERIES, à-pèr'-e-ẹs, (Hung. pron. à-pèr-e-esh,) a fortified royal free t. of Upper Hungary, cap. of the circle "on this side of the Theiss and of the co. of Sáros (shâ'-rosh'). In its vicinity is a celebrated opal mine. Lat. 48° 58′ N., Lon. 21° 15′ E. Pop. 9,000. (B.)

EPERNAY, à'-pẹr'-nâ', a handsome t. of France, in the dep. of Marne, situated on the r. Marne, 73 m. E. by N. of Paris. The ancient name is said to have been Aquæ Perennes, which was first corrupted into Aixperne, and afterwards into Epernay. Pop. in 1832, 5,318. (P. C.)

EPHESUS. See AYASOOLOOK.

ERFURT, ẹr'-fôôrt, a fortified t. of Prussian Saxony, cap. of a circle of the same name, and formerly of Thuringia, situated on the Gera. It has a number of literary and scientific institutions, among which we may mention a Catholic and a Protestant gymnasium, a high-school for girls (höhere Töchterschule), a royal academy of sciences, and a public

Digitized by Google

library of about 50,000 vols. Lat. 50° 59′ N., Lon. 11° 4′ E. Pop. above 25,000. (B.)

ERICHT, ĕr′-ikt, a narrow lake of Scotland, in Perthshire, about 14 m. long.

Ē′-RIE, a lake of N. America, situated between 41° 25′ and 42° 55 N. Lat., and 78° 55′ and 83° 34′ W. Lon. Its extreme length is about 245 m.; its greatest breadth is near 60 m. The circumference is computed at 658 m. The surface of the lake is 565 ft. above the level of the sea, and its greatest depth is about 100 ft. It is connected, by the r. Detroit, with L. Huron, and by the Niagara, with L. Ontario.

ERIE, a co. in the W. part of N. Y., bordering on L. Erie. Pop. 62,465. Co. t. Buffalo.

ERIE, a co. forming the N. W. extremity of Pa., and bordering on L. Erie. Pop. 31,344.

ERIE, a port of entry, cap. of the above co., is situated on L. Erie, with a good harbour. Pop. 3,412.

ERIE, a co. in the N. part of Ohio, bordering on L. Erie. Pop. 12,599. Co. t. Huron.

ERIVAN, ĕr-e-vän′, a fortified t. in the Russian government of Georgia, formerly belonging to Persia, near the frontiers of Persia and Turkey, situated on the Zanga or Zengin, the outlet of Lake Erivan, which flows into the river Arras. Lat. 40° 5′ N., Lon. 44° 30′ E. Pop. estimated at 14,000. (B.)

ERLANGEN, ĕʀ′-lång-ẹn, a walled t. of Bavaria, with a celebrated protestant university, founded in 1743. There are, connected with this, an ecclesiastical seminary, a polytechnic school, a fine chemical laboratory, a library of above 100,000 vols., besides other literary and scientific establishments. The newer portion of Erlangen may vie with the best-built towns of Germany. Lat. 49° 36′ N., Lon. 11° 4′ E. Pop. about 12,000. (B.)

ERLAU, ĕʀ′-lou, (Hung. Eg′-er; Lat. Ag′ria,) a fortified archiepiscopal t. of Upper Hungary, cap of the co. of Heves (hev-esh), is situated in the midst of a beautiful and richly-cultivated country, rather more than 70 m. N. N. E. of Pesth. Lat. 47° 55′ N., Lon. 20° 23′ E. Pop. above 17,000. (B.)

ERNE, LOUGH, lŏʜ ẹrn, a L. of Ireland, situated principally in the co. of Fermanagh. It is usually considered as divided into the Upper and Lower Lake. The two are connected by a narrow channel, perhaps 7 m. long, which might properly be called the river Erne. The lower lake is about 10 m. long and 5 m. wide; the other is not above 1½ m. long.

ERZROOM (Erzrum) or ARDZ-ROOM; *i. e.* the "land of Rome,"* an

* The name was probably given by the Turks, in contradistinction to other conquests made near the same time, among nations who had no connexion with Rome. It will be recollected that the Byzantine empire, from which this part of Asia was wrested, was originally a portion of the great Roman empire; and it appears to have been still regarded in that character by the surrounding nations.

Digitized by Google

important commercial t. of Turkish Armenia, cap. of a pashalic of the same name, situated in an extensive and fertile plain, not far from the Kara Soo, or W. branch of the Euphrates. In the early part of the present century, the pop. of this city was estimated at 100,000, but, after being occupied by the Russians, a few years ago, it was almost deserted by its inhabitants. Since its restoration to the Turks, however, it has been gradually recovering its population and prosperity. Lat. 39° 57′ N., Lon. 41° 15′ E.

Erzgebirge, ĕrts′-gā-bĕĕr′-gĕh, *i. e.* "ore mountains," a chain of mountains in Germany, which extend along the boundary line between Bohemia and Saxony. It is rich in metals of almost every kind. Silver is obtained in considerable quantities; lead and cobalt are abundant. The tin mines of Saxony, in this region, are the most valuable on the continent of Europe, and yield annually 140 tons. Arsenic, antimony, bismuth, manganese, calamine, copper, and mercury, are found here. Gold, also, occurs, but in very small quantities. The length of the chain is about 100 m.

Es-cam′-bi-a, a r. which rises in Ala., and, passing into Florida, joins the Conecuh. The river thus formed, falls into Pensacola Bay. It is usually called the Escambia, though above the junction the Conecuh is the principal stream.

Escambia, a co. forming the W. extremity of Florida, bordering on the above r. Pop. 3,993. Co. t. Pensacola.

Escurial, ĕs-koo-re-ăl′, a small t. of Spain, situated in the kingdom of Toledo, 27 m. N. W. of Madrid, remarkable for a vast and magnificent edifice, founded by Philip II., in commemoration of the victory gained over the French, at St. Quentin, in 1557. It is laid out in the form of a gridiron; the royal residence forms the handle, which is attached to a rectangle 640 ft. long, and 580 wide; in this part the average height, to the roof, is 60 ft. At each angle, there is a square tower, 200 ft. high. The whole number of windows in the establishment is not less than 4,000. The Escurial comprises a royal residence, a monastary, a college, a rich library, and a noble church, of which the dome is 330 ft. in height, besides several other minor compartments. It was built in the form of a gridiron, it is said, because St. Lawrence, on whose anniversary the victory was won, suffered martyrdom on an instrument of that kind. Lat. 40° 36′ N., Lon. 4° 8′ W.

Esné, es′-nĕh` or es′-nā′, (Anc. Latop′olis,) a commercial t. of Upper Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile, remarkable for its ruins, especially for those of an ancient temple, with a supposed representation of the Zodiac, which (as the position of the constellations therein figured does not at all correspond to the present appearance of the heavenly bodies) has led some philosophers to infer, that it must have been constructed at an extremely remote epoch. One celebrated *savant*, M. Dupuis, came to the conclusion that this temple, as well as that of Denderah, could not be less than 15,000 years old. It was, however, supposed that the Zodiac of Esné was the more ancient by several centuries. But M. Champollion, who is so justly distinguished for having unlocked

Digitized by Google

the mysteries so long concealed in the Egyptian hieroglyphics, considers himself authorized, by a number of facts, to infer that this, on the contrary, is the newest of all the ancient temples which still exist in Egypt. It is probably not 2,000 years old. Lat. 25° 19′ 39″ N., Lon. 32° 34′ 30″ E. Pop. estimated at 4,000. (B.)

Esquimaux, es′-ke-mō′, a nation consisting of various tribes, who inhabit the northern portions of America. They differ greatly from the other savage tribes of this continent, both in language and personal appearance. In stature they are diminutive, seldom exceeding five feet. Their faces are broad, and approach more to the rounded form than those of Europeans. They have high cheek bones, large mouths, and thick lips. They are said not to be deficient in mechanical ingenuity.

Es′-sen, a t. of the Prussian states. Lat. 51° 28′ N., Lon. about 7° E. Pop. 5,300. (B.)

Es′-sex, a co. in the E. part of England, N. of, and bordering on the Thames. Pop. 344,979.

Essex, a co. forming the N. E. extremity of Vt. Pop. 4,226. Co. t. Guildhall.

Essex, a co. forming the N. E. extremity of Mass. Pop. 94,987. Co. towns, Salem, Newburyport, and Ipswich.

Essex, a co. in the N. E. part of N. Y., bordering on L. Champlain. Pop. 23,634. Co. t. Elizabethtown.

Essex, a co. in the N. E. part of N. J., bordering on the Passaic r. Pop. 44,621. Co. t. Newark.

Essex, a co. in the E. part of Va., bordering on the Rappahannock. Pop. 11,309. Co. t. Tappahannock.

Es-Sioot. See Sioot.

Ess′-ling-en, a manufacturing t. of Würtemberg, in Germany. Lat. 48° 44′ N., Lon. 9° 19′ E. Pop. 6,000. (B.)

Es′-te or es′-tà (Anc. Ates′te), a t. of Austrian Italy, 15 m. S. W. of Padua. This little place, the pop. of which does not exceed 9,000, (B.), is chiefly remarkable for having given its name to the house of Este, whose princes subsequently resided at Ferrara, and acted so conspicuous a part in the history of Italy during the middle ages.

Es-tho′-ni-ȧ, a prov. of European Russia, bordering on the Gulf of Finland, the Baltic, and Lake Peïpus.—Adj. and inhab. Es-tho′-ni-ȧn.

Es′-till, a co. in the E. part of Ky., intersected by the Kentucky r. Pop. 5,535. Co. t. Irvine.

Estremadura, es-trà-mà-doo′-rà, a prov. in the W. part of Spain, bounded on the N. by Salamanca, E. by New Castile, S. by Andalusia, and W. by Portugal. Its length, from N. to S., is about 180 m.; its average breadth about 90 m. Badajoz is the capital. The name Estremadura is said to be derived from the Latin *extrema ora* (extreme region), it being the farthest and latest conquest of Alonzo IX. over the Moors, in the 13th century.—Adj. and inhab. Es-tre-me′-ni-an. The Spanish Estremeños, es-trà-mane′-yoce, is also sometimes employed by English writers to designate the inhabitants.

Estremadura, a prov. of Portugal, bounded on the N. by Beyra, E.

Digitized by Google

by Beyra and Alentejo, S. by Alentejo, and W. by the Atlantic. Length, from N. to S. about 140 m.; greatest breadth, from E. to W. 85 m. Capital, Lisbon.

ESTREMÔZ, es'-trà-môze', one of the strongest fortresses in Portugal, situated in Alentejo. Lat. 38° 54′ N., Lon. 7° 24′ W. Pop. about 5,000. (B.)

ESSEK, es'-sek, (Anc. Mur'sa or Mur'sia,) a royal free t., the cap. of Austrian Sclavonia, on the right bank of the Drave, a little above its entrance into the Danube. Mursia was founded in the year 125, by the emperor Adrian. The present town is regularly fortified, and has barracks and casemates, capable, it is said, of lodging 30,000 persons. Lat. 45° 34′ N., Lon. 18° 42′ E. Pop. 10,000. (B.)

ETAMPES, à'-tâmp', a manufacturing t. of France, in the dep. of Seine and Oise, 28 m. S. W. of Paris. Pop. in 1832, 8,109. (P. C.)

ETIENNE, SAINT, sânt ét'-e-enn', an important t. of France, in the dep. of Loire. Its increase, of late years, has been very great. The town owes its prosperity to its situation in the coal district, though the colliers belong rather to the neighbourhood, than to the t. itself. The coal is abundant, and of good quality. St. Etienne has some important manufactures, especially in hardware. Fire-arms are made here on a more extensive scale than in any other town in France. Lat. 45° 26′ N., Lon. 4° 23′ E. Pop., including that of the suburbs, 52,000. (B.)

ET'-O-WAH (generally called Hi'-tow-ah, and sometimes written *Hightower*), a r. in the N. W. part of Ga., one of the branches of the Coosa.

EU, *uh*, a t. of France, in the dep. of Lower Seine, 91 m. N. N. W. of Paris. In the middle ages it was a strong and flourishing place, but it has since sunk into decay. The massive ruins of the walls and towers still remain. Pop. in 1832, 3,356. (P. C.)

EUPEN, oi'-pen, (called Néau, nà'-ô', by the French), a flourishing t. in the Prussian prov. of the Lower Rhine. Lat. 50° 39′ N., Lon. about 6° E. Pop. about 11,300. (P. C.)

EUPHRATES, u-frà-tèz, (Turk. Frât,) a large r. of W. Asia, which is formed near 39° N. Lat., and 39° E. Lon., by the union of two rivers, to both of which the name of Frat is occasionally applied; viz., the Moorâd (Murad), or S. branch, and the Kârâ Soo (Su), or N. branch of the Euphrates. The Kara Soo, or the Frat, properly speaking, rises N. of Erzroom, in about 40° 30′ N. Lat., and 41° 30′ E. Lon. The upper portion of the Euphrates has a very circuitous course, but its general direction is about S. E. It joins the Tigris in about 31° N. Lat., and 47° E. Lon., to form the Shatt-el-Arab. Its whole length is estimated at 1,360 m. One of the steamers in the Euphrates expedition of 1836, 7, and 8, ascended as far as Beer (Bir), about 37° N. Lat., and 38° E. Lon.

EURE, ure, or UR, a dep. in the N. W. part of France, bordering on the Seine, and intersected by the Eure, one of the tributaries of that r. Pop. 424,762. (B.) Capital, Evreux.

EURE and LOIR (Fr. Eure-et-Loir, ur-à-lwâr), a dep. in the N. W.

Digitized by Google

Fāte, fär, fâll, fåt; mē, mĕt; pīne or pine, pĭn; nō, nŏt; ŏŏ, as in *good*;

central part of France, on the sources of the Eure and the Loir, a tributary of the Sarthe. Pop. 285,058. (B.) Capital, Chartres.

Europe, u'-rup, one of the grand divisions of the globe, forming the north-western part of the old continent, of which it occupies a little more than two-seventeenths. It is bounded on the N. by the Frozen Ocean; the boundary between it and Asia is formed by the r. Kara, the Uralian Mountains, the r. Ural, the Caspian Sea, Mount Caucasus, the Black Sea, the Bosporus, the Sea of Marmora, the Strait of the Dardanelles, and the Grecian Archipelago; on the S. it is bounded by the Mediterranean, which separates it from Africa; and on the W. by the North Atlantic, which divides it from North America. The most northern point of the European continent is Cape Nord Kyn, in Lat. 71° 6′ N.: Cape North, in 71° 10′ N. Lat., commonly regarded as the northern extremity of Europe, is on the island Mageröe. The most southern is the point of Tarifa, in Spain, Lat. 36° 2′ N.; the most eastern is on the Uralian Mountains, W. of Ekatarinburg, Lon. 60° 20′ E.; and the most western is Cape Roca, in Portugal, Lon. 9° 30′ W. Its extreme length, from Cape St. Vincent, in Spain, to the mouth of the r. Kara, does not much exceed 3,000 m. A line drawn from Cape Mutapan, in Greece, to Cape Nord Kyn, would measure 2,400 m. The whole area of this part of the globe is computed at 3,708,871 sq. m.; the pop. at 233,884,800. (P. C.)—Adj. and inhab. Eu-ro-pē'-an.

Eutin, oi-teen', a small t. of Germany, in the grand-duchy of Oldenburg, on a lake of the same name. Lat. 54° 8′ N., Lon. 10° 39′ E. Pop. 2,700. (B.)

Euxine. See Black Sea.

Eves'-ham, a t. of England, in Worcestershire, 15 m. S. E. of Worcester. Pop., including an area of above 3 sq. m., 4,245.

Ev'-o-ra, or â'-vo-râ (Anc. Eb'ora), an archiepiscopal t. of Portugal, in Alentejo, interesting for its antiquity and historical remembrances. Lat. 38° 38′ N., Lon. 7° 38′ E. Pop. 9,000. (B.)

Evreux, ĕv'-ru*h*' (Anc. Mediola'num, afterwards Eburov'ices,) a t. of France, the cap. of the dep. of Eure, 57 m. W. by N. of Paris. It was anciently the capital of the Aulerci Eburovices, whence it was afterwards called Eburovices and Ebroicæ, from which the present name is derived. Here are the remains of an ancient aqueduct, and some other Roman antiquities. Lat. 49° 2′ N., Lon. 1° 7′ E. Pop 10,000. (B.)

Ex'-e-ter (Anc. Is'ca), a city of England, the cap. of Devonshire, situated on the little r. Ex, 44 m. N. E. of Plymouth. It appears to have been a Roman station of some importance. In the reign of Alfred it was called *Exan-cestre* (the castle of the Ex), of which the present name is a corruption. Before the Norman conquest, this place was the residence of the West Saxon kings. Exeter forms a county of itself containing only 1,800 acres. Lat. 50° 44′ N., Lon. 3° 32′ W. Pop. 31,312.

Exeter, a t. of N. H., in Rockingham co., 12 m. S. W. of Ports-

Digitized by Google

mouth, on a river of the same name, which flows into the Piscataqua. Lat. 42° 58′ N., Lon. 70° 55′ W.

EYALET, i-yȧ'-lĕt, (sometimes written *ejalet*,) a Turkish name, equivalent to a principality, used to designate a pashalic of the most extensive kind.

FAENZA, fȧ-en'-zȧ, (Anc. Faven'tia) a t. of Italy, in the Papal State, 19 m. W. S. W. of Ravenna, connected by a *naviglio* (nȧ-veel'-yo), or navigable canal, with the southernmost branch of the Po. Among its various manufactures, we may mention a species of coloured and glazed earthenware, formerly in great repute, called by the French *Faience*, from the name of this town. Lat. 44° 17′ 30″ N., Lon. 11° 52′ E. Pop. 14,000. (R.)

FAHLUN. See FALUN.

FERÖE (fȧ'-ro, or fȧ'-rö-ę) ISLANDS, a group of small islands, about 200 m. N. W. of the Shetland Isles, between 61° and 63° N. Lat., and 6° and 8° W. Lon. There are in all 22, with an aggregate area of about 494 sq. m. Pop. about 58,000. (P. C.)

FAIOOM, fi-oom', a prov. of Egypt, between 29° and 30° N. Lat., bounded on the E. by the Valley of the Nile, and on the N. W. by Lake Birket-el-Keroon.

FAIR'-FAX, a co. in the N. E. part of Va., bordering on the District of Columbia. Pop. 9,370. Seat of justice, Fairfax c. h.

FAIR'-FIELD, a co. forming the S. W. extremity of Conn., bordering on Long Island Sound. Pop. 49,917. Co. towns, Fairfield and Danbury.

FAIRFIELD, a port of entry and seat of justice of the above co., is pleasantly situated on Long Island Sound, 21 m. W. S. W. of New Haven. Pop. 3,294.

FAIRFIELD, a dist. in the N. central part of S. C., bordering on the Broad and Wateree rivers. Pop. 20,165. Co. t. Winnsborough.

FAIRFIELD, a co. in the S. E. central part of Ohio, intersected by the Ohio and Erie Canal. Pop. 31,924. Co. t. Lancaster.

FALAISE, fȧ`-laze', a manufacturing t. of France, in the dep. of Calvados. Lat. 48° 53′ N., Lon. 0° 14′ W. Pop. 9,419. (P. C.)

FAL'-KIRK, a t. of Stirlingshire, Scotland, 24 m. W. by N. of Edinburgh. Pop. 8,209.

FALK'-LAND ISLANDS are situated in the S. Atlantic, between 51° 10′ and 52° 25′ S. Lat., and 57° 40′ and 61° 20′ W. Lon. There are two large ones, and, it is said, above 90 smaller ones. They are in possession of the English.

FALL RIVER, a port of entry of Mass., in Bristol co., on Fall r., at its entrance into an arm of Narragansett Bay.

FAL'-MOUTH, a seaport t. of Cornwall, England, situated at the mouth of the r. Fal or Fale, whence it derives its name. Lat. 50° 8′ N., Lon. 5° 3′ W. Pop. 4,844.

FAL'-STER, a fertile i. in the Baltic, belonging to Denmark. It lies

Digitized by Google

S. of Zealand, between 54° 30′ and 54° 58′ N. Lat., and 11° 45′ and 12° 11′ E. Lon. It is about 25 m. long and 16 m. wide. Area 177 sq. m. Pop. about 17,500. (P. C.)

FALUN or FAHLUN, fä'-loon, a t. of Sweden, the cap. of the prov. of Dalecarlia. In the middle of this town is the famous copper-mine of Falun, which is an immense abyss, 1,200 ft. across, and as many in depth. The daylight from above is sufficient for the operations of the miners, so that they are not obliged to use lamps or candles, as in other deep mines. Not only copper, but also silver and gold are obtained here. Lat. 60° 35′ N., Lon. 15° 35′ E. Pop. about 4,000. (B.)

FANO, fä'-no, a seaport t. of Italy, on the Adriatic, with an extensive commerce. Lat. 43° 51′ N., Lon. 13° E. Pop. 15,000. (B.)

FARO, fä'-ro, a seaport t. at the S. extremity of Portugal, in the prov. of Algarve. Lat. 36° 59′ N., Lon. 7° 51′ W. Pop. above 8,000. (B.)

FARO. See FERÖE.

FARS or FARSISTAN, fars'-is-tän', a prov. in the S. W. part of Persia, bordering on the Persian Gulf. Shiraz is the chief town.

FAUQUIER, fau-keer', a co. in the N. E. part of Va., W. of Washington. Pop. 21,877. Co. t. Warrenton.

FAYAL, fi-äl', one of the Azores, intersected by the parallel of 38° 35′ N. Lat., and the meridian of 28° 40′ W. Lon. It is about 15 m long, and nearly as broad. Its chief town, Horta, sometimes, but improperly, called Fayal, is in 38° 31′ N. Lat., and 28° 42′ W. Lon., and has near 10,000 inhabitants. (B.)

FAY-ETTE', a co. in the S. W. part of Pa., bordering on Va. Pop. 33,574. Co. t. Union.

FAYETTE, a co. in the W. part of Va., on the Great Kanawha r. Pop. 3,924. Seat of justice, Fayette c. h.

FAYETTE, a co. in the N. W. central part of Ga., on the sources of Flint r. Pop. 6,191. Co. t. Fayetteville.

FAYETTE, a co. in the N. W. part of Ala., bordering on Mississippi. Pop. 6,942. Seat of justice, Fayette c. h.

FAYETTE, a co. in the S. W. part of Tenn., bordering on Mississippi. Pop. 21,501. Co. t. Somerville.

FAYETTE, a co. in the N. E. central part of Ky., bordering on the Kentucky r. Pop. 22,194. Co. t. Lexington.

FAYETTE, a co. in Ohio, S. W. of Columbus. Pop. 10,984. Co. t. Washington.

FAYETTE, a co. in the E. S. E. part of Ind., intersected by the White Water r. Pop. 9,837. Co. t. Connersville.

FAYETTE, a co. in the S. central part of Ill., intersected by the Kaskaskia r. Pop. 6,328. Co. t. Vandalia.

FAYETTE, a co. in the E. part of Iowa, a little W. of the Mississippi r.

FAY'-ETTE-VILLE', a flourishing t. of N. C., the cap. of Cumberland co., situated on Cape Fear r., near the head of navigation, about 50 m. S. by W. of Raleigh. Pop. 4,285.

Digitized by Google

FAYOUM or FYUM. See FAIOOM.

FEEJEE Islands. See FIJI.

FELICIANA, fe-lis'-se-an'-a, EAST, a parish in the N. E. part of La., bordering on Mississippi. Pop. 11,893. Seat of justice, Jackson.

FELICIANA, WEST, a parish of La., in the N. E. part of La., lying W. of the above, and bordering on the Mississippi r. Pop. 10,910. Seat of justice, St. Francisville.

FEM'-ERN, a small i. of Denmark, in the Baltic, opposite to the coast of Holstein, intersected by the parallel of 54° 30′ N. Lat. and the meridian of 11° 10′ E. Lon. Pop. 7,600. (E. G.)

FEN'-NESS, a co. in the N. N. E. part of Tenn., bordering on Kentucky. Po. 3,550. Co. t. Jamestown.

FÈRE LA, là fare, a fortified t. of France, in the dep. of Aisne, on the Oise, with an ancient school of artillery, and an arsenal. Lat. 49° 40′ N., Lon. 3° 20′ E.

FER-MAN'-AGH, an inland co. in the N. of Ireland, in the S. W. part of the prov. of Ulster. Pop. 149,763. (P. C.)

FERMO, fêr'-mo, an archiepiscopal t. of Italy, in the Papal State, built near the site of the ancient Firmum, with a university and 7,000 inhabitants. (B.) Lat. 43° 10′ N., Lon. 13° 42′ E.

FER-MOY', a t. and military station of Ireland, in the co. of Cork, situated on the Blackwater r. Lat. 52° 8′ N., Lon. 8° 18′ W. Pop., including the garrison, 6,976. (P. C.)

FERRARA, fêr-râ'-râ, the most northern prov. of the Papal State, bordering on the Adriatic. Pop. 205,000. (P. C.)

FERRARA, a fortified archiepiscopal t. of Italy, the cap. of the above prov., is situated on an arm of the Po. Among its scientific and literary establishments, the university, with its library of above 80,000 vols., deserves particular mention. Here are reposited the autographs of Ariosto, Tasso, and Guarini. The first of these celebrated poets was born in this town. Ferrara was formerly the residence of the independent princes of the house of Este, and was one of the most distinguished seats of literature in Italy. Its population then exceeded 60,000. Lat. 44° 50′ N., Lon. 11° 36′ E. Present pop. about 24,000. (B.)

FER'-RO (Sp. Hierro, yêr'-ro), a small i. belonging to the group of Canaries, with an area of about 10 sq. leagues. It is important from the circumstance that longitudes were formerly reckoned from a meridian drawn through its western extremity. At present, however, what is called the meridian of Ferro, is placed about 30′ E. of the island of Ferro, and 20° W. of the meridian of Paris. Lat. of the centre of the island, about 27° 45′ N., Lon. 18° 10′ W.

FERROL, fêr-role', a seaport t. of Spain, in Galicia, on an arm of the bay of Betanzos. This place is one of the three royal dock-yards of Spain. The entrance of its harbour, which is one of the finest in Europe, is defended by strong batteries. Lat. 43° 29′ 30″ N., Lon. 8° 15′ W. Pop. about 13,000. (B.)

FEZ or FAS, a kingdom in the N. W. part of Africa, subject to Mo-

Digitized by Google

rocco. Also the cap. of the above, the most important t. in the empire of Morocco, situated on a branch of the r. Seboo (Sébou). The houses are mostly of brick; the streets are paved, but narrow, crooked, and very dirty. Its schools are much celebrated. The river Seboo is navigable for boats to the neighbourhood of Fez. Lat. 34° 6′ N., Lon. 5° 1′ W. Pop. estimated by Balbi, at 80,000.

FEZZAN, fez-zȧn′, a prov. of N. Africa, belonging to Tripoli, situated between 24° and 31° N. Lat., and 12° and 18° E. Lon. It consists of an assemblage of oases, which present the largest population of any part of the Great Desert. Moorzook is the capital.—Inhab. FEZ′-ZAN-EER′.

FICHTELGEBIRGE, fĭk′-tĕl-gȧ-bēēr′-gĕh, (*i. e.* Pine Mountains) an irregular mountain mass, situated principally in the N. E. part of Bavaria.

FIESOLE, fyes′-o-lȧ,* (Anc. Fæsulæ,) a small t. of Italy, in Tuscany, 4 m. E. of Florence, remarkable for its magnificent view of the Val d' Arno, and for its remains of antiquity.

FIFE′-SHIRE, a co. in the E. part of Scotland, between the Frith of Forth and the Frith of Tay. Pop. 140,140.

FIJI, pronounced, and often written, FEE′-JEE, but called, by the natives, VITI, vee′-tee. The Fiji Islands are a group in the Pacific, situated between 16° and 20° S. Lat. and near the 180° meridian; the largest is the Sandalwood Island. These islands abound in fruits and timber. The inhabitants, who are of mixed races, are represented as perfidious and daring.

FINISTÈRE, fin`-is`-tare′, a dep. occupying the W. extremity of France, lying N. of the Bay of Biscay. The name is from the Latin *finis terræ*, which is equivalent to the English "Land's-end." Pop. 546,955. (B.) Capital, Quimper.

FINISTERRE, (Sp. Finistierra, fin-is-te-er′-rȧ,) a cape forming the W. extremity of Spain. Lat. 42° 54′ N., Lon. 9° 16′ W. The name Finistere is French, and should be pronounced like that of the above department.

FIN′-LAND, a country in the N. W. part of Russia; bounded on the S. by the Gulf of Finland, and on the W. by the Gulf of Bothnia. The Russian government of Finland extends considerably beyond the limits of Finland proper, and includes a part of Lapland.—Adj. FIN-NISH and FIN′-NIC: inhab. FIN, and sometimes FIN′-LAN-DER.

FINLAND, GULF OF, an arm of the Baltic, which extends in an easterly direction. It is about 260 m. long; its greatest breadth is about 75 m.

---

* "And let us from the top of FIESOLE,
Whence Galileo's glass, by night observed,
The phases of the moon, look round below,
On Arno's vale ——————."

ROGERS' *Italy*, Part First, XXII.

Milton writes it FESOLE. See *Paradise Lost*, Book I., line 289.

Digitized by Google

ou, as in *our*; th, as in *thin*; TH, as in *this*; N, nearly like *ng*.

FIN'-MARK, a prov. occupying the N. extremity of the Scandinavian peninsula.

FISH RIVER, GREAT, a r. in the S. E. part of Africa, which flows into the Indian Ocean, in Lat. about 33° 26′ S., Lon. 27° 4′ E.

FIUME, fyoo'-mà, a t. and free port of the Austrian empire, in Illyria, the cap. of a circle of the same name, is situated at the entrance of the Fiumara (fyoo-mâ'-rà) into the Gulf of Quarnaro, in the Adriatic. Lat. 45° 20′ N., Lon. 14° 26′ E. Pop. above 9,000. (B.)

FLAN'-DERS, (Fr. Flandre, flåndr,) a country of Europe, constituting the western portion of the kingdom of Belgium, and divided into two provinces, East and West Flanders. The latter borders on the North Sea. It contained, in 1836, 615,904 inhabitants. Bruges is the chief town. East Flanders is E. of the above, and bordering on it; its population, in 1832, was 742,793. Capital, Ghent.—Adj. FLEM'-ISH, inhab. FLEM'-ING.

FLEM'-ING, a co. in the N. E. part of Ky., bordering on the Licking r. Pop. 13,268. Co. t. Flemingsburg.

FLENS'-BURG or FLENSBORG, flens'-borĝ, a seaport t. of Denmark, situated on an arm of the Baltic, near the centre of the duchy of Sleswig. Its manufactures and commerce are more flourishing than those of any other town in Jutland. Lat. 54° 47′ N., Lon. 9° 28′ E. Pop. about 16,000. (B.)

FLINT RIVER, a r. of Ga., which unites with the Chattahoochee to form the Appalachicola. It is about 300 m. long, and is navigable for boats about 50 m.

FLINT'-SHIRE, a co. occupying the N. E. extremity of Wales, and bordering on the r. Dee. Pop. 66,919.

FLOR'-ENCE, (It. Firenze, fe-ren'-zà, or Fiorenza, fe-o-ren'-zà: Anc. Floren'tia,) an archiepiscopal t. of Italy, the cap. of the grand-duchy of Tuscany, is situated on both sides of the r. Arno, in the midst of the delightful and highly cultivated Valdarno (or Val d' Arno, *i. e.* "Vale of the Arno"), about 145 m. N. by. W. from Rome. It is, on the whole, one of the most beautiful cities in Europe, though many of the streets are narrow, and the architecture of several of its palaces reminds one of the fortresses built in the middle ages. The churches of Florence are among the most magnificent in Christendom; Santa Maria del Fiore, (sån'-tå mâ-ree'-å del fe-o'-rà) called also the Duomo,* (doo-o'-mo,) deserves particular mention. Its dome will bear a comparison with that of St. Peters, at Rome, and actually served as a model to Michael Angelo for erecting the magnificent cupola of that far-famed cathedral. The Tuscan capital contains numerous institutions for the promotion of the arts, sciences, and literature, among which we may cite the Imperial Academy of Fine Arts, the Medical and Surgical College attached to the Hospital of Santa Maria Nuova (noo-o'-vå), and the gallery of paintings and the library, in the palace Pitti (pit'-te),

* *i. e.* "cathedral."

Digitized by Google

the residence of the grand-duke. This library contains 70,000 printed vols. and 1,500 manuscripts; among others, the correspondence of Machievelli and Galileo. There is another library in the Palazzo Vechchio* (på-lât'-so vek'-ke-o) or the town-house, which was anciently the seat of the government of the Florentine republic, containing 150,000 printed vols. and 12,000 manuscripts. In the same building there is contained one of the richest existing collections of sculptures, paintings, medals, and other works of art. Florence holds a conspicuous place in the history of modern Italy. It was founded by a colony of soldiers, sent out by Octavius, afterwards the first Roman emperor. It does not appear to have attained to any very great importance till in the early part of the 12th century, when, like the other towns of Tuscany, it began to govern itself as an independent republic. Soon after it became distinguished as the principle theatre of the famous contest between the Guelphs and Ghibelines. It remained in the enjoyment of a precarious and turbulent liberty, interrupted occasionally by temporary subjection to some of the more powerful neighbouring states, till about the year 1434, when the house of Medici began to exercise the chief authority in the commonwealth. The republican forms, however, continued to be respected during the administration of the first house of Medici; but the foreign wars, which desolated Italy in the 16th century, at length effected the fall of the Florentine republic; and the first line having become extinct, a member of a lateral branch of the Medici was placed by Charles V. as duke of Florence. The Observatory of Santo Giovanni (sân'-to jo-vân'-ne) is in 43° 46′ 41″ N. Lat., and 11° 15′ 54″ E. Lon. The pop. of Florence, including the whole commune, amounts to 95,927. (P. C.)—Adj. and inhab. FLOR'-ĘN-TĪNE, (It. FIORENTINO, fe-o-rĕn-tee'-no).

FLO'-RES, an i. belonging to the Azorian group, intersected by the parallel of 39° 36′ N. Lat., and the meridian of 31° 7′ W. Lon. It is about 13 m. long, and 7 m. wide. Its name is derived from the multitude of flowers with which it abounds.

FLORES, sometimes called EN'-DE, an i. of Malaisia, situated between 8° and 9° 20′ S. Lat., and 119° 30′ and 123° E. Lon. It is above 200 m. long, and about 50 m. wide. Little is known to Europeans respecting the aboriginal inhabitants. The coast is mostly colonized by the Bugis and Malays.

FLOUR, SAINT, sân' floor', (rhyming with *poor*,) a t. of France, in the dep. of Cantal. Lat. 45° 2′ N., Lon. 3° 6′ E. Pop. in 1832, 5,513. (P. C.)

FLOR'-I-DĄ, lately a territory, but admitted during the present session of Congress (1844–5) into the Union as a sovereign state, is situated between 24° 40′ and 31° N. Lat., and 79° 56′ and 87° 46′ W. Lon., bounded on the N. by Alabama and Georgia, E. by the Atlantic, and

* Literally, the "old palace."

Digitized by Google

S. and W. by the Gulf of Mexico; it contains 21 counties.* Its length, from N. to S., from Cape Sable to the mouth of St. Mary's r., is about 400 m.; breadth of the northern part, 354 m.; greatest breadth of the peninsula, 172 m. The area is estimated at 55,000 sq. m. Pop. 54,477, of whom 27,943 are whites, 817 free coloured, and 25,717 slaves. Ponce de Leon discovered this country in 1512, on Palm Sunday (called in Spanish Pasqua Florida), and from this circumstance bestowed upon it its present appellation. During a great part of the 16th century, the name was applied indefinitely to the S. E. coast of N. America, but was finally restricted to what now constitutes the state of Florida. That portion which lies W. of the r. Appalachicola, was formerly designated West Florida; the remainder, including the peninsula, East Florida.

FLOYD, a co. in the S. S. W. part of Va., bordering on the Blue Ridge. Pop. 4,453. Seat of justice, Floyd c. h.

FLOYD, a co. in the N. W. part of Ga., bordering on Alabama. Pop. 4,441. Co. t. Rome.

FLOYD, a co. near the E. extremity of Ky., intersected by the W. Fork of the Sandy r. Pop. 6,302. Co. t. Prestonsburg.

FLOYD, a co. in the S. S. E. part of Ind., bordering on the Ohio r. Pop. 9,454. Co. t. New Albany.

FLUSH'-ING (Dutch Vlis'-sing-en), a fortified seaport t. of Holland, in the prov. of Zealand, on the S. side of the i. of Walcheren, remarkable for its harbour, its extensive dock-yards, and its fine basins, one of which is sufficiently deep to receive the largest ships of war. Lat. 51° 27′ N., Lon. 3° 35′ E. Pop. above 6,000. (P. C.)

FLU-VAN'-NA, a co. in the E. central part of Va., bordering on James r. Pop. 8,812. Co. t. Palmyra.

FÖHR, or FÖHR'-DE, a Danish i. on the W. coast of Sleswick, with an area of 25 sq. m. and 5,000 inhabitants. (P. C.)

FOGGIA, foj'-jà, an important commercial t. of Naples, the cap. of the prov. of Capitanata, situated in the midst of a vast plain, 78 m. N. E. of Naples. Lat. 41° 27′ N., Lon. 15° 30′ E. Pop. about 21,000. (B.)

FOIX, fwà, a t. of France, the cap. of the dep. of Ariège, and the ancient residence of the counts of Foix, is situated on the r. Ariège. Lat. 42° 58′ N., Lon. 1° 36′ E. Pop. 5,000. (B.)

FOND DU LAC, a co. in the E. part of Wisconsin, at the S. extremity of L. Winnebago. Pop. 139.

FONDI, fon'-de, (Anc. Fun'di,) a t. of Naples, in the prov. of Terra di Lavoro, remarkable for its antiquities. Parts of the pavement of the celebrated Appian Way (via Appia), which forms the principal street of Fondi, are here preserved in their primitive state. Lat. 41° 21′ N., Lon. 13° 25′ E. Pop. 5,000. (B.)

FONTAINEBLEAU, fôn`-tane`-blō', a t. of France, in the dep. of Seine

* Alachua, Calhoun, Columbia, Dade, Duval, Escambia, Franklin, Gadsden, Hamilton, Hillsborough, Jackson, Jefferson, St. John's, Leon, Madison, Monroe, Mosquito, Nassau, Santa Rosa, Walton, Washington.

Digitized by Google

and Marne, 35 m. S. S. E. of Paris, situated in the midst of a noble forest, (called, from the name of the town, the Forest of Fontainebleau,) which occupies an extent of more than 41,000 acres. Here is a magnificent royal château, erected by Francis I., and considerably embellished by succeeding princes. Lat. 48° 24′ N., Lon. 2° 42′ E. Pop. about 8,000. (B.)

FONTARABIA, fon`-tą-rā′-be-ą, (Sp. Fuenterabia, fwen′-tā-rā-bee′-ā,) a small fortified t. of Biscay, in Spain, situated at the mouth of the river Bid-ās-so′-ā, which forms a part of the boundary between France and Spain. It is chiefly interesting on account of its historical associations. Lat. 43° 22′ N., Lon. 1° 47′ W.—Adj. FON-TĀ-RA′-BI-ĄN.

FONTENAY, font`-nā′, the largest and most commercial t. in the dep. of Vendée, in France, is situated on the r. Vendée. Lat. 46° 29′ N., Lon. 0° 47′ W. Pop. in 1832, 6,388. (P. C.)

FOO′-LĄH (or Foulah). The Foolahs are a nation widely spread along the W. coast of Africa, occupying the countries N. of C. Palmas as far as the banks of the r. Senegal. Their principal kingdoms are Foota Toro, Bondoo, Fooladoo, Kaarta Ludamer, and Casson. The Foolahs, especially those who inhabit the countries which border on the Moorish territories, approach nearer to Europeans in their complexion and general features, than any of the other tribes of W. Africa, except the Moors. Those of Bondoo are described as being of the middle size, well made, and very active, with hair less short and woolly than that of the negroes. In speaking of the negro nations, they always rank themselves with the white people.

FOR′-FĄR, a t. of Scotland, cap. of Forfarshire, situated in the great valley of Strathmore, 15 m. N. by E. from Dundee. Lat. 56° 39′ N., Lon. 2° 50′ W. Pop. 8,362.

FOR′-FĄR-SHIRE, a co. in the E. part of Scotland, bordering on the sea and the Frith or Tay. Pop. 170,520.

FORLI, fōr-lee′, (Anc. Fo′rum Liv′ii,) a t. of Italy, in the Papal State, cap. of a prov. of the same name. Lat. 44° 13′ N., Lon. 12° 3′ E. Pop. 16,000. (B.)

FORMENTERA, fōr-men-tā′-rā, (Anc. Ophiu′sa,) one of the Balearic islands, lying S. of Ivica, from which it is separated by a channel 5 m. broad. Its length is about 14 m.

FOR-MO′-SĄ (called, by the Chinese, Taï-wan or Taywan, tī-wän′), a large i. in the Chinese Sea, lying between 21° 50′ and 25° 30′ N. Lat., and 120° 20′ and 122° E. Lon. Its length is about 250 m.; its greatest breadth about 70 m. It is important, on account of its fine harbours, its timber, and other productions. On the W. coast is the Chinese town of Taï-wan; the eastern part is inhabited by independent savages.

FORSYTH, for-sĭTH′, a co. in the N. part of Ga., bordering on the Chattahoochee. Pop. 5,619. Co. t. Cumming.

FORTAVENTURA. (See FUERTAVENTURA.)

FÖRTH, a r. of Scotland, which rises in the mountains between Loch Katrine and Loch Lomond, and, flowing in an easterly direction, falls

Digitized by Google

into the Frith of Forth. Its length, following all its sinuosities, is stated to be above 60 m.

FORTH, FRITH OF. After the r. Forth is joined by the Devon, on the N. it begins to widen, and gradually assumes the appearance of a bay. This bay, called the Frith of Forth, is about 50 m. long, and, where widest, is near 15 m. broad.

FOSSANO, fos-sä'-no, a walled t. of Piedmont, situated near the r. Stura, on the Naviglio Nuovo (nä-veel'yo noo-o'-vo), or new canal, which connects the Stura with the Po. It has a royal academy of Belles Lettres. Lat. 44° 36′ N., Lon. 7° 51′ E. Pop. 12,500. (P. C.)

FOUGÈRES, foo'-zhare', a manufacturing t. of France, in the dep. of Ille and Vilaine, 160 m. W. by S. of Paris. Pop. in 1832, 7,446. (P. C.)

FOULAH. See FOOLAH.

FOUR'-TAIN, a co. in the W. part of Ind., bordering on the Wabash r. Pop. 11,218. Co. t. Covington.

FOURCHE. See LA FOURCHE.

FOWEY, foy, sometimes written FAWEY, a small r. of England, in Cornwall, which flows into the sea.

FOWEY, a fortified seaport of Cornwall, situated on the above r., near its mouth. It was anciently a place of much greater importance than at present. Fowey furnished more ships to the fleet of Edward III., when he was besieging Calais, than any other port in England. Lat. 50° 20′ N., Lon. 4° 37′ W. Pop. 1,643.

FOX ISLANDS. See ALEUTIAN ISLANDS.

FOYERS, often written, and always pronounced Fy'-ĝrs, a small r. of Inverness-shire, in Scotland, which flows into Loch Ness, remarkable for its stupendous fall of 207 ft. in perpendicular height. From the top of the adjoining rocks to the surface of the water in the abyss below the fall, the depth is 470 ft.

FOYLE, LOUGH, lŏh foil, a bay on the northern coast of Ireland, about 15 m. long, and 8 m. wide in the middle, which is connected with the sea by a strait, less than a mile in breadth. The r. Foyle, which flows into its southern extremity, is navigable for vessels of 400 tons as far as Londonderry.

FRANCE (Anc. Gal'lia or Gaul; Fr. LA France, lä frânce); one of the largest and most powerful kingdoms of Europe, occupying the W. part of the continent, is situated between 42° 20′ and 51° 5′ N. Lat., and 4° 49′ W. and 8° 16′ E. Lon. Bounded on the N. W. and N. by the English Channel and the kingdom of Belgium, E. by Germany, Switzerland, and the Sardinian states, S. by the Mediterranean and the Pyrenees, which separate it from Spain, and W. by the Bay of Biscay and the Atlantic. Its extreme length, from S. E. to N. W. is about 680 m.; its greatest breadth, from N. E. to S.W. is about 630 m. The area is computed at 200,925 sq. m., and if we include the Island of Corsica, which is now incorporated with France, it will amount to about 204,711. The entire population, according to the census of 1836, was 33,540,908. (B.) France is divided into 86 departments or prefectures, which are again divided into 368 sub-prefectures or arrondissements;

Digitized by Google

Fāte, fär, fâll, fåt; mē, mĕt; pine or pīne, pĭn; nō, nŏt; ŏŏ, as in *good*;

these are still further sub-divided into cantons and communes. Each department is under the administration of an officer called a prefect (préfet, prā'-fā'); the arrondissements are under sub-prefects (sous-préfets, soo'-prā'-fā'). The government of France is a limited monarchy. The legislative power belongs to the king, jointly with the two great national assemblies, named the Chamber of Peers and the Chamber of Deputies. The peers are not hereditary, but appointed by the king, who, however, in choosing them, is under certain restrictions fixed by law. The deputies are appointed by electors chosen by the people. Paris is the seat of government. The name of France is derived from the Franks (*i. e.* freemen), a confederacy of various German nations, who overran Gaul, on the decline of the Roman power, and who afterwards were united under one head by Clovis, about the beginning of the 6th century.—Adj. FRENCH; inhab. FRENCH'-MAN.

FRANCE, ISLE OF, (Fr. Ile de France, eel dĕ frânce;) formerly a prov., is now divided into the deps. Aisne, Oise, Seine, Seine and Oise, and Seine and Marne. It received its appellation from the circumstance of its being almost surrounded by the rivers which give name to the above deps., and by some other smaller streams.

FRANCE, ISLE OF. See MAURITIUS.

FRANCIS, ST., a r. which rises in the E. S. E. part of Mo., and, flowing southerly into Ark., joins the Mississippi, near 34° 40′ N. Lat.

FRANCIS, ST., a co. in the E. N. E. part of Ark., bordering on the above r. Pop. 2,499. Co. t. Madison.

FRANCIS, ST., a co. in the E. S. E. part of Mo., on the sources of the r. St. Francis. Pop. 3,211. Co. t. Farmington.

FRAN-CIS'-CO, ST., a large r. of S. America, in Brazil, which rises near 20° S. Lat., and 47° W. Lon., and, flowing at first south-easterly, and then easterly, falls into the Atlantic, in about 10° 30′ N. Lat., and 36° 20′ W. Lon. Length above 1,800 m. It is navigable to Caninde (cā-neen'-dā), more than 150 m. from its mouth; above this point there are a number of falls, the most considerable of which is said to be 50 ft. in perpendicular height.

FRANCHE COMTÉ, frânsh kŏn'-tā', or UPPER BURGUNDY, a former prov. of France, now divided into the deps. of Doubs, Jura, and Upper Saône.

FRAN-CO'-NI-Ą (Ger. Franken and Frankenland, frânk'-ĕn-lând', *i. e.* the "land of the Franks"), formerly a circle of the German empire, intersected by the r. Main. Nearly the whole of it has been transferred by various treaties to the crown of Bavaria.

FRANEKER, frân'-ek-ĕr, a manufacturing t. of Holland, in Friesland, on the canal from Leeuwarden to Haarlingen, formerly the seat of a university, which was suppressed some years since, and replaced by an athenæum, or high school. Lat. 53° 11′ N., Lon. 5° 30′ E. Pop. 4,200. (P. C.)

FRANKENSTEIN, frânk'-ĕn-stine', a walled t. of Prussia, the cap. of a circle of the same name. Lat. 50° 36′ N., Lon. 16° 50′ E. Pop. 5,500. (B.)

FRANKENTHAL, frânk'-ĕn-tâl', a t. in the Bavarian circle of the

Digitized by Google

Rhine, 16 m. N. by W. from Speyer. A small canal connects it with the Rhine. Pop. 5,000. (B.)

FRANK'-FŲRT (Ger. Frankfurt, frănk'-fo͝ort,) ON THE MAIN, a celebrated city of Germany, the cap of a small republic of the same name, and of the whole Germanic confederation, is situated about 270 m. W. S. W. from Berlin, and 50 m. E. by S. from Coblentz. It stands on the right bank of the r. Main, across which there is a bridge, connecting it with Sachsenhausen (săk'-sẹn-hou'-zẹn), one of its suburbs. Among the more remarkable edifices of Frankfort, may be mentioned the ancient cathedral, where the German emperors were formerly crowned; and the Rœmer (now usually written Römer), in which is contained the Wahlzimmer (wȧl'-tsim'-mẹr), or Hall of Election, where the electors were wont to assemble for the purpose of electing the emperors of Germany: next to the Wahlzimmer, is the Kaisersaal (kī'-zẹr-sȧl'), or Imperial Hall, in which the emperor, after his election, held his public dinner. Frankfort possesses a medical institute, founded in 1763, by the liberality of Dr. Senkenberg, to which is attached a botanic garden; the Senkenberg Society of Naturalists, with an extensive museum, is united to the above institution: a philosophical society: Stœdel's Institute of the Fine Arts, which contains a choice collection of paintings: a public library, of 60,000 vols., &c. The territory of the republic of Frankfort contains an area of about 91 sq. m. The entire population is estimated at about 60,000 (B.); that of the town 51,000, if we include the suburb of Sachsenhausen, with its 5,000 inhabitants. Lat. 50° 7′ 30″ N., Lon. 8° 36′ E.

FRANKFORT or FRANKFURT ON THE ODER, a walled t. of Prussia, cap. of a circle of the same name, about 48 m. S. E. of Berlin. It possesses a gymnasium, and several other institutions for education. Lat. 52° 22′ N., Lon. 14° 33′ E. Pop. 22,000. (B.)

FRANKFORT, the cap. of the state of Kentucky, and the seat of justice of Franklin co., is situated on the Kentucky r., 64 m., in a direct line, S. by W. from Cincinnati. The railroad which is to connect Lexington with the Ohio, at Louisville, passes by Frankfort. Lat. 38° 14′ N., Lon. 84° 40′ W. Pop. 1,917.

FRANKLIN, a co. in the W. N. W. part of Me., bordering on Canada. Pop. 20,900. Co. t. Farmington.

FRANKLIN, a co. in the N.W. part of Vt., bordering on L. Champlain and Canada. Pop. 24,531. Co. t. St. Albans.

FRANKLIN, a co. in the N. W. part of Mass., intersected by the Connecticut r., and bordering on Vt. and N. H. Pop. 28,812. Co. t. Greenfield.

FRANKLIN, a co. in the N. E. part of N. Y., bordering on Canada. Pop. 16,518. Co. t. Malone.

FRANKLIN, a co. in the S. part of Pa., S. W. of Harrisburg, and bordering on Md. Pop. 37,793. Co. t. Chambersburg.

FRANKLIN, a co. in the S. part of Va., on the head waters of the Staunton r. Pop. 15,832. Co. t. Rocky Mount.

Digitized by Google

FRANKLIN, a co. in the N. N. E. part of N. C., intersected by the Tar r. Pop. 10,980. Co. t. Louisburg.

FRANKLIN, a co. in the N. E. part of Ga., on the head waters of the Savannah. Pop. 9,886. Co. t. Carnesville.

FRANKLIN, a co. in Florida, at the mouth of the Appalachicola. Pop. 1,030. Co. t. Appalachicola.

FRANKLIN, a co. in the N. W. part of Ala., bordering on the state of Mississippi and the Tennessee r. Pop. 14,270. Co. t. Russellville.

FRANKLIN, a co. in the S. W. extremity of Miss. Pop. 4,775. Co. seat, Meadville.

FRANKLIN, a port of entry of La., cap. of St. Mary's parish, on the W. side of Bayou Teche.

FRANKLIN, a co. in the N.W. part of Ark., intersected by the Arkansas r. Pop. 2,665.

FRANKLIN, a co. in the S. part of Tenn., bordering on Ala. Pop. 12,033. Co. t. Winchester.

FRANKLIN, a co. in the N. part of Ky., intersected by the Kentucky r. Pop. 9,420. Co. t. Frankfort.

FRANKLIN, a co. in the S. central part of Ohio, intersected by the Scioto r. Pop. 25,949. Co. t. Columbus.

FRANKLIN, a co. in the S. E. part of Ind., bordering on Ohio. Pop. 13,349. Co. t. Brookville.

FRANKLIN, a co. in the S. part of Ill., about equidistant from the Mississippi and Wabash rivers. Pop. 3,682. Co. t. Frankfort.

FRANKFORT, a co. in the E. part of Mo., S. of, and bordering on the Missouri r. Pop. 7,515. Co. t. Union.

FRASCATI, frås-kä'-te, (Anc. Tus'culum,) a small but delightfully situated t. of Italy, in the Papal State, 12 m. S. E. of Rome. It is much resorted to in the hot season by the nobility of the capital. Permanent pop. about 4,300. (M.)

FRAUENBURG, frou'-ĕn-bŏŏrg', a small t. of Prussia, remarkable as containing the tomb of Copernicus, who died here in 1543. Lat. 54° 21′ N., Lon. 19° 41′ E. Pop. 2,000. (B.)

FRAUSTADT, frou'-stätt, a manufacturing t. of Prussia, in the grand-duchy of Posen, 46 m. S. S. W. of Posen. Pop. 5,800. (B.)

FRED'-ĔR-ICK, a co. in the N. part of Md., bordering on Pa. and the r. Potomac. Pop. 36,405.

FREDERICK, formerly FREDERICKTOWN, a city of Md., the seat of justice of the above co., is 43 m., in a straight line, N. N. W. of Washington. It is a pleasant and regularly built town; its commercial prosperity will doubtless be considerably promoted by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, which passes near it, and with which it is connected. Lat. 39° 24′ N., Lon. 77° 18′ W. Pop. 5,182.

FREDERICK, a co. in the N. E. part of Va., a little to the left of the Shenandoah r. Pop. 14,242. Co. t. Winchester.

FRED'-ĔR-ICKS-BURG, the cap. of Spottsylvania co., Va., situated on the Rappahannock, about 50 m., in a straight line, N. of Richmond.

Digitized by Google

with which it is connected by a railroad. Lat. 38° 34′ N., Lon. 77° 38 W. Pop. 3,974.

FRED'-ER-IC-TON, the cap. of New Brunswick, situated on the r. St. John, at the head of sloop navigation. It is the seat of the College of New Brunswick. Lat. 46° 3′ N., Lon. 66° 45′ W. Pop. about 3,000. (P. C.)

FREIBERG, frī'-bĕrg, a walled t. of Germany, cap. of the Saxon circle of Erzgebirge, or Ore-mountains, and the centre of administration for the Saxon mines. It is situated near the east branch of the r. Mulde (mōōl'-dẹh), about 1,200 ft. above the level of the sea. Freiberg has a mining academy of considerable celebrity, with a museum, which takes its name from the illustrious Werner, by whom it was founded, and a most valuable collection of models relative to the art of mining. Lat. 50° 55′ N., Lon. 13° 19′ E. Pop. 12,000. (B.) In 1540 it is said to have amounted to 40,000. (P. C.)

FREI'-BURG or frī'-bōōrg, an archiepiscopal t. of Germany, in the grand-duchy of Baden, cap. of the circle of the Upper Rhine, and the seat of a celebrated university, is situated about 100 m. S. W. of Carlsruhe. One of the most remarkable objects in this town is the Münster, or Cathedral, probably the most beautiful and perfect specimen of Gothic architecture in Germany. Freiburg contains a great number of literary and scientific institutions, and several charitable establishments. Lat. 48° N., Lon. 7° 53′ E. Pop. 15,000. (B.)

FREISING, frī'-zing, or FREISINGEN, frī'-zing-ẹn, a t. of Bavaria, about 20 m. N. N. E. of Munich, chiefly remarkable on account of its school for the blind, and other institutions for education. Lat. 48° 24′ N., Lon. 11° 45′ E. Pop. 3,200. (B.)

FREISTADT, frī'-stätt, a t. of Upper Austria, important on account of its position on the railroad which connects Gmund with Budweis, in Bohemia. Lat. 48° 29′ N., Lon. 14° 22′ E. Pop. 2,000. (B.)

FRÉJUS, frà`-zhüce', (Anc. Fo'rum Ju'lii,) a t. of France, in the dep. of Var, situated on the coast of the Mediterranean, near the mouth of the r. Argens (aR`-zhàN'). In the time of Augustus it was a large and handsome city, and was then the ordinary station of the Roman fleet in Gaul. There are some remains of the ancient ramparts, which appear to have enclosed a site five or six times as large as that occupied by the present town. Two of the Roman gates still remain, besides many other ruins. The name, Fréjus, is a corruption of Forum Julii; in the dictionary of Expilly, published in the middle of the last century, it is spelled *Frejuls*. Lat. 43° 26′ N., Lon. 6° 44′ E. Present pop. about 2,500. In the time of the first Roman emperor it amounted to 100,000. (B.)

FRENCH BROAD RIVER, one of the sources of the Tennessee, rises in N. C., and, passing into Tenn., unites with the Holston, a few miles above Knoxville.

FREYBURG. See FREIBURG.

FREYBURG, frī'-bōōrg, in French FRIBOURG, frē`-boor', a canton in

Digitized by Google

the N.W. part of Switzerland, bordering on the L. of Neufchâtel. The area is computed at 588 sq. m. Pop. in 1834, 89,192. (P. C.)

Freyburg or Fribourg, the cap. of the above, situated on the Sarine (sȧ'-reen'), or Saane (sȧȧ'-nę̆ȧ), a tributary of the Aar, about 17 m. S. W. of Bern. A part of the town is built upon a steep declivity of rock, where the roofs of several houses serve as a pavement for the street above. There is an iron suspension bridge over the Sarine, 885 ft. in length, and 170 ft. above the level of the river. It was erected in 1834, and is one of the finest in the world. Among the scientific and literary institutions of Freyburg, the Lyceum with a professorship of common and civil law; the Gymnasium; the College of the Jesuits; the Public Library; and the Cabinet of Natural History; may be mentioned. Lat. 46° 48′ N., Lon. 7° 9′ E. Pop. in 1834, 8,535. (P. C.)

Freystadt. See Freistadt.

Friedland, freed'-land or freet'-lânt, a small t. in the N. extremity of Bohemia, from which the celebrated Wallenstein took the title of duke. Lat. 50° 57′ N., Lon. 15° 8′ E.—Also, a town of E. Prussia, on the Alle, remarkable for a victory gained by Bonaparte over the Russians and Prussians, in 1807, which led to the peace of Tilsit. Lat. 54° 26′ N., Lon. 21° 1′ E.

Friendly or Tonga (tong'-a) Islands, a group in the Pacific, situted between 18° and 23° S. Lat., and 173° and 176° W. Lon. The inhabitants belong to the Malayan race. They are represented as an industrious, ingenious, and brave, but treacherous people. Their number is estimated at 200,000. (P. C.) The name of these islands was bestowed by Cook, because the inhabitants received him in so friendly a manner, though it is now known that they intended to kill him, and seize his vessels.

Friesland, freez'-land, or Vriesland, or Friesia, free'-zhe-ą, a prov. occupying the N. N. W. extremity of Holland. It is sometimes called, though not by Hollanders, West Friesland, in order to distinguish it from East Friesland, in Hanover. The area of Friesland is about 1,080 sq. m. The pop. is estimated at 221,000. (P. C.) Leeuwarden is the chief town.—Adj. Friesic, free'-zik, and Frisian or Frisian*, free'-zhe-ąn; inhab. Fries'-land-er, and Frisian* or Friesian.

Friesland, East, or Aurich, ou'-rik, a principality in the N. W. part of Hanover. Emden is the chief town.

Frio, free'-o, a cape on the S. E. coast of Brazil. Lat. 22° 54′ S. Lon. 41° 36′ W.

* Frisian properly relates to the nation who formerly inhabited this and the neighbouring regions, and who are mentioned by Tacitus under the name of Frisii. They appear to have been a tribe of Germans. Those of their descendants who are settled among the small islands on the western coast of Sleswick, preserve not only the name of Frisians, but many vestiges of their customs and dress. The Friesic language, which is quite distinct from the Dutch, in many points bears a striking resemblance to the English.

Digitized by Google

FRISCHE HAFF, frish'-ę*h* hâff, *i. e.* "fresh bay;" or FRISCHE SEE (zay), *i. e.* "fresh sea," an arm of the Baltic, lying between 54° 14′ and 54° 43′ N. Lat., and 19° 10′ and 20° 30′ E. Lon. Its length is near 60 m.; its greatest breadth is about 13 m. A number of rivers fall into this Haff, among which are two arms of the Vistula. It is connected with the sea by a strait called the Gatt, only about 12 ft. deep, and 3,000 ft. wide, and is separated from the Baltic by a strip of land called the Frische Nehrung (nâ'-rööng). Its name appears to have been given to it on account of the freshness of its waters—the necessary consequence of its receiving so many considerable streams, while the passage by which it communicates with the Baltic is so limited that it is impossible for the salt waters of that sea to be mingled with the contents of the Frische Haff to any considerable extent.

FRIULI, fre-oo'-le,* (It. pron. free'-oo-le,) the most eastern prov. of Northern Italy, forming a part of the Venetian territory. *Friuli* appears to be derived from the ancient Forum Julii, a Roman colony said to have been founded here by Julius Cæsar.

FROME or FROME SELWOOD, a t. of England, in Somersetshire, on the r. Frome, a branch of the Avon, 93 m. W. by S. from London. Pop. of the parish, with an area of 10 sq. m., 11,849.

FUERTAVENTURA, fwĕr'-tâ-ven-too'-râ, one of the Canary Islands, intersected by the parallel of 28° 30′ N. Lat., and by the 14th meridian of W. Lon. It is about 60 m. long, and contains an area of 79 sq. leagues. Pop. 13,885. (P. C.)

FULDA, fōōl'-dâ, a t. of Germany, in Hesse Cassel, cap. of a prov. of the same name, on the little r. Fulda, a branch of the Weser. It has a lyceum, and several other establishments for education. Lat. 50° 34′ N., Lon. 9° 44′ E. Pop. about 9,000. (B.)

FULTON, fōōl'-tǫn, a co. in the E. or E. central part of N. Y., N. W. of Albany. Pop. 18,049. Co. t. Johnstown.

FULTON, a co. in the N. part of Ind., a little N. of the Wabash r. Pop. 1,993. Co. t. Rochester.

FULTON, a co. in the N. W. part of Ill., bordering on Illinois r. Pop. 13,142. Co. t. Lewistown.

FUNCHAL, foon-shâl', the cap. of the i. of Madeira, is pleasantly situated on the S. coast, and defended by several forts. Lat. 32° 37′ N., Lon. 16° 56′ W. Pop. estimated at 20,000. (B.) Its commerce is extensive, but unfortunately it has no harbour, and its road is unsafe in winter.

FUN'-DY, BAY OF, situated between Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, is about 180 m. long; its greatest breadth is above 50 m. It is remarkable for the height to which its tide rises, which sometimes amounts to 70 ft.

FÜ'-ĘN (Dan. Fyen, fü'-ęn), a fertile i. in the Baltic, belonging to

---

* "a sea
Of glory streams along the Alpine height
Of blue FRIULI's mountains."—*Childe Harold.* Canto IV.

Digitized by Google

Fāte, fär, fâll, fåt; mē, mět; pīne or pĭne, pĭn; nō, nŏt; ōō, as in *good*;

Denmark, situated between 55° 2′ and 55° 40′ N. Lat., and 9° 40′ and 10° 51′ E. Lon. Its length is about 50 m.; its greatest breadth near 40. The area is about 1,176 sq. m. Pop. about 144,000. (P. C.) Odense is the capital.

FÜNFKIRCHEN, fünf-kĕĉa'-kẹn, (Hung. Pécs, paich,) an ancient t. in the S. W. part of Hungary, 105 m. S. by W. from Buda. Lat. 46° 5′ N., Lon. 18° 16′ E. Pop. 9,000. (B.)

FURNES, fürn, a small t. of W. Flanders, situated at the termination of a canal, to which it gives its name. Lat. 51° 4′ N., Lon. 2° 40′ E. Pop. in 1830, 4,253. (P. C.)

FURRUCKABAD, fur`-ruk-ạ-bâd', a t. of Hindostan, cap. of a dist. of the same name, which lies between the Jumna and the Ganges. Lat. 27° 24′ N., Lon. 79° 27′ E. Pop. estimated at about 67,000. (B.)

FÜRTH, fürt, a manufacturing and commercial t. of Germany, in Bavaria, cap. of a circle of the same name, with a Jewish university, about 4 m. N. W. of Nuremburg. Lat. 49° 29′ N., Lon. 11° 1′ E. Pop. estimated at 17,000. (B.)

FYNE, LOCH, lŏk fine, a small bay on the W. coast of Scotland, in Argyleshire, communicating with the Frith of Clyde.

GADS'-DẸN, a co. of Florida, E. of and bordering on the Appalachicola r. Pop. 5,992. Co. t. Quincy.

GAETA, gâ-ā'-tâ, (Anc. Caieta,) a strongly fortified seaport t. of Naples, in the prov. of Terra di Lavoro. Lat. 41° 13′ N., Lon. 12° 34′ E. Pop., exclusive of the military, 3,000. (B.)

GAILLAC, gâh`-yâk', a t. of France, in the dep. of Tarn, situated on the r. Tarn, 31 m. N. E. of Toulouse. It is celebrated for its wines.

GAILLON, gâh`-yŏn', a t. of France, in the dep. of Eure, 50 m. W. N. W. of Paris, remarkable for its once magnificent palace, belonging to the archbishops of Rouen, which is now converted into a prison.

GAIRLOCH, gare'-lọk, a bay on the W. coast of Ross-shire, Scotland, which gives name to a parish lying on it.

GẠ-LE'-NẠ, a small t. near the N. W. extremity of Ill., the cap. of Jo Daviess co., remarkable for the rich lead mines in its vicinity. The name is taken from *galena*, a species of lead ore.

GALICIA, gal-ish'-e-ạ, (Ger. Galizien, gâ-lit'-se-ẹn,) THE KINGDOM OF, forms the N. E. portion of the Austrian dominions, being situated between 47° and 50° 50′ N. Lat., and 18° 54′ and 26° 37′ E. lon. Its length, from E. to W., is about 350 m.; its greatest breadth, from N. to S., near 230 m. The area is computed at 32,949 sq. m. Pop. about 4,600,000. (P. C.) Lemberg is the capital.—Adj. and inhab. GALICIAN, gal-ish'-e-ạn.

GALICIA, (Sp. pron. gâ-lee'-the-â: Anc. Gallæ'cia,) a prov. occupying the N. W. extremity of the Spanish peninsula. Its greatest length, from N. to S., is about 125 m.; greatest breadth, from E. to W., 120 m. —Adj. and inhab. GAL-LE'-GẠN (from the Spanish Gallego, gâl-lâ'-go) and GALICIAN.

GALL, SAINT, (Fr. pron. sản gâll; Ger. Sancte Gallen, sânk'-tẹh-gâl'-

len,) a canton in the N. E. part of Switzerland, bordering on the Rhine and Lake Constance. Area computed at 780 sq. m. Pop. in 1831, 165,740. (P. C.)

GALL, ST., an important manufacturing and commercial t. of Switzerland, cap. of the above canton, situated about 7 m. S. W. of Lake Constance. It contains numerous literary institutions. Lat. 47° 26′ N., Lon. 9° 22′ E. Pop. 10,000. (B.)

GAL/-LA-TIN, a co. in the N. part of Ky., bordering on the Ohio r. Pop. 4,003. Co. t. Warsaw.

GALLATIN, a co. in the S. E. part of Ill., bordering on the Ohio and Wabash rivers. Pop. 10,760. Co. t. Equality.

GAL/-LI-A, a co. in the S. E. part of Ohio, bordering on the Ohio r. Pop. 13,444. Co. t. Gallip/-olis.

GALLIPOLI, gal-lip/-o-le, (Anc. Callip/olis,) an important t. of European Turkey, situated at the entrance of the Hellespont, about 130 m. in a direct line, W. by S., from Constantinople. It is interesting in history, as the first place in Europe where the Turks acquired dominion. Lat. 40° 26′ N., Lon. 26° 38′ E. The pop. is variously estimated from 17,000 to 80,000. According to the P. C., it somewhat exceeds 20,000.

GALLIPOLI, a fortified seaport t. of Italy, in Terra di Otranto. Lat. 40° 2′ N., Lon. 17° 57′ E. Pop. 8,000. (B.)

GAL/-LO-WAY, a dist. in the S. W. of Scotland, comprising the shire of Wigtown and parts of some other shires. The small horses known by the name of Galloways, are bred here.

GAL/-VES-TON, the largest t. in Texas, situated on an island of its own name. Its commerce is represented as very flourishing. Lat. 29° 10′ N., Lon. 94° 50′ W. Pop. about 5,000.

GALVESTON BAY, a considerable bay in the S. E. part of Texas, N. of the island of Galveston.

GAL/-WAY, a co. in the W. part of Ireland, in the prov. of Connaught, bordering on the sea. Pop. in 1831, exclusive of the co. of the town of Galway, 381,564. (P. C.)

GALWAY, THE CO. OF THE TOWN OF, lies in the above, and contains an area of near 36 sq. m. The town of Galway, which is the cap. of this, as well as the preceding country, is situated on the outlet of Lough Corrib, near its entrance into Galway Bay. Its harbour is large, but not deep. It has a pretty extensive trade; its chief manufacture is flour. Entire pop. of the co. in 1831, 33,120. (P. C.) The pop. of the town is stated, by the Edinburgh Gazetteer, to be above 15,000.

GAM/-BI-A, a r. of W. Africa, which flows into the Atlantic, between 13° and 14° N. Lat., and near 16° W. Lon. Its upper course has not been explored by Europeans, but, from information obtained from the natives, it is probable that its whole length exceeds 500 m. It is navigable to near Medina (med-ee/-na), in about 14° W. Lon., a distance, by water, of perhaps 250 m. from its mouth.

GAND. See GHENT.

GANGES, gan/-jēz, (Hindoo Gun/-gā,) a large r. of India, the two

Digitized by Google

principal branches of which rise in the Himalaya Mountains, near 31° N. Lat., and between 78° 30′ and 80° E. Lon. One of these, the Bagharet'tee, which is considered the true Ganges, rises from the side of a mountain 13,800 ft. above the level of the sea. In the first part of its course it runs south-westerly, but gradually changes towards the S. E., and, after its union with the Jumna, in about 25° 20′ N. Lat., and 82° E. Lon., it flows easterly, and continues in this direction to near 88° E. Lon., when it again changes to the S. E., and falls into the Bay of Bengal, by many mouths. The whole length of the Ganges is estimated at near 1,500 m. It is navigable, for small boats, almost to its source, during the rainy season, and the greater portion of it is navigable all the year round, but not for vessels of the same size. Even some of the principal branches are impassable for large boats during six months of the year.—Adj. GANGETIC, gan-jet'-ik.

GAP, gåp, a city in the S. E. part of France, cap. of the dep. of Upper Alps. It had, in the 16th century, more than twice its present number of inhabitants. Lat. 44° 34′ N., Lon. 6° 5′ E. Pop. 7,000. (B.)

GARD, gar, a dep. in the S. of France, bordering on the Mediterranean and the r. Rhone. Pop. 366,259. (B.) Capital, Nîmes.

GARDA, gar'-dâ, LAKE OF, (Anc. Bena'cus,) the largest lake in Italy, situated between 45° 26′ and 45° 56′ N. Lat., and 10° 32′ and 10° 50′ E. Lon. Its length is about 35 m.; its greatest breadth about 10 m. The r. Mincio forms its outlet. A steamboat plies between Desenzano (dâ-sên-zâ'-no) on its S. coast, and Riva (ree'-vâ) at its N. extremity, in Tyrol.

GARDON, gar'-dŏn', a small r. in the S. of France, which intersects the dep. of Gard, and flows into the Rhone. Over the valley of this stream is the celebrated Pont du Gard (pŏn dü Gar), a magnificent Roman aqueduct, 895 ft. long, and about 160 ft. above the waters of the river, which was constructed for the purpose of supplying the ancient Nemausus (now Nîmes) with water from the fountain of Aure.

GARD'-NER, a flourishing t. of Maine, in Kennebeck co., situated on the r. Kennebeck, about 8 m. S. of Augusta. Pop. of the township, 5,042.

GARFAGNANA, gar-fân-yâ'-nâ, a highland dist. of the northern Apennines, situated on the borders of the states of Tuscany, Genoa, and Modena.

GARIGLIANO, gâ-reel-yâ'-no, a small r. of Naples, which flows into the Mediterranean, about 10 m. E. of Gaëta.

GAR'-ONNE' (the Garum'na of the Romans), a r. in the S. W. part of France, which rises a little beyond the frontier, in the kingdom of Spain, and, flowing in a north-westerly direction, unites with the Dordogne, about 15 m. below Bordeaux, to form the Gironde. Its length is about 360 m. It is navigable above 200 m., though there are many impediments in the upper part of its course.

GARONNE, UPPER, (Fr. Haute Garonne, ōte gâ'-ronn',) a dep. in the

Digitized by Google

S. of France, intersected by the r. Garonne. Pop. 454,727. Capital, Toulouse.

GAR'-RARD, a co. in the E. central part of Ky., bordering on the r. Kentucky. Pop. 10,480. Co. t. Lancaster.

GAR'-ROWS, a mountainous dist. bordering on the N. E. frontier of Bengal, tributary to the British.

GAS'-CO-NADE', a r. of Mo., which flows into the Missouri r.

GASCONADE, a co. in the E. central part of Mo., intersected by the above, and bordering on the Missouri r. Pop. 5,330. Co. t. Mount Sterling.

GAS'-CO-NY, (Fr. Gascogne, gàs'-coñ',) formerly a prov. in the S.W. part of France, now constituting the deps. of the Upper Pyrenees, Gers, and Landes, and part of the Lower Pyrenees, Upper Garonne, Lot and Garonne, and Ariège.—Adj. and inhab. GAS'-CON.

GASPE, gàs'-pà', a co. of Lower Canada, surrounding a bay of the same name in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Lat. of the latter, about 48° 47′ N., Lon. 64° 20′ W.

GATES, a co. in the N. E. part of N. C., bordering on Va. and the Chowan r. Pop. 8,161. Co. t. Gatesville.

GATESHEAD. See NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

GA'-ZA, an ancient t. of Palestine, situated near the borders of the desert which separates this country from Egypt, about 3 m. from the Mediterranean. Lat. 31° 27′ N., Lon. 34° 27′ E. Pop. between 3,000 and 4,000. (P. C.)

ÇE-AU'-GA, a co. near the N. E. extremity of Ohio. Pop. 16,297. Co. t. Chardon.

GHEL, gheel, (Dutch pron. HALE,) a t. of Belgium, in the prov. of Antwerp, remarkable for the great number of persons afflicted with insanity, who are sent thither from the surrounding country, to board in private families. The inhabitants, generally speaking, appear to possess great skill in the treatment of this malady, which forms the principal part of their occupation. Lat. 51° 10′ N., Lon. 4° 58′ E. Pop. about 7,000. (P. C.)

GEFLE, yev'-là, a seaport t. of Sweden, situated at the mouth of a little stream which flows into the Baltic, important on account of its commerce, its dock-yards, and the number of its merchant vessels. It is regarded as the third seaport of Sweden. Here is a celebrated gymnasium. Lat. 60° 40′ N., Lon. 17° 8′ E. Pop. 8,000. (B.)

GEL'-DERS or GUELDERS, (Dutch, Geldern, hel'-dern,) called also GEL'-DER-LAND, a prov. in the E. part of Holland, bordering on the Prussian dominions. The area scarcely exceeds 2,000 sq. m.. Pop. in 1824, 279,226. Capital, Arnhem. The ancient duchy of Gelders was considerably larger than the present province. One division of it, called Upper Gelders, remained subject to Spain after the successful revolt of the maritime provinces of the Netherlands; and a part of this, including the town of Gelders, now belongs to Prussia.

GELDERS or GELDERN, a small t. and once an important fortress of the Prussian dominions, in the circle of Düsseldorf, 48 m. N. W. of

Digitized by Google

Fāte, fär, fâll, fât; mē, mĕt; pine or pīne, pĭn; nō, nŏt; öö as in *good*;

Cologne. From it the above-mentioned duchy took its name. Lat. 51° 31′ N., Lon. 6° 19′ E. Pop. 3,600. (B.)

Gen'-e-see', a r. which rises in Pa., and, flowing across the W. part of N. Y., empties itself into L. Ontario. Its whole length is about 125 m.

Genesee, a co. in the N. W. part of N. Y., a little to the W. of the above r. Pop. 59,587. Co. t. Batavia.

Genesee, a co. in the S. E. central part of Mich., S. of Saginaw Bay. Pop. 4,268. Co. t. Flint.

Gen'-es-e'-o, the seat of justice of Livingston co., N. Y., situated on the r. Genesee, about 25 m. S. by W. of Rochester.

Gen-e'-vȧ, (Ger. Genf, ghenf; Fr. Genève, zhęn-ave'; It. Ginevra, jin-ȧ'-vrȧ,) a celebrated city of Switzerland, the cap. of a canton of the same name, situated on both sides of the Rhone, where it issues from L. Leman. The larger part of the town is on the S side, but a portion is built on an island in the river, which is joined to the two banks by bridges. A smaller island, at the very point where the Rhone issues from the lake, is planted with trees, and forms a public promenade. A handsome suspension bridge has recently been thrown across the river. The town is regularly fortified, with ramparts, ditches, and bastions. As a seat of learning, Geneva holds a distinguished rank among the European cities. Its academy, or rather university, founded by Calvin, has the four faculties of theology, law, science, and belles lettres, with forty professors. The Botanic Garden is considered as the first establishment of the kind in Switzerland. Our limits will not permit us to mention even the principal among its numerous literary and scientific institutions; yet we may briefly notice the various collections in the sciences of mineralogy, entomology, botany, &c., especially the botanical library, and the magnificent herbarium of M. De Candolle, which contains not less than 58,000 different species, and may be regarded as the finest collection of the kind which has ever been made. The manufacturing industry of Geneva is chiefly directed to the construction of clocks and watches, and to works in jewelry. It would be difficult to name another town of equal size which has produced so many distinguished persons as Geneva; among these may be mentioned Saussure, Rousseau, Madame de Stäel, and Sismondi. Geneva is one of the oldest cities in Western Europe, and is mentioned under its present name, in Cæsar's Commentaries on the Gallic war. (Lib. I., 7 and 8.) After the reformation, it became, under the auspices of John Calvin, one of the principal rallying points of the reformed communion, so as to be styled by some "the Rome of the Protestants." Much of its present moral and intellectual elevation must be ascribed to the strong impression which Calvin stamped upon it three centuries ago. The Observatory is in 46° 11′ 59″ N. Lat., and 6° 9′ 22″ E. Lon. Pop. in 1834, 27,177. (P. C.)—Adj. and inhab. Gen'-e-vese'.

Geneva, Canton of, occupies the S. W. extremity of Switzerland. The area is computed at about 93 sq. m. The entire pop. in 1834

Digitized by Google

amounted to 56,655. (P. C.) This is the smallest canton of the Swiss confederation.

GENEVA, LAKE OF. See LEMAN.

GENEVA, a village of N. Y., beautifully situated at the N. end of Seneca Lake. Pop. about 3,000.

GENEVIEVE (jen`-e-veev/) ST., a co. in the E. S. E. part of Mo., bordering on the Mississippi. Pop. 3,148. Co. t. St. Genevieve.

ÇEN/-O-A* (the Gen/ua of the ancient Romans; It. Genova, jen/-o-vå; Fr. Gênes, zhain); an archiepiscopal city in the N. W. part of Italy, formerly the cap. of the celebrated republic of this name, situated at the foot of the Northern Apennines, in the recess of a wide gulf on the Mediterranean, to which it gives its name. It is strongly fortified on the land side, being enclosed by a double line of fortifications. Though, in general, irregularly and badly built, it contains many fine edifices; the palace Durazzo, and that of Andrew Doria are among the most remarkable. Genoa has several important literary and scientific institutions; the University, with its twenty-nine professors, the Academy of Fine Arts, and the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, are perhaps the most deserving notice. The territory of the old republic now forms a part of the kingdom of Sardinia, under the name of the duchy of Genoa. The climate of this region is healthy, and the atmosphere remarkably pure. The Genoese are a shrewd, active, frugal, industrious, and still eminently commercial people. The town is in Lat. 44° 25′ N., Lon. 8° 58′ E. Pop. above 80,000. (B.)—Adj. and inhab. ÇEN`-O-ESE/.

GEORGE, LAKE, a lake in the E. N. E. part of N. Y., situated between the counties of Washington and Warren; it is 33 m. in length, and about 2 in breadth. Its outlet, which is 3 m. long, flows into Lake Champlain. It is studded with small islands, and its waters are remarkably pure and transparent: these circumstances, together with the wild and lofty hills by which it is surrounded, render it almost unequalled for picturesque and romantic beauty.

GEORGE, ST., (Port. Sam Jorge, soung zhor/-zhå,) an i. of the Azores, intersected by the parallel of 38° 30′ N. Lat., and the 28th meridian of W. Lon. Length above 30 m.; mean breadth only 4 or 5 m.

GEORGE'-TOWN, formerly STABROEK (stå/-brook), the cap. of British Guiana, situated near the mouth of the r. Demerara. It formerly belonged to the Dutch. Lat. about 6° 48′ N., Lon. 58° 7′ W. Pop. about 10,000. (B.)

GEORGETOWN, a dist. in the S. E. part of S. C., intersected by the Great Pedee r., and bordering on the sea. Pop. 18,274. Co. t. Georgetown.

GEORGETOWN, a port of entry, cap. of the above situated on Winyaw Bay, at the mouth of the Great Pedee r. Lat. 33° 21′ N., Lon 79° 17′ W. Pop. estimated at about 2,000.

* See Introduction, I.

Digitized by Google

Fāte, fär, fâll, fåt; mē, mĕt; pīne or pine, pĭn; nō, nŏt; o͝o, as in *good*;

Georgetown, a t. and port of entry of Washington co., in the Dist. of Columbia, situated at the confluence of Rock Creek with the Potomac, 2½ m. above the capitol. Pop. 7,312.

Georgia, jor'-je-a, (called by the Russians Grusia, groo'-se-a,) a considerable country of Asia, situated between the Black Sea and the Caspian, and extending from 38° 18′ to 43° 52′ N. Lat., and from 39° 43 to 50° 14′ E. Lon. These, however, are to be understood as the limits of the Russian prov. of this name. Georgia Proper is considerably less extensive. There is some diversity among geographers respecting its boundaries; but it appears to have included originally nearly the whole of the southern declivity of the Caucasus, from the Caspian to the Black Sea. The origin of the name is unknown: some derive it from the r. Koor (Kur), which intersects nearly the whole extent of this fine country. The Persians call it Goorgistan. The climate of Georgia is mild and, in general, very healthy. The Georgian girls, like those of Circassia, are celebrated for their beauty, though their complexion is said to be less delicate, and their figure less graceful. This country produces many excellent fruits, among which are peaches, apricots, and figs. The vines are abundant, and of a good quality; the wine that is made from them is mostly sent to Persia. The pop. of Georgia Proper is estimated at 300,000. (M. B.) Capital, Tiflis.—Adj. and inhab. Geor'-gi-an.

Georgia, one of the thirteen original U. S., between 30° 21′ and 35° N. Lat., and 81° and 85° 50′ W. Lon; bounded on the N. by North Carolina and Tennessee, N. E. by South Carolina, E. and S. E. by the Atlantic, S. by Florida, and W. by Alabama; and divided into 93 counties.* Length, from N. to S., about 300 m.; greatest breadth, from E. to W., near 250 m. The area is estimated at 62,000 sq. m. Pop. 691,392, of whom 407,695 are whites, 2,753 free coloured, and 280,944 slaves. Milledgeville is the seat of government.

Gera, gā'-rā, a t. of Germany, the seat of government for the Reuss principalities, which are on the W. border of Saxony. It is also the seat of a Protestant consistory. Lat. 50° 53′ N., Lon. 12° 4′ E. Pop. about 9,000. (B.)

Ger-main', Saint, (Fr. pron. săn zhĕr'-măn'), a town of France, in the dep. of Seine and Oise, situated on the left bank of the Seine, about 14 m. W. by N. from Paris, with which it is connected by a rail-

---

* Appling, Baker, Baldwin, Bibb, Bryan, Bullock, Burke, Butts, Camden, Campbell, Carroll, Cass, Chatham, Chattooga, Cherokee, Clarke, Cobb, Columbia, Coweta, Crawford, Dade, Decatur, De Kalb, Dooly, Early, Effingham, Elbert, Emanuel, Fayette, Floyd, Forsyth, Franklin, Gilmer, Glynn, Green, Gwinnett, Habersham, Hall, Hancock, Harris, Heard, Henry, Houston, Irwin, Jackson, Jasper, Jefferson, Jones, Laurens, Lee, Liberty, Lincoln, Lowndes, Lumpkin, Macon, Madison, Marion, Mc Intosh, Meriwether, Monroe, Montgomery, Morgan, Murray, Muscogee, Newton, Oglethorpe, Paulding, Pike, Pulaski, Putnam, Raben, Randolph, Richmond, Scriven, Stewart, Sumter, Talbot, Taliaferro, Tatnall, Telfair, Thomas, Troup, Twiggs, Union, Upson, Walker, Walton, Ware, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Wilkes, Wilkinson.

Digitized by Google

road. It was formerly a favourite residence of the French kings. The forest of St. Germain, in the vicinity, is still a frequent resort of the royal family, with their hunting parties. To distinguish it from other places of this name, the town is often called St. Germain en laye (ăn lā), *i. e.* "in the lane or passage," probably referring to its position on one of the roads leading to the forest. Pop. in 1831, 10,671. (P. C.)

GERMAN OCEAN. See NORTH SEA.

GER-MA-NY (Lat. Germa'nia; Ger. Deutschland, doich'-lânt; Fr. Allemagne, âll'-mañ'); an extensive country of Europe, situated between 45° 30′ and 55° 50′ N. Lat., and 4° 45′ and 22° 54′ E. Lon. These limits have reference to all the territories comprised in the Germanic confederation, including some districts which do not belong to Germany Proper; *e. g.* Luxemburg, and Friuli. According to the more strict application of the name, Germany is bounded on the N. by the Baltic, E. by Poland, Galicia, and Hungary, S. by Croatia, Illyria, Italy, and Switzerland, and W. by France, Belgium, and Holland. Its length, from the Netherlands to the E. part of Prussia, is upwards of 700 m.; its breadth is very unequal; measuring from N. to S., from the Baltic to the southern limit of Tyrol, it amounts to near 600 m. The area is stated at 284,000 sq. m. Before the French Revolution, the German empire was divided into nine circles; namely, those of Austria Bavaria, and Suabia, in the S.; Franconia, Upper Rhine, and Lower Rhine, in the middle; and Westphalia, Upper Saxony, and Lower Saxony, in the N. Other countries, however, were considered as forming parts of the empire, of which the principal were Bohemia, Silesia, Moravia, and Lusatia. The present Germanic confederation, as established by an act of the Congress of Vienna, on the 8th of June, 1815, consists of thirty-eight independent states. The central point and organ of the confederation is the Federative Diet, which sits at Frankfort on the Main. It exercises its authority in a double form: 1st, as a general assembly, termed Plenum; and, 2dly, as a minor council, called the Federative Diet Ordinary. The Plenum meets only when an affair relating to all the confederation is to be decided. It has seventy votes, of which four belong to Austria, and as many to each of the five German kingdoms; the other states, according to their respective importance, have three, two or one vote each. The Federative Diet Ordinary possesses in all seventeen votes, out of which eleven principal states have each a single vote, and the remaining twenty-seven only six joint votes. Austria presides in both assemblies, and decides in case of equality. The objects of the Germanic confederation are mutual defence against a common enemy, and the preservation of internal security and peace among the confederated states, which have no right to declare war on each other, but must submit their differences to the decision of the Diet. The following is a list of the states, with the number of votes which each possesses in the general assembly.

I. States having each four votes:

1. Austria,
2. Prussia,
3. Bavaria,
4. Saxony,
5. Hanover,
6. Würtemberg.

Digitized by Google

Fāte, fär, fâll, fåt; mē, mět; pine or pine, pĭn; nō, nŏt; ōō, as in *good*;

II. States having each three votes:

7. Baden,
8. The electorate of Hesse,
9. The grand-duchy of Hesse,
10. Holstein and Lauenburg,
11. Luxemburg.

III. States having each two votes:

12. Brunswick,
13. Mecklenburg-Schwerin,
14. Nassau.

IV. States having each one vote:

15. Saxe-Weimar,
16. Saxe-Coburg,
17. Saxe-Meiningen,
18. Saxe-Hildburghausen,
19. Mecklenburg-Strelitz,
20. Holstein-Oldenburg,
21. Anhalt-Dessau,
22. Anhalt-Bernburg,
23. Anhalt-Cœthen,
24. Schwarzburg-Sondershausen,
25. Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt,
26. Hohenzollern-Hechingen,
27. Lichtenstein,
28. Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen
29. Waldeck,
30. Reuss, elder branch,
31. Reuss, younger branch,
32. Lippe-Schauenburg
33. Lippe-Detmold,
34. Hesse-Homburg,
35. Lübeck,
36. Frankfort,
37. Bremen,
38. Hamburg.

The following is a list of the Austrian, Prussian, Dutch, and Danish possessions comprised in the Germanic confederation:

Austrian.—The archduchy of Austria, the duchies of Salzburg, Styria, Carinthia, Carniola, Austrian Friuli, the territory of Trieste, the county of Tyrol, with Vorarlberg, the kingdom of Bohemia, the margraviate of Moravia, and Austrian Silesia.

Prussian.—The provinces of Brandenburg, Pomerania, Silesia, Prussian Saxony, Westphalia, and the provinces of the Rhine.

Dutch.—The grand-duchy of Luxemburg.

Danish.—The duchies of Holstein and Lauenburg.

Nothing is known of the early history of Germany, except what we derive from the Romans. In the time of Julius Cæsar, the Germans (Germani) were regarded as the most formidable and warlike of all the European barbarians. To this character they appear to have been indebted for the appellation by which they were known among the surrounding nations. *Wehrman*, *i. e.* "war-man," was changed by the Romans into *German*, as they probably had no other mode in which they could indicate more nearly the sound of the barbarian name.* In the early part of the third century the Alemanni or Allemanni appear as one of the most conspicuous and powerful of the German na-

* It is curious to observe how often *w*, in a Teutonic language, is changed to *g* in a Romanic. Among many other instances, we may cite the following: Gr. *wehr*, Sp. *guerra*, Fr. *guerre*; Eng. *ward*, Sp. *guarda*, Fr. *garde*; Eng. *waste*, Sp. *guastar*, Fr. *gâter* (originally *gaster*); Eng. *wager*, Fr. *gager*; Eng. *warrant*, Fr. *garantir*. (See note to Cornwall, page 169; also, Int. XXVII., 10.)

Digitized by Google

tions, if they were not rather a union of various nations, as their name (Allemannen, *all men*, or *all sorts of men*), would seem to imply. Though often defeated, the Allemanni harassed almost continually the Roman frontier on the side of Germany, during the decline of the Western empire. But having, in a sanguinary battle, been utterly routed by the Franks, under Clodwig, in 496, they were afterwards united to the Suevi, and with them consolidated into a dukedom, called the Duchy of Allemannia. From the Allemanni the French and Spanish names of Germany, *Allemagne* and *Alemania*, are derived. The Germanic empire dates from the time of Charlemagne, by whom it was founded, in the latter part of the 8th century. Conrad, the first duke of Franconia, was elected emperor about the year 911, from which time the crown of Germany remained elective till 1806, when Francis II. abdicated the imperial crown of Germany, and declared the dissolution of the Germanic empire. After the dethronement of Napoleon, in 1815, the new system of general government, called the Germanic confederation, was established, as already explained.—Adj. ĠER/-MAN and ĠER MAN/-IC; inhab. GERMAN.

GERONA, HĀ-RO/-NĀ, a t. of Spain, in Catalonia, the cap. of a dist. of the same name, and formerly important on account of its fortifications. Lat. 42° 2′ N., Lon. 2° 47′ E. Pop. 6,000. (B.)

GERS, zhare, a dep. in the S. of France, intersected by a small r. of the same name, which flows into the Garonne. Pop. 312,882. (B.) Capital, Auch.

GEX, zhex, a small t. of France, near the frontiers of Switzerland, 11 m. N. by W. from Geneva, in a dist. of the same name, which forms a part of the dep. of Ain.

GHADAMIS, ghā-dā/-mis, or ghą-dāms/, a commercial t. of N. Africa, in an oasis of the same name, which is tributary to Tripoli. It is a rendezvous for caravans travelling from Tripoli to Timbuctoo. Lat. about 29° 50′ N., Lon. near 11° E.

GHAUTS, Mountains of Hindostan, which are usually divided into the Western and the Eastern Ghauts. The Western Ghauts extend along the W. coast of Hindostan, from the r. Tapty, on which Surat stands, to about 11° N. Lat., and form the boundary of the table land of the Dekkan on the side towards the Indian Ocean. The Eastern Ghauts, which separate the table land of the Dekkan from the low and level country along the Bay of Bengal, extend from about 12° to 18° N. Lat. To another mountain ridge, which bounds the table land of the Dekkan on the S., and which has only been explored within the last twenty-five years, the name of Southern Ghauts has recently been applied. The word *Ghaut* literally signifies a "mountain pass."

GHEEL. See GEEL.

GHEE/-ZEH (Gizeh or Jizeh), a small t. of Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile, chiefly remarkable for its vicinity to the pyramids. Lat. 30° 2′ N., Lon. 31° 15′ E.

GHENT, (Flem. Gent or Gend, HENT; Fr. Gand, gāN,) a city of Belgium, cap. of E. Flanders, situated at the confluence of the Lys with the

Digitized by Google

Scheldt, 31 m. W. S. W. from Antwerp, and 30 m. N. W. from Brussels. It is intersected by a great number of navigable canals, through which it communicates with most of the important towns of the Low Countries. The Sas-van-Ghent Canal (first opened for use in 1828), which runs towards the N. into Zealand, connects Ghent with the W. Scheldt, and allows vessels from the sea, drawing 18 ft. of water, to enter the city. In the centre of the town a magnificent basin has lately been excavated, which is connected with the above canal, and is capable of containing 400 vessels, of 900 tons each. Ghent is a handsome and well-built city, and is surrounded by walls with seven gates. This town appears to have existed as early as the 5th century. It was formerly much more populous than at present. During the reign of the emperor Charles V., who was born here, Ghent contained 175,000 inhabitants (P. C.) Towards the end of the 13th century, it is said to have exceeded the capital of France, in extent and population. Besides the University and the College, Ghent possesses a royal academy of drawing, sculpture, and architecture; a royal society of agriculture and botany; and various other establishments for the promotion of literature, science, and the arts. Lat. 51° 3′ N., Lon. 3° 44′ E. Pop. 84,000. (B.)

Ghool-ghoo'-la, a valley in Afghanistan, 30 or 40 m. N. W. of Cabool, remarkable for two rude colossal statues, one of a male, about 120 ft. in height; the other of a female, about 70 ft.

Gibraltar, je-braul'-tĕr, (Sp. pron. he-brăl-tar': Anc. Calpe,) a fortified rock in the S. extremity of Spain, which is connected with the continent by an isthmus of low sand, and almost surrounded by the waters of the Mediterranean, forming a promontory, 3 m. in length, from N. to S., and from 1,200 to 1,400 ft. in height. Towards the S., it terminates in what is called Europa Point. In the early part of the 8th century, an army of Saracens, under the command of Tarif, landed here, and erected a castle on the shoulder of the rock, which was called by the invaders Gibel-Tarif (*i. e.* the "mountain of Tarif"), whence, in all probability, the present name is derived. The ruins of the Moorish castle are still to be seen. At present, Gibraltar is perhaps the strongest and most remarkable fortress in the world. Besides other fortifications, of extraordinary strength, there are two excavations, called galleries, wrought in the solid rock, which are sufficiently capacious to contain the whole garrison in time of siege. They are narrow, and extend from two to three miles in length. Along these galleries, at intervals of every twelve yards, are port-holes, bearing on the isthmus and bay. Gibraltar is a free port, and forms a convenient entrepôt for merchandise destined for the neighbouring provinces of Spain and Africa. The Bay of Gibraltar, lying W. of the promontory, is commodious, and secure from all the more dangerous winds. It is near 8 m. in length; its greatest breadth is about 5 m.; its depth, in the centre, exceeds 100 fathoms. The town of Gibraltar is situated near the foot of the hill, at its N. W. side. Lat. 36° 6′ 30″ N., Lon. 5° 19′ W. Pop. estimated at about 16,000. (P. C.)

Digitized by Google

ou, as in *our*; th, as in *thin*; TH, as in *this*; N, nearly like *ng*; G like *j*.

GIBRALTAR, STRAIT OF, situated between Spain and Africa, and connecting the Mediterranean with the Atlantic Ocean. In the narrowest place, its breadth does not exceed 12 m. Its length, from Cape Trafalgar to Europa Point, is near 40 m.

GIB'-SON, a co. in the W. part of Tenn., a little E. of the Mississippi r. Pop. 13,689. Co. t. Trenton.

GIBSON, a co. in the S. W. part of Ind., bordering on the Wabash and White rivers. Pop. 8,977. Co. t. Princeton.

GIESSEN, ghees'-sen, a t. of Germany, in the grand-duchy of Hesse, about 33 m. N. of Frankfort on the Main. It has a university, attended by about 400 students. Lat. 50° 34′ N., Lon. 8° 34′ E. Pop. 7,000. (B.)

GIHON or JIHON. See OXUS.

GIJON, HE-HONE', a small t. of Spain, on the coast of Asturia, remarkable for its college or high-school, called the Instituto Asturiano Lat. 43° 35′ N., Lon. 5° 45′ W.

GILA, HEE'-LÄ, a r. of Mexico, which flows into the Colorado.

GILES, a co. in the S. W. part of Va., intersected by New River Pop. 5,307. Co. t. Parisburg.

GILES, a co. in the S. part of Tenn., bordering on Ala. Pop. 21,494. Co. t. Pulaski.

GIL'-MER, a co. in the N. part of Ga., bordering on Tenn. Pop. 2,536. Co. t. Ellejay.

GILOLO, je-lo'-lo, the largest of the Molucca islands, between 1° S. and 2° 10′ N. Lat., and 127° and 129° E. Lon. In shape, it somewhat resembles a bird's foot; consisting of four lobes, of which the northern is considerably the largest. Its length, from N. to. S., is about 220 m.; the greatest breadth of the northern lobe is near 50 m. Like the other Moluccas, it is dependent on the Dutch. (See MOLUCCAS.)

GIRGEH, jĕĕr'-jeh (written by the French, Djirdjeh), a considerable t., formerly the cap. of Upper Egypt, situated on the left bank of the Nile. Lat. 26° 22′ N., Lon. 31° 55′ E. Pop. 7,000. (B.)

GIRGENTI, jĕĕr-jen'-te (Anc. Agrigen'tum), a t. of Sicily, the cap. of a prov. of the same name, situated near the S. W. coast, about a mile from the ruins of the ancient Agrigentum. Lat. 37° 19′ N., Lon. 13° 34′ E. Pop. about 15,000. (B.) On the site of the ancient town, called, by the present inhabitants, Girgenti Vecchio (vek'-ke-o) or Old Girgenti, are to be seen a great number of interesting ruins; the temple of Concord, having been converted into a Christian church, is still almost entire.

GIRONDE, je-rond', (Fr. pron. zhe`-rôNd'), a r. or estuary of France, formed by the union of the Garonne and Dordogne, flowing into the Bay of Biscay. Its length is about 45 m.; its breadth varies from about 2 to 7 m.

GIRONDE, a dep. in the S. W. part of France, lying on both sides of the r. Gironde, and bordering on the Bay of Biscay. Pop. 555,809. (B.) Capital, Bordeaux.

GIZEH. See GHEEZEH.

GLAD'-WIN, a co. in the E. part of Mich., W. of Saginaw Bay.

Digitized by Google

Fāte, fâr, fâll, fât; mē, mĕt; pīne or pine, pĭn; nō, nŏt; ŏŏ as in *good*;

Glam-or'-gan-shire, a co. in S. Wales, bordering on the sea. Pop. 171,188.

Glar'-us, in Fr. Glaris, glà'-reece', a canton in the E. part of Switzerland, bordering on the lake of Wallenstadt and the Linth Canal, which connects the above lake with the lake of Zürich. The area is about 469 sq. m. Pop. 28,000. (B.)

Glarus, the cap. of the above canton, is situated on the r. Linth, which flows into the lake of Wallenstadt. It contains a Protestant college, and about 4,000 inhabitants. (P. C.) Lat. 47° 2′ N., Lon. 9° 2′ E.

Glas'-gŏw, a city of Scotland, in Lanarkshire, situated on the N. bank of the Clyde, 43 m. W. by S. from Edinburgh. In extent and population, as well as in commerce and manufactures, it is the first town of Scotland. Three different canals terminate in Glasgow; through one of them, the Forth and Clyde Canal, it has communication with Falkirk, Grangemouth and Edinburgh. The town is, in general, regularly and handsomely built; the streets are large, clean, and well paved, and adorned with a number of fine edifices, both public and private. The ancient cathedral stands in the highest part of the city, and is considered as the finest specimen of Gothic architecture among the churches of Scotland. Among the various scientific and literary institutions of Glasgow, we may mention the University, which was attended, in 1826–7, by 1,027 students; the Hunterian Museum, with a superb collection of anatomical preparations, and the institution founded by Professor Anderson, of which it is the object to furnish, at a very moderate expense, a regular course of instruction, by popular lectures, to persons not wishing, or not able, to enter any of the universities. Glasgow exhibits an astonishing augmentation in the number of inhabitants, of late years. The pop. of 1841, which, including the suburbs, amounted to 274,324, exceeded that of 1831 by more than 72,000. In 1780, the town contained only 42,832 inhabitants. (E. G.) The Observatory is in Lat. 55° 51′ 32″ N., Lon. 4° 17′ 54″ W. (P. C.)

Port-Glasgow is situated in Renfrewshire, on the Frith of Clyde, about 20 m. below Glasgow. The citizens of the latter town having experienced great inconvenience from the want of a seaport, founded a harbour here in 1668, and afterwards obtained a charter from the crown, constituting it a free port. Pop. 6,973.

Glatz (Polish, Klodz'-ko), a fortified t. of Prussian Silesia, cap. of a circle of the same name on the Neisse (nī'-*ceh*). It is surrounded by a double wall. Lat. 50° 25′ N., Lon. 16° 37′ E. Pop., exclusive of the military, 6,400. (B.)

Glauchau, glou'-kou, a t. of Saxony, in the co. of Schönburg, 6 m. N. of Zwickau. Pop. 5,300. (B.)

Glogau, glo'-gou, a circle of Prussian Silesia, S. of Posen.

Gross-Glogau, groce'-glo'-gou (*i. e.* Great Glogau), the chief town of the above, is a strong fortress, situated on the Oder. Lat. 51° 40′ N., Lon. 16° 7′ E. Pop., exclusive of the garrison, 11,000. (B.)

Digitized by Google

GLOMMEN, glum'-mẹn, the largest r. of Norway, rises in the high mountains to the S. E. of Drontheim, and flows into the Skager-Rack It traverses several small lakes in its course.

GLOUCESTER, glos'-tẹr, (the Gle'vum of the Romans; Saxon, Gleau Cester, whence the present name is derived,) a city in the W. of England, the cap. of Gloucestershire, is situated on the left bank of the Severn, 90 m. W. N. W. from London. There are two stone bridges, each of a single arch, over the two channels of the Severn. Gloucester is remarkable for its superb cathedral, and for its immense manufacture of pins, which, however, was formerly much more extensive than at present. Lat. 51° 52′ N., Lon. 2° 16′ W. The city forms a little co. of itself, with an area of only 680 acres. Pop. 14,152.

GLOUCESTER, a port of entry of Essex co., Mass., on the S. side of the peninsula of Cape Ann, about 27 m., in a straight line, N. E. of Boston. It has a commodious harbour, and carries on extensive fisheries. Pop. 6,350.

GLOUCESTER, a co. in the S. W. part of N. J., bordering on the Delaware r. Pop. 25,438. Co. t. Woodbury.

GLOUCESTER, a co. in the E. part of Va., at the mouth of York r. Pop. 10,715. Seat of justice, Gloucester c. h.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE, glos'-tẹr-shir, a co. in the W. of England, intersected by the r. Severn. Pop. 431,383.

GLÜCKSTADT, glück'-stått, a t. and free port of Denmark, cap. of Holstein (see KIEL), situated on the Elbe. Lat. 53° 48′ N., Lon. 9° 27 E. Pop. about 5,000. (B.)

GLYNN, a co. in the S. E. part of Ga., bordering on the r. Altamaha and the sea. Pop. 5,302. Co. t. Brunswick.

GMUND, gmöönt, or GMÜN'-DẸN, a small t. of Upper Austria, important on account of its salt-works, and the railroad which connects it with Linz and Budweis.

GMÜND, gmünt, a t. of Germany, in Würtemberg, 28 m. E. of Stuttgart, with an institute for the deaf and dumb, and for the blind, and other establishments for education.

GNESEN, gnä'-zen, (Polish, Gniesno, gne-es'-no,) a t. of Prussian Poland, 30 m. by E. by N. from Posen, considered as the most ancient town in all Poland. Pop. 5,600. (B.)

GO'-Ą, the cap. of the Portuguese possessions in India, situated in the prov. of Bejapoor, on an island formed by the r. Mandova. The ancient city is now almost deserted. The new town, which stands 5 m. nearer the sea, is called Pandjim (pän-jeẹm'). (P. C.) Lat. 15° 31′ N., Lon. 73° 45′ E. Pop. estimated at from 18,000 to 20,000.

GODAVERY, go-dä'-ver-e, a large r. of India, which rises in the Western Ghauts, and flowing, at first easterly, and afterwards southeasterly, empties itself into the Bay of Bengal, by several mouths. Its length is estimated at 640 m.

GOES, HÖÖce, a seaport t. of Holland, on the island of S. Beveland. Lat. 51° 30′ N., Lon. 3° 53′ E. Pop. 4,500. (B.)

GOL-CON'-DĄ, an ancient and decayed t. of Hindostan, in the prov. of

Digitized by Google

Hydrabad, celebrated for its diamond mines. It appears, however, that these mines, mentioned so frequently by geographers as well as others, *have never had an existence.* The "diamonds of Golconda" are thus designated, from having been wrought in this town, which was, for many centuries, distinguished for its traffic in those precious stones. (B.) Golconda is situated a few miles to the W. of the city of Hydrabad. Lat. 17° 23′ N., Lon. 78° 26′ E.

Goldberg, golt'-bĕrg, a manufacturing t. of Prussian Silesia. Lat. 51° 4′ N., Lon. 15° 56′ E. Pop. 6,400. (B.)

Gold Coast, a part of Guinea, the limits of which are not exactly defined. In its most extensive application, the name comprises a maritime tract extending from the little r. Assinee (about 3° 20′ W. Lon.) to the eastern mouth of the r. Lagos, (4° 20′ E. Lon.) That portion, however, which lies E. of the r. Volta, is often called the Slave Coast. Some writers describe the Gold Coast as limited on the W. by Cape Three Points (about 2° 10′ W. Lon.); others make Cape Apollonia the western boundary. Of all parts of Guinea, and indeed of the African coast, this is the one where European settlements and trade have been carried to the greatest extent. Its name sufficiently indicates the cause. It appears, however, that the gold for which this region formerly enjoyed an exaggerated celebrity, was chiefly procured from other portions of Africa.

Golnow, gol'-nov, a t. of Prussia, in Pomerania, 18 m. N. E. of Stettin. Pop. 3,600. (B.)

Gom-broon', called, also, Bun'-der Ab-bas'-si, a t. of Persia, situated at the entrance of the Persian Gulf, opposite to the far-famed island of Ormuz. Formerly it carried on an extensive trade, and its population is said to have amounted to 30,000; it is now reduced to 3,000 or 4,000. (P. C.) According to Balbi, it is still populous during the winter season. Lat. about 27° 12′ N., Lon. 56° 3′ E.

Gomera, go-mā'-rā, one of the Canary Islands, situated between 28° and 28° 13′ N. Lat., and 17° 15′ and 17° 35′ W. Lon. It is about 20 m. long, and contains an area of 10¼ sq. leagues. Pop. 11,742. (P. C.)

Gonaïves, Les, là go'-nīve', a small seaport t. of Hayti, cap. of the dep. of Artibonite. Lat. 19° 20′ N., Lon. 72° 30′ W.

Gon'-dar, a city of Abyssinia, formerly the cap. of the whole empire; at present the chief town of the kingdom of Amhara, is situated in a plain between 20 and 30 m. N. of Lake Dembea. The houses are mostly covered with straw; they are isolated, so that the city occupies a large space in proportion to the number of inhabitants. Lat. about 12° 30′ N., Lon. 37° 32′ E. Pop. 6,000 (B.); others, however, have estimated it much higher, but have probably been deceived by the extent of ground which the town occupies.

Gooch'-land, a co. in the E. central part of Va., N. of, and bordering on James r. Pop. 9,760. Seat of justice, Goochland c. h.

Goold'-sha (Guldscha), called, also, Ili, (ee'-le), an important commercial t. of Central Asia, situated in Chinese Toorkistan. It is said

Digitized by Google

to be well built, and to be surrounded by mud walls, with six gates; and is estimated to contain 10,000 houses. (B.) Lat. about 43° 30′ N., Lon. 82° 30′ E.

GOOM′-TY, a r. of Hindostan, which flows into the Ganges.

GOR′-KUM, a fortified t. of S. Holland, situated on the Merwe. Lat. 51° 50′ N., Lon. 4° 58′ E. Pop. about 5,000. (B.)

GÖR′-LITZ, a fortified t. of Prussia, in Upper Lusatia, situated on the Neisse (ni′-cẹh). It has a gymnasium and several other literary and scientific institutions. Lat. 51° 9′ N., Lon. 15° 1′ E. Pop. 11,000. (B.)

GÖRTZ (It. Gorizia, go-rid′-se-å), an archiepiscopal t. of the kingdom of Illyria, cap. of a large circle of the same name. It has an academical gymnasium, a public library, and various other institutions. Lat. 45° 57′ N., Lon. 13° 29′ E. Pop. 9,700. (P. C.)

GOS′-LAR, an ancient t. of Hanover, in Hildesheim, celebrated for its mines of silver, lead, and copper, which are possessed in common by the king of Hanover, and the duke of Brunswick. Lat. 51° 54′ N., Lon. 10° 26′ E. Pop. near 6,000. (B.)

GOS′-PORT, a fortified seaport t. of England, in Hampshire, situated on the W. side of Portsmouth harbour, 68 m. S. by W. from London. Pop. of the chapelry, 8,862. S. of the town stands the Royal Hospital of Haslar, containing accommodations for more than 2,000 patients.

GOSPORT. See NORFOLK.

GOTHA, go′-tå, a handsome t. of Germany, formerly the cap. of the duchy of Saxe-Gotha, now of the duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, is situated 78 m. W. by S. from Leipsic. Among its numerous literary and scientific institutions, may be mentioned the Gymnasium, one of the best in Germany; the National Library, with 60,000, and the Ducal Library, with 20,000 vols.; and the celebrated collection of coins, one of the finest in the world, contained in the palace of Friedenstein (free′-den-stine), besides various collections in natural history and in the arts. Pop. 12,000. (B.) The Observatory of Seeberg (sȧ′-bẽRG), in the vicinity of Gotha, is in Lat. 50° 56′ 5″ N., Lon. 10° 44′ 6″ E.

GOTHA, PRINCIPALITY OF. See SAXE-COBURG-GOTHA.

GÖTHEBORG, gö′-tẹ-borg, or GOT′-HEN-BURG, an important t. of Sweden, on the Götha-elf (or "Götha River"), about 3 m. from its entrance into the Cattegat. The river widens at this place to near a mile, and forms an excellent harbour. The Royal Academy of Sciences, the Gymnasium, and the School of Navigation, may be noticed among the literary and scientific institutions of Götheborg. With respect to commerce, manufactures, and population, this town is the second in the kingdom. Lat. 57° 42′ N., Lon. 11° 58′ E. Pop. 27,000. (B.)

GOTH′-LAND (Sw. Götaland, yö′-tå-lånd, or Göthland, yöt′-lånd, the "land of the Goths;" Lat. Go′thia); a name formerly applied to the southern portion of Sweden, which was divided into East, West, and South Gothland. None of these appellations, however, are recognised in the recent distribution of Sweden into provinces. (E. G.)

GOTH′-LAND, or more properly, GOTT′-LAND, (*i. e.* "good land,") an i. in the Baltic, situated between 56° 55′ and 58° N. Lat., and 18° 10

Digitized by Google

and 19° 13′ E. Lon. It is near 80 m. in length; its greatest breadth is above 30 m. The area is computed at 1,118 sq. m. The pop. in 1833 was estimated at 39,800. (P. C.)

Göttingen or Gœttingen, get/-ting-ẹn, a celebrated city of Germany, in Hanover, the cap. of a principality of the same name, situated on the New Leine (lī/-nẹ̄h), a canal derived from the river Leine, an affluent of the Aller. It is chiefly remarkable for its university, founded by George II., of England, in 1734, which is justly regarded as one of the very first in Europe, and which contains a library of above 300,000 vols., considered the richest in the world with respect to modern literature. Among the numerous other literary and scientific institutions of Göttingen, we may mention the Royal Society of Sciences; the Botanic Garden, one of the finest in Europe; the Academical Museum; and the Veterinary School. Lat. of the Observatory, 51° 31′ 48″ N., Lon. 9° 56′ 37″ E. Pop. 11,000. (B.)

Gou/-dą or how/-dă, a t. of Holland, on the Yssel, 12 m. N. E. of Rotterdam. The church of St. John, of this place, is a handsome edifice; its painted windows are esteemed among the finest in Europe. Gouda, though not regularly fortified, is surrounded by wide and deep ditches; and, by means of sluices, the surrounding country can be laid under water in a few hours. Lat. 52° N., Lon. 4° 43′ E. Pop. estimated at 12,000. (B.)

Goyaz, go`-yăz/, a large prov. in the central part of Brazil, extending from about 6° to 21° 40′ S. Lat.

Goyaz, called, also, Vil/-lą Bo/-ą, the cap. of the above, is situated on the r. Vermelho (vĕr-mel/-yo), near its source, about 170 m., in a straight line, from its entrance into the Araguay. Lat. about 16° 20′ S., Lon. 50° 30′ W. Pop. about 8,000. (B.)

Gozzo, got/-so, (Anc. Gau/dus,) an i. in the Mediterranean, situated N. W. of Malta, to which it belongs. It is intersected by the parallel of 36° N. Lat., and by the meridian of 14° 15′ E. Lon. The area is near 40 sq. m. Pop. 15,000. Gozzo, the principal town, contains about 3,000 inhabitants. (P. C.)

Gracias a Dios, grä/-se-ăs ä dee/-oce, a cape on the E. coast of Central America. Lat. about 14° 55′ N., Lon. 83° 12′ W.

Graciosa, grä-se-o/-sa, one of the Azores, intersected by the 39th parallel of N. Lat., and 28th meridian of W. Lon. It is only about 20 m. in circumference. Pop. 7,500. (P. C.)

Gradisca, grä-dis/-kä, a small t. in Austrian Italy, important on account of its fortifications. Lat. 45° 53′ N., Lon. 13° 25′ E.

Grætz. See Grätz.

Graf/-tŏn, a co. of N. H., bordering on the Connecticut r. Pop 42,311. Co. towns, Haverhill and Plymouth.

Grammont, grä`-mŏn/, a t. of E. Flanders, situated on the r. Dender, 18 m. S. S. E. of Ghent. Lat. 50° 41′ N., Lon. 3° 50′ E. Pop. in 1834, 7,349. (P. C.)

Gram/-pi-ąn Hills, a chain of mountains in Scotland, which stretches like a mighty wall along the southern front of the Highlands,

Digitized by Google

running from Argyleshire, on the Atlantic, across the island, into Aberdeenshire, on the German Ocean, and then forming another ridge in a north-westerly direction, extends to the county of Moray, and the borders of Inverness. There appears, however, to be considerable diversity among geographers respecting the application of the name Grampian. The term is not used by the natives of that part of Britain. It is derived from the Mons Grampius, mentioned by Tacitus in his Agricola. In its most extensive application, it appears to comprehend all the mountain ranges N. of a line drawn from the Frith of Clyde to the Frith of Tay, thus including all the higher mountains of Scotland. Ben Ne'vis, in Inverness-shire, is the highest of the Grampian system, and of all the mountains in Great Britain, rising 4,368 ft. above the level of the sea. Ben Mac Dhu, situated in the W. part of Aberdeenshire, is second only to Ben Nevis, having an elevation of 4,305 ft. above the sea; Ben Cruachan (croo'-KAN), in Argyleshire, S. of Loch Etive, is 3,669 ft. high. Ben Lo'-mond, in Stirlingshire, is perhaps the best known of the mountains of Scotland, on account of its forming the southern extremity of the Highlands. It rises 3,197 ft. above the level of the sea. Ben Ven-u', in Perthshire, extends along the southern shores of Loch Katrine, and presents the most striking features in the picturesque scenery for which that lake is so remarkable. Ben Vorlich (vor'-lik) or Voirlich, in Perthshire, is second only to Ben Venu, among all the mountains of Scotland, for wild and variegated scenery.

GRAN, grân, (Hung. Esztergom, es-tER-gom,) an archiepiscopal and royal free t. in the central part of Hungary, cap. of a co. of the same name, is situated on the right bank of the Danube. At the foot of the castle, which stands on an island in the river, connected with the town by a flying bridge, is an establishment for warm baths. Lat. 47° 47′ N., Lon. 18° 45′ E. Pop. about 10,950. (P. C.)

GRANADA, gran-â'-dA,* (Sp. pron. grâ-nâ'-dâ,) a kingdom or prov. of Spain, in Andalusia, bordering on Murcia and the Mediterranean. It is sometimes called Upper Andalusia.

GRANADA, an archiepiscopal city of Spain, the cap. of the above, is situated near the river Genil (HÂ-neel'), in the midst of a plain celebrated for its fertility and for its delicious climate. This town was built by the Saracens, in the 10th century. After the overthrow of the kingdom of Cordova, Granada became, in 1238, the cap. of the new kingdom and the last bulwark of the Moslems in Spain. Towards the close of the Moorish dominion, its population amounted to 400,000 (B.), and, in 1491, its walls were defended against the armies of Ferdinand and Isabella, by 100,000 men; but it was at last reduced, on the second day of the year 1492. The Alhambra, formerly the palace and fortress of the Moslem kings, an edifice of almost unequalled magnificence, is

* This accentuation not only corresponds with the Spanish, but is supported by the usage of nearly all our best poets (see Int. I.); nevertheless, in the "carefully revised" edition of Stewart's Modern Geography, published at Edinburgh in 1843, the name is thrice given with the accent on the first syllable.

Digitized by Google

justly regarded as the finest existing monument of Moorish architecture. Granada possesses a number of literary institutions, among which the University stands pre-eminent. Lat. 37° 17′ N., Lon. 3° 50′ W. Pop. computed at 80,000. (B.)

GRANADA, NEW. See NEW GRANADA.

GRAND ISLE, a co. forming the N. W. extremity of Vt. Pop. 3,883. Co. t. North Hero.

GRAND RIVER. See OTTAWA.

GRAND RIVER, a r. of Mich., which flows into L. Michigan.

GRAND RIVER, a r. which rises in Iowa, and, flowing through the N. part of Missouri, falls into the r. Missouri.

GRANGER, grane′-jẽr, a co. in the N. E. part of Tenn., between the Holston and Clinch rivers. Pop. 10,572. Co. t. Rutledge.

GRANT, a co. in the N. part of Ky., a little E. of the Kentucky r. Pop. 4,192. Co. t. Williamstown.

GRANT, a co. in the N. E. central part of Ind., a little S. of the Wabash and Erie Canal. Pop. 4,875. Co. t. Marion.

GRANT, a co. forming the S. W. extremity of Wisconsin. Pop. 3,926.

GRANT′-HĄM, a t. of England, in Lincolnshire, about 100 m., in a straight line, N. by W., from London. Pop. of the parish, 4,683.

GRAN′-VILLE, a co. in the N. part of N. C., bordering on Virginia. Pop. 18,817. Co. Oxford.

GRANVILLE, grăn`-vill′, an important seaport t. of France, in the dep. of Manche. Lat. 48° 50′ N., Lon. 1° 36′ W. Pop. in 1832, 7,350. (P. C.)

GRASSE, grâss, a t. of France, in the dep. of Var, with a college and some other institutions. Lat. 43° 39′ N., Lon. 6° 55′ E. Pop. in 1832, 7,552. (P. C.)

GRATIOT, grash′-e-ot, a co. in the S. central part of Mich.

GRĂTZ, grets, the cap. of Styria, as well as of a circle of its own name, is situated on the r. Mur (moor), a branch of the Drave, about 90 m. S. S. W. of Vienna. This place holds a distinguished rank among the towns of Austria, as a seat of literature and science. Among its institutions may be mentioned the University, attended by from 300 to 350 students; the Public Library, one of the richest in the empire; and an institution called the Johanneum, named in honour of the Archduke John, by whom it was founded in 1811. Lat. 47° 4′ N., Lon. 15° 27 E. Pop. above 40,000. (B.)

GRAUDENZ, grou′-dĕnts, a t. and fortress of Prussia, situated on the Vistula, 60 m. S. of Dantzic. It has a *progymnasium* and a large house of correction, serving for the whole of W. Prussia. Pop., exclusive of the military and the prisoners, 5,500. (B.)

GRAVELINES, grăv`-leen′, a fortified t. of France, in the dep. of Nord, on the r. Aa, near its mouth. Lat. 50° 59′ N., Lon. 2° 8′ E.

GRAVES, a co. near the W. extremity of Ky., bordering on Tennessee. Pop. 7,465. Co. t. Mayfield.

GRAVES`-END′, a t. of England, in Kent, on the right bank of the Thames, about 20 m. E. of London. It is the common landing place

Digitized by Google

for seamen and strangers, in their passage to the metropolis. Here every outward-bound vessel must come to anchor, to be examined and obtain its clearance; in like manner, every vessel coming up the river must be examined by the custom-house officers, a number of whom are constantly stationed here. Pop. 6,414.

GRAY'-SON, a co. in the S. W. part of Va., intersected by New River, and bordering on North Carolina. Pop. 9,087. Seat of justice, Grayson c. h.

GRAYSON, a co. in the W. central part of Ky., a little N. of Green River. Pop. 4,461. Co. t. Litchfield.

GREAT BRIT'-AIN, (Anc. Al'bion, afterwards Britan'nia or Britannia Major—*major, i. e.* "greater," being added, in order to distinguish it from Brittany, which was also sometimes called Britannia or Britannia Minor, *i. e.* "Lesser Britain,") the largest island of Europe, containing the countries of England, Wales, and Scotland. Lizard Point, the most southern part, is in Lat. 49° 57′ 30″ N; Dunnet Head, in Caithness, the most northern point, in Lat. 58° 41′ N. The most eastern point is Lowestoft, on the coast of Norfolk, 1° 46′ E. Lon. The most western, Aird-namurchan Point, in the N. part of Argyleshire, Scotland, is in 6° 13′ W. Lon. The distance from Lizard Point to Dunnet Head, is about 608 m. The greatest breadth of the island, from Land's-end to the most eastern part of Kent, is about 311 m. Area 83,827 sq. m. The pop., according to the census of 1841, amounts to 18,720,394. Great Britain contains, in all, 84 counties, of which 40 belong to England,* 12 to Wales,† and 32 to Scotland.‡ Great Britain and Ireland form together what is termed the United Kingdom, of which London is the capital. The government is a limited hereditary monarchy. The legislative power is vested in the parliament, consisting of the king, the house of lords, and the house of commons. The king is regarded as the fountain of justice and the supreme head of the church. He is the commander-in-chief of all the forces of the empire, both on land and sea. To him belongs the exclusive prerogative of granting pardons and of commuting punishments. The house of lords consists of the temporal peers of England, who are hereditary, the elective peers of Scotland and Ireland, the bishops of England, and four Irish lords

* Bedford, Berks, Bucks (or Buckinghamshire), Cambridge, Chester (or Cheshire), Cornwall, Cumberland, Derby, Devon, Dorset, Durham, Essex, Gloucester, Hereford, Hertford, Huntingdon, Kent, Lancaster (or Lancashire), Leicester, Lincoln, Middlesex, Monmouth, Norfolk, Northampton, Northumberland, Nottingham, Oxford, Rutland, Salop (or Shropshire), Somerset, Southampton (or Hampshire), Stafford, Suffolk, Surrey, Sussex, Warwick, Westmoreland, Wilts, Worcester, York.

† Anglesey, Brecon (or Brecknockshire), Cardigan, Caermarthen, Caernarvon, Denbigh, Flint, Glamorgan, Merioneth, Montgomery, Pembroke, Radnor.

‡ Aberdeen, Argyle (or Argyll), Ayr, Banff, Berwick, Bute, Caithness, Clackmannan, Dumbarton, Dumfries, Edinburgh, Elgin (or Moray), Fife, Forfar, Haddington, Inverness, Kincardine, Kinross, Kirkcudbright, Lanark, Linlithgow, Nairn, Orkney and Shetland, Peebles, Perth, Renfrew, Ross and Cromarty, Roxburgh, Selkirk, Stirling, Sutherland, Wigtown.

Digitized by Google

spiritual. The house of lords is also the supreme court of appeal for Great Britain and Ireland. The house of commons consists of men elected by the different counties, cities, boroughs, and universities, to represent them in parliament. It is required by law that the candidates be possessed of a certain amount of property, excepting the sons of peers, and those who are to represent the universities. The number of members of the house of commons, at present, amounts to 658, of whom 471 are chosen by England, 29 by Wales, 53 by Scotland, and 105 by Ireland.—Adj. BRIT'-ISH; inhab. BRIT'-ON.

GREECE, (Anc. Gr. Ἑλλάς, *Hellas*; Lat. Græ'cia,) a country in the S. E. part of Europe, once distinguished above all others as the seat of civilization, learning, and the arts. Passing over that period of Grecian history which was so brilliant, and is so well known, we will merely observe that, after undergoing various vicissitudes, during the decline of the Roman power, Greece at last became permanently incorporated with the Ottoman empire, on the fall of Constantinople, 1453, and remained in this condition till 1821, when the last successful struggle for Grecian freedom commenced. After a long and sanguinary contest, through the interference of England, France, and Russia, the independence of Greece was at length recognised by the Turkish sultan, in 1829. The present kingdom of Greece is situated between 36° 23′ and 39° 14′ N. Lat., and 20° 43′ and 24° 35′ E. Lon., including the island of Negropont. The northern boundary of the continental portion extends, in a somewhat tortuous line, from the Gulf of Volo, on the E., to the Gulf of Arta on the W. A considerable part of it is formed by the mountain ridge called Othrys, which runs nearly E. and W., a little N. of the 39th parallel. All the principal islands of the Ægean Sea lying W. of the 26th meridian of E. Lon., with the exception of Crete, belong also to the kingdom of Greece. Area estimated at 18,500 sq. m. Pop. 700,000. (B.) The government is a limited hereditary monarchy, under the protection of England, France, and Russia. Athens is the capital.—Adj. and inhab. GREEK and GRECIAN, gree'-shun.

GREEN, a co. in the S. part of Wisconsin, bordering on Illinois. Pop. 933.

GREEN BAY, a large bay on the W. side of L. Michigan, above 100 m. long, and from 15 m. to 35 m. broad.

GREEN MOUNTAINS, a range which commences in Vt., near the Canada line, and running S., through the western part of this state, Massachusetts, and Connecticut, terminates at West Rock, near New Haven. Those portions situated within Massachusetts and Connecticut are not usually called by the general name.

GREEN RIVER, a r. of Ky., which rises in the E. central part of the state, and, flowing westerly for more than half of its course, and afterwards in a general north-westerly direction, empties itself into the Ohio r. It is navigable, for boats, about 200 m.

GREEN'-BRI-ER, a r. in the W. part of Va., flowing into New River.

GREENBRIER, a co. in the W. part of Va., intersected by the above, and bordering on New River. Pop. 8,695. Co. t. Lewisburg.

Digitized by Google

GREENE, a co. in the S. E. part of N. Y., W. of and bordering on the Hudson r. Pop. 30,446. Co. t. Catskill.

GREENE, a co. forming the S. W. extremity of Pa. Pop. 19,147. Co. t. Waynesburg.

GREENE, a co. in the N. E. central part of Va., bordering on the Blue Ridge. Pop. 4,232.

GREENE, a co. in the E. central part of N. C., a little to the N. of Neuse River. Pop. 6,595. Co. t. Snow Hill.

GREENE, a co. in the N. E. central part of Ga., bordering on the Oconee. Pop. 11,690. Co. t. Greensborough.

GREENE, a co. in the W. part of Ala., intersected by the Black Warrior, and bordering on the Tombigbee. Pop. 24,024. Co. t. Erie.

GREENE, a co. in the S. E. part of Miss., bordering on Alabama. Pop. 1,636. Co. seat, Leakeville.

GREENE, a co. near the N. E. extremity of Ark., bordering on the St. Francis. Pop. 1,586.

GREENE, a co. near the E. extremity of Tenn., bordering on North Carolina and the French Broad r. Pop 16,076. Co. t. Greenville.

GREENE, a co. near the centre of Ky., intersected by Green r. Pop. 14,212. Co. t. Greensburg.

GREENE, a co. in the S. W. central part of Ohio, a little to the E. of the Miami r. Pop. 17,528. Co. t. Xenia.

GREENE, a co. in the W. S. W. part of Ind., intersected by the W. Fork of the White r. Pop. 8,321. Co. t. Bloomfield.

GREENE, a co. in the W. part of Ill., bordering on the Illinois r. Pop. 11,951. Co. t. Carrollton.

GREENE, a co. in the S. W. part of Mo. Pop. 5,372. Co. t. Springfield.

GREEN'-LAND, (Dan. Grön'-land or Groenland, being the same in signification with the English name.) It appears to be now ascertained that Greenland is not, as was formerly supposed, a peninsula of the new continent, but an insular group, consisting of two or three large islands, surrounded by several other smaller ones. (B.) That portion which is the best known is situated between Iceland and the American continent. The most southern point is Cape Farewell, Lat. 59° 49′ N., Lon. 43° 54′ W. A large portion of the eastern, as well as the whole northern coast, is still unexplored. The whole country may be regarded as one enormous mass of rocks; in many places it rises close to the water's edge into precipitous and lofty mountains, crowned with inaccessible cliffs. The climate, as might be expected, is extremely cold, but is considered very healthy. Generally speaking, July is the only month in which there is no snow. Graah observes that, on the eastern coast, S. of 65° N. Lat., in 1830, the sea every night was covered with a crust of new ice, as early as the close of August. He states, however, that in February, the thermometer did not sink lower than 6° below the zero of Fahrenheit. Vegetation must, of course, be very scanty in such a country and climate. It appears that no kind of grain succeeds here. Potatoes are planted only towards the most

Digitized by Google

southern extremity. The only domestic animal of the Greenlanders is the dog, which is used to draw the sledges. Rein-deer, hares, foxes, and white bears appear to be the only wild animals among quadrupeds. Land-birds are not numerous, but sea-fowl are exceedingly abundant, as are also many kinds of fish. Greenland belongs to the crown of Denmark.—Inhab. GREEN'-LAND-ER.

GREEN'-OCK, an important manufacturing and commercial t. of Scotland, in Renfrewshire, on the S. side of the Frith of Clyde, 21 m. W. by N. from Glasgow. The harbour has sufficient depth of water for the largest vessels, and good anchorage. Steamboats run daily from this town to Belfast, in Ireland. Lat. 55° 58′ N., Lon. 4° 44′ W. The pop., according to the last census, amounts to 36,135, exceeding that of 1831 by more than 9,000.

GREENS'-VILLE, a co. in the S. E. part of Va., intersected by the Meherrin r., and bordering on N. C. Pop. 6,366. Co. t. Hicksford.

GREEN'-UP, a co. forming the N. E. extremity of Ky. Pop. 6,297. Co. t. Greenup.

GREEN'-VILLE, a dist. in the N. W. part of S. C., bordering on N. C. Pop. 17,839. Seat of justice Greenville c. h.

GREENWICH, grin'-ĭdge, a t. of England, in Kent, situated on the right bank of the Thames, 5 m. E. S. E. of London. Here is a hospital for disabled seamen, which is considered one of the finest in the world, containing accommodations for about 3,000 persons. The money received from visiters and from other sources is appropriated to the support of a school, in which about 200 of the children of the inmates are instructed in those branches which relate to a seafaring life. Greenwich is also distinguished as the seat of the Royal Observatory, from the meridian of which, English astronomers and geographers compute the longitude. Lat. 51° 28′ 39″, Lon. 0° 0′ 0″. Pop., including an area of about 3 sq. m., 29,755.

GREIFSWALDE, grīfs'-Wal'-dĕh, formerly GRIPESWOLD, a t. of Prussia, in Pomerania, situated near a little bay which projects from the Baltic. Here is a university, the buildings of which constitute the chief ornament of the town. It has thirty professors, and a library of above 32,000 vols. Lat. 54° 4′ N., Lon. 13° 33′ E. Pop. 8,000. (B.)

GRENADA, gren-ā'-dą, one of the Lesser Antilles, about 20 m. long and 9 m. broad. It is intersected by the 12th parallel of N. Lat., and by the meridian of 61° 45′ W. Lon. Pop. in 1834, 25,422. (P. C.)

GRE'-OBLE', a fortified city of France, the cap. of the dep. of Isère, and formerly of Dauphiné, on the r. Isère, 296 m. S. S. E. of Paris. This place is famous for the manufacture of gloves, which, according to official documents, amounts to 3,600,000 pair annually. Among the various literary and scientific institutions of Grenoble, may be mentioned the *Academie Universitaire*, the *College Royal*, and the Society of Science and Arts. In the time of the Romans this town was known by the name of Cularo, which was afterwards, in the fourth century, changed, in honour of the emperor Gratian, to Gratianopolis, of which

Digitized by Google

the modern Grenoble is a corruption. Lat. 45° 12′ N., Lon. 5° 44′ E. Pop. 26,000. (B.)

GRINDELWALD, grin′-dęl-wâlt‘, a village of Switzerland, in the canton of Berne, situated in a romantic valley of the same name, which is intersected by the parallel of 46° 39′ N. Lat., and the 8th meridian of E. Lon. In the vicinity is the immense glacier of Grindelwald.

GRISONS, gre‘-zŏn′, (Ger. Graubündten, grou′-bünt-ęn,) the largest* canton of Switzerland, occupying the S. E. extremity of that country. Its greatest length, from E. to W., is about 87 m.; its greatest breadth, from N. to S., is about 54 m. The area is computed at about 3,000 sq. m. Pop. 96,000. (P. C.) Capital, Coire. *Grisons* in French signifies "gray," and *Graubundten* in German, the "gray allies." The name originated in the following circumstance. In the year 1424, the chief inhabitants of this portion of the country, having become weary of the oppression of their feudal lords, met under a large maple, in a forest near the village of Trons, and entered into a solemn compact to defend each other's property and persons, and to oblige their lords to respect the same. This was called the Gray League (Graubund, grou′-boont), from their being dressed in gray frocks. The maple tree of Trons remained standing till near the close of the last century: it was felled during the French invasion.

GROD′-NO, an ancient t. in the S. W. part of European Russia, the cap. of a gov. of the same name, situated on the Niemen, 156 m. N. E. of Warsaw. The Polish and Lithuanian Diets were formerly sometimes held here. Lat. 53° 40′ N., Lon. 23° 50′ E. Pop. above 10,000. (P. C.)

GROW′-ING-ĘN or HRŌ′-ning-ęn, a prov. occupying the N. extremity of Holland, bordering on the kingdom of Hanover and the German Ocean. The area is 770 sq. m. Pop. in 1824, 153,860.

GRONINGEN, the cap. of the above, and the most important town in the N. of Holland, is situated on the Hun′-sę, about 12 m. from its entrance into the Lauwer Zee (lou′-wer zay). The great church of St. Martin is the most remarkable edifice. Among the literary and scientific institutions of Groningen, the University and the Botanic Garden may be mentioned. Lat. 53° 12′ N., Lon. 6° 31′ E. Pop. above 24,000. (B.)

GRUNDY, a co. in the N. E. part of Ill., intersected by the Illinois r.

GRUNDY, a co. in the N. part of Mo., on Grand r.

GROSS WARDEIN, groce′-WAR-dīne‘, (Hung. Nagy Várad, nŏdy vâărŏd,) a t. of Hungary, on the Körös (kö-rösh), a tributary of the Theiss, with an academy (which is a sort of university), and other literary institutions. Lat. 47° 2′ N., Lon. 21° 53′ E. Pop. 7,000. (B.)

GRÜNBERG, grün′-bĕRG, or GRÜ′-NĘ-BERG‘, a walled t. in the N. part of Prussian Silesia, the cap. of a circle of the same name, with flourish-

* Balbi gives 1,938 geographical sq. m. for the area of Grisons, and 1,933 for that of Berne. According to the P. C., Berne has the greater area.

Digitized by Google

ing manufactures. Lat. 52° 3′ N., Lon. 15° 32′ E. Pop. above 9,000. (B.)

GUADALAJARA or GUADALAXARA, ġwå'-då-lå-hå'-rå, a manufacturing t. of Spain, in New Castile, the cap. of a prov. of the same name, is situated on the r. Henares, a branch of the Jamara, 33 m. N. E. by E. of Madrid. Pop. 7,000. (B.)

GUADALAJARA or GUADALAXARA, a large and handsome city of Mexico, the cap. of the state of Xalisco, situated on the r. Santiago. The streets are regular and spacious; there are fourteen squares and twelve fountains, and many fine edifices. The town contains several convents, and a number of churches, among which the Cathedral is perhaps the most remarkable, being considered one of the most magnificent in Mexico. Guadalaxara has a university and several other institutions for education. Four newspapers were published here in 1826. Lat. 21° 9′ N., Lon. 103° 2′ W. The pop. is variously estimated; Balbi gives 45,000, but some rate it as high as 70,000.

GUADALOUPE, gau'-da-loop' or gå'-då'-loop', an island, or, more correctly, two islands, divided from each other by a very narrow channel, belonging to the group of Lesser Antilles. It is from 60 to 70 m. in length; its greatest breadth is about 25 m. (P. C.) The most important town is Basse Terre, situated near the S. W. point of the island. Lat. 15° 59′ N., Lon. 61° 45′ W.

GUADALQUIVIR, commonly pronounced in English gau'-d'l-quiv'-ĕr, (Sp. pron. ġwåd-ål-ke-veer'; Anc. Bæ'tis;) or the "Great River,"* a r. in the S. of Spain, which rises in the mountains on the N. E. confines of Granada, and, running in a very circuitous course, falls into the Atlantic, in about 36° 44′ N. Lat., and 6° 20′ W. Lon. Its length is above 300 m. It is navigable for vessels of 100 tons to Seville.

GUADIANA, gau-de-an'-a or ġwå-ne-å'-nå, (Anc. Anas,) a r. of Spain, which rises in New Castile, and flowing easterly into Portugal, and afterwards forming a part of the boundary between Spain and Portugal, falls into the Atlantic, in about 37° 10′ N. Lat., and 7° 14′ W. Lon.

GUANAXUATO, ġwå-nå-hwå'-to, a t. of Mexico, cap. of a state of the same name, situated on the table land, 6,835 ft. above the level of the sea, and surrounded by the richest silver mines in the world, to which it owes its origin and present magnificence. These mines from 1766 to 1820 produced not less than 225,935,736 Spanish dollars. Lat. 21° N., Lon. 100° 55′ W. The pop. of this place was exceedingly reduced by the war of independence, but at present it is said to amount to 60,000, including that of the suburbs. (B.)

GUANCAVELICA, ġwång'-kå-vå-lee'-kå, also written HUANCABELICA, a t. of Peru, situated at the height of 12,312 ft. above the level of the sea,

* The name is of Moorish origin. *Guad*, which forms the prefix of the names of so many streams in the S. of Spain, is essentially the same word as *Wad* or *Wady* (see Int. XXVII., 10.), and signifies "river:" *al-quivir* is merely a corruption of the Arabic *al-kebeer* (or al-kebir); *i. e.* "the great."

Digitized by Google

important on account of its rich mine of mercury. Lat. about 12° 53′ S., Lon. 75° 6′ W. Pop. near 12,000. (B.)

GUARDAFUI, gwär'-da-fwee', CAPE, the most eastern point of Africa.

GUASTALLA, gwäs-tăl'-lä, a fortified t. of Italy, in the duchy of Parma. Lat. 44° 55′ N., Lon. 10° 40′ E. Pop. estimated at 6,000. (B.)

GUATEMALA, gau'-te-mä'-la or ġwä-tä-mä'-lä, formerly a prov. of Spanish America, occupying the territory now included in the republic of Central America. Also, the name of two towns in this republic, distinguished as Ancient and New Guatemala.

ANCIENT GUATEMALA, ôr GUATEMALA LA ANTIGUA, or simply LA ANTIGUA (lä-ăn-tee'-ġwä), the cap. of the state of Guatemala, is built near the site of Old Guatemala (Guatemala la Vieja, —ve-ä'-hä), which was destroyed in 1541, it is said, by enormous masses of water bursting forth from a neighbouring volcano, called, from this circumstance, the *Volcano de Agua* (vol-kä'-no dä ä'-ġwä), or the "water volcano." Guatemala la Antigua has suffered greatly from earthquakes, as well as from two neighbouring volcanoes. Its pop., however, is still considerable, amounting, according to Balbi, to 18,000. Lat. about 14° 26′ N., Lon. 90° 23′ W.

NEW GUATEMALA or GUATEMALA LA NUEVA (nwä'-vä), the cap. of the federal district of Central America, and, provisionally, of the whole confederation, is situated about 30 m. E. N. E. of the preceding. The streets are regular, crossing each other at right angles, and are 40 ft. in width. The houses have only one story, on account of the frequent earthquakes. Guatemala is the residence of an archbishop. It contains several literary and scientific institutions, among which we may mention the University, the Academy of Fine Arts, and the Public Library. Lat. about 14° 35′ N., Lon. 90° 10′ W. The pop., including that of the immediate environs, is computed at about 50,500. (B.)

GUAXACA. See OAXACA.

GUAYAQUIL, ġwī-ä-keel', an important seaport t. of S. America, in ECUADOR, and the cap. of a dep. of the same name, is situated on the r. Guayaquil, about 40 m. from its entrance into the Pacific. Vessels of considerable size can readily sail up to the town, at high tide, which, at the full and change of the moon, rises 24 ft. The harbour of Guayaquil is the ordinary station for the navy of the republic. Lat. 2° 11′ N., Lon. 79° 56′ W. Pop. estimated at 22,000. (B.)

GUAYRA. See LA GUAYRA.

GUBEN, goo'-bĕn, a walled t. in the Prussian prov. of Brandenburg, the cap. of a circle of the same name, is situated on the Neisse (nī'-ceh). Lat. 51° 57′ N., Lon. 14° 44′ E. Pop. 7,300. (B.)

GUELDERLAND. See GELDERLAND.

GUÉRET, gā'-rā', the cap. of the dep. of Creuse, in France. It contains a college or high-school, and about 4,000 inhabitants. (B.) Lat. 46° 10′ N., Lon. 1° 50′ E.

GUERNSEY, gern'-ze, an i. off the N. coast of France, subject to the British crown, intersected by the parallel of 49° 30′ N. Lat., and the meridian of 2° 35′ W. Lon. Its shape is triangular; its length is about 9 m. Pop. 26,649.

Digitized by Google

GUERNSEY, a co. in the E. S. E. part of Ohio, a little W. of the Ohio r. Pop. 27,748. Co. t. Cambridge.

GUIANA, ge-ȧ'-nạ, GUYANA or GUAYANA, a name applied to the N. E. portion of S. America, extending along the coast from the r. Orinoco, or near it, to the r. Oyapok. It is divided into English, Dutch, and French Guiana.

ENGLISH GUIANA lies the farthest west, and is separated from Dutch Guiana by the r. Corantyn (ko`-ran-tine'). On the side towards Venezuela, the boundary has never been determined: it may perhaps be considered to lie about midway between the Essequebo (es-se-kē'-bo —less correctly, Essequibo), and the Orinoco. Pop. in 1834, 96,581. (M.) Capital, Georgetown.

DUTCH G. or SURINAM, soo`-re-nam', borders English Guiana on the E., and is divided from French Guiana by the r. Maroni (mȧ-ro-nee'). Pop. probably 65,000. (M.) Capital, Paramaribo.

FRENCH G. or GUIANE, ge`-ȧn', lies E. of Dutch Guiana, and extends to the r. Oyapok. Pop. in 1837, 21,648. (M.) Capital, Cayenne.

GUIENNE, ge`-enn', a former prov. in the S. W. of France, lying N. of Gascony, from which it was partly separated by the r. Garonne. It is now distributed chiefly among the deps. of Aveyron, Dordogne, Lot, Lot and Garonne, Tarn and Garonne, and Gironde. *Guienne* is supposed to be derived from the ancient Aquitania, the name given to this country in the time of the Romans. In the early periods of the French monarchy it was called Aquitaine.

GUIL'-FȮRD, a co. in the N.W. centre of N. C. Pop. 19,175. Co. t. Greensborough.

GUINEA, gin'-e, an extensive country on the W. coast of Africa, between 4° and 10° N. Lat., and 5° E. and 13° W. Lon. The interior is but little known; the countries along the coast are known to European sailors under six names, Sierra Leone, Grain Coast, Ivory Coast, Gold Coast, Slave Coast, and Benin.

GUINGAMP, gȧn`-gȧn', a manufacturing t. of France, in the dep. of Côtes du Nord. Lat. 48° 34′ N., Lon. 3° 8′ W. Pop. in 1832, 6,100. (P. C.)

GUIPUZCOA, ge-poos'-ko-ą, (Sp. pron. ge-pooth'-ko-ȧ,) a small prov. on the N. coast of Spain, bordering on the Bay of Biscay, between 1° 40′ and 2° 36′ W. Lon., remarkable for its manufactures in iron. The metal is obtained from native ore, of an excellent quality.—Adj. and inhab. GUIPUZCOAN, ge-poos'-co-ąn.

GUJERAT. See GUZERAT.

GUMBINNEN, gŏŏm-bin'-nęn, a t. of E. Prussia. Lat. 54° 35′ N., Lon. 22° 12′ E. Pop. 6,200. (B.)

GUND-WȦ'-NȦ, a former prov. of Hindostan, situated partly in the present kingdom of Nagpoor.

GÜNTZBURG, günts'-bŏŏrg, a small t. of Bavaria, on the Danube, with a fine bridge over this river. Lat. 48° 27′ N., Lon. 10° 16′ E. Pop. 3,000. (B.)

Digitized by Google

ou, as in *our*; th, as in *thin*; TH, as in *this*; N, nearly like *ng*.

GUR'-WÄL', a prov. in the N. of Hindostan, bordering on the Himalaya Mountains.

GÜSTROW, güs'-trov, a t. of Germany, in the grand-duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Lat. 53° 47′ N., Lon. 12° 18′ E. Pop. 8,400. (B.)

GUYANA or GUAYANA. See GUIANA.

GUYANDOTT, gi-an-dot', a r. in the W. part of Va., which flows into the Ohio.

GUZ'-ER-AT', a prov. in the W. of Hindostan, bordering on the sea, and situated partly between the Gulf of Cambay and the Gulf of Cutch.

GWIN-NETT', a co. towards the N. part of Ga., bordering on the Chattahoochee r. Pop. 10,804. Co. t. Lawrenceville.

GYULA. See KARLSBURG.

HAARLEM, HAERLEM, or HARLEM, hâär'-lem, a city of the Netherlands, cap. of North Holland, situated about 11 m. W. of Amsterdam, on the navigable river Spaaren (spâär'-ẹn), which runs from the lake of Haarlem into the river Y. It is fortified in the old style, and was formerly considered a place of great strength. Haarlem was a flourishing manufacturing town in the middle of the 12th century, and acted an important part in the wars between the Dutch and Frieslanders. It attained its highest prosperity in the 17th century, since which time it has greatly declined. Its manufactures, once among the most celebrated in Europe, have fallen into decay. It is still renowned for its gardens, the flowers from which constitute an important object of commerce. Haarlem possesses a number of literary and scientific institutions, among which are an anatomical theatre, an academy of painting, sculpture, and architecture, a public library, and a fine botanic garden. Lat. 52° 23′ N., Lon. 4° 38′ E. Pop. about 22,000. (B.)

HAARLEMMER MEER, hâär'-lem-mer mair, or THE LAKE OF HAARLEM, situated between the town of Haarlem and Amsterdam, is about 18 m. long, and from 4 to 7 wide, but is said to be only 6 ft. deep.

HABANA. See HAVANA.

HAB'-ER-SHAM, a co. near the N. E. extremity of Ga. Pop. 7,961. Co. t. Clarksville.

HAD'-DING-TON, the cap. of Haddingtonshire, situated about 17 m. E. of Edinburgh. Here the celebrated John Knox was born. Pop. 2,786.

HAD'-DING-TON-SHIRE or EAST LOTHIAN (lo'-THE-ạn), a co. in the E. part of Scotland, S. of, and bordering on the Frith of Forth. Pop. 35,886.

HAD-RA-MAUT', a prov. of Arabia, situated E. of Yemen, and bordering on the sea.

HAERLEM. See HAARLEM.

HAFF, hâf, a name used on the German coast of the Baltic, for an expanse of water communicating with the sea, but nearly enclosed by land.

HA'-GERS-TOWN, the cap. of Washington co., Md., 68 m. N. N. W. of Washington, situated at the termination of the Cumberland Valley

Digitized by Google

Railroad, by which it is connected with Harrisburg. Lat. 39° 37′ N., Lon. 77° 35′ W. Pop. 7,197; in 1830 it was only 3,371.

Hague, haig, (Dutch, S'Gravenhaag, s'grä'-vęn-hâăg',) a large and beautiful town in the Netherlands, the cap. of South Holland, is situated about 3 m. from the sea; communicating, by means of canals, with all the principal places of the kingdom. It is not regularly fortified, but surrounded with a moat, with drawbridges over it. Many of the streets are planted with rows of trees, and paved with coloured bricks. Among the remarkable buildings may be mentioned, the king's palace, distinguished rather for its great dimensions than for the beauty of its architecture; and the palace of the Prince of Orange. The Hague contains a royal museum, with a gallery of paintings, a royal library, and various other literary and scientific institutions. This place, though traversed by a great number of canals, has but little commerce, and its manufactures are not numerous; its importance is chiefly owing to its having been the cap. of the Netherlands, and to its still being one of the residences of the king, and the seat of the supreme court of justice of the kingdom. *S'Gravenhaag* signifies literally "the count's wood," and appears to have owed its origin to a hunting seat of the counts of Holland, situated in a wood. This, however, became a palace as early as 1250, and around it many other houses were soon erected. The Hague is about 32 m. S. W. of Amsterdam. Lat. 52° 5′ N., Lon. 4° 16′ E. Pop. above 55,000. (B.)

Haguenau, âg'-nō', a t. in the N. E. part of France, in the dep. of Lower Rhine, 17 m. N. of Strasburg. Pop. about 8,000. (M.)

Hajar or Hadjar. See Lahsa.

Haïnan, hī'-nan', an important i. in the China Sea, near the S. extremity of the prov. of Canton (Quang-tong), to which it belongs, and from which it is divided by the channel of the Junks, which is only 15 or 16 m. wide. (P. C.) It lies between 18° 10′ and 20° 6′ N. Lat., and 108° 30′ and 111° 5′ E. Lon. Length about 180 m.; greatest breadth about 100 m. The area is estimated at above 16,000 sq. m. Khioong-tcheoo (ke-oong'-cheoo`), the cap., situated on the N. coast, is said to contain 200,000 inhabitants. (P. C.) The interior is occupied by independent savages.

Hainault, â`-nō', (Flem. Henegouwen, hen-e-hou'-węn,) a prov. in the S. of Belgium, bordering on France. The area is 1,438 sq. m. Pop. in 1830, 604,957. (P. C.)

Halberstadt, hâl'-bęr-stât`, a t. of Germany, in the Prussian government of Magdeburg, cap. of a circle of the same name. It has a number of institutions for education, and a superb cathedral, dedicated to St. Stephen. Lat. 51° 54′ N., Lon. 11° 4′ E. Pop. about 17,000. (B.)

Haleb. See Aleppo.

Hal'-i-fax, a t. of England, in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, situated near the junction of the Rochdale Canal with the r. Calder, 22 m. N. E. of Manchester. It ranks next to Leeds and Bradford as a seat of the woollen and worsted manufactures. Pop. of the borough, including

Digitized by Google

the township of Halifax, and parts of the townships of N. and S. Owram, 26,694.

HALIFAX, the cap. of Nova Scotia, situated on Chebucto Bay, with a harbour spacious, secure, and accessible at all seasons of the year. It is regularly built, with wide and straight streets, though the houses are mostly of wood. Among the public edifices, the most remarkable is the Province Building, said to be the finest structure in British America. It contains chambers of meeting for the legislative bodies, the custom-house, the offices of the provincial government, and the superior law courts. Halifax contains a well-appointed naval arsenal, and a harbour sufficiently large for 1,000 vessels to ride in safety, which is the ordinary station of the navy in time of war. This town has a college and several other institutions for education. Lat. 44° 40′ N., Lon. 63° 37′ W. Pop. in 1833, exclusive of the military, about 18,000. (M.)

HALIFAX, a co. in the S. part of Va., bordering on N C. and the r. Staunton. Pop. 25,936. Seat of justice, Halifax c. h.

HALIFAX, a co. in the N. N. E. part of N. C., bordering on the Roanoke. Pop. 16,865. Co. t. Halifax.

HALL, a co. in the N. part of Ga., intersected by the Chattahoochee. Pop. 7,875. Co. t. Gainesville.

HALL, hâll, a t. of Tyrol, with extensive salt-works. The rock-salt is brought from the Salzberg (sâlts'-bêrg), *i. e.* "Salt-mountain," which is 10 m. distant, and above 5,000 ft. in height. Lat. 47° 18′ N., Lon. 11° 31′ E. Pop. 5,000. (B.)

HALL, SWABIAN, in the kingdom of Würtemberg, formerly a free imperial city, is situated about 34 m. N. E. of Stuttgart. It contains some valuable salt-works, and about 6,500 inhabitants. (B.)

HALLE, hâl'-lẹh, the principal t. in the government of Merseburg, in Prussian Saxony, remarkable for its salt-works and other manufactures, its commerce, and especially for its literary and scientific institutions, among which the University stands pre-eminent. This has above 40 professors; the number of students fluctuates between 800 and 900; at one time it amounted to 1,300. Of the numerous charitable establishments of Halle, the Orphan Asylum (Waisenhaus, wi'-zẹn-house'), founded by Francke, deserves to be particularly mentioned. The workmen engaged in the salt-works are called Hal-lô'-rẹn (sing. Hallôr), and are a peculiar race, distinguished by their physiognomy, costume, and customs, supposed to be descended from the aboriginal inhabitants. They enjoy many privileges and immunities. Lat. 51° 29′ N., Lon. 11° 58′ E. Pop. of Halle itself, about 17,000 (P. C.); including its immediate environs, 26,000. (B.)

HALLOWELL, hol'-lo-well, a flourishing t. of Kennebec Co., Maine, on the r. Kennebeck, 2 m. below Augusta. Lat. 44° 17′ N., Lon. 69° 50′ W. Pop. of the township, 4,654.

HAM'-BURG (Ger. pron. hâm'-bôôrg), the most important emporium, and, after Vienna and Berlin, the largest city of Germany, situated on the N. bank of the Elbe, at its confluence with the Alster (âl'-stẹr'

Digitized by Google

about 75 m. from the German Ocean. The origin of this town is attributed to Charlemagne. It had attained to considerable commercial importance at the beginning of the 12th century. In the 13th, it concurred in the formation of the Hanseatic league. (See HANSE TOWNS.) It suffered extremely from its occupation by the French, during the early part of the present century, especially in 1813 and 1814; in consequence of which, its population was reduced to about 60,000, though it appears, at the present time, to have entirely recovered from the loss which it then sustained. Like most of the old towns of Germany, Hamburg is well fortified. The greater part of the city is irregularly built, and presents but a gloomy appearance, though, in the newer portion, there are several pleasant streets and fine buildings. The most remarkable edifice is, perhaps, the church of St. Michael; it is capable of accommodating 6,000 persons (M.); the steeple is said to be 456 ft. in height. This city contains a number of literary and scientific institutions, among which are two gymnasia, an anatomical institute, a fine botanic garden, and a public library, called the City Library, with nearly 200,000 vols., besides 3,000 manuscripts. Our limits will not permit us to mention even the principal among the multitude of charitable institutions which Hamburg possesses; suffice it to say, that they are on the most liberal plan, and managed in the most exemplary manner. The city of Hamburg, with its territory, constitutes a sovereign state, which is a member of the Germanic confederation. The government is republican. The territory, which contains about 150 sq. m., is bounded on the S. by the Elbe, on all other sides by the Danish possessions of Holstein and Lauenburg. The entire pop., in 1826, according to Balbi, was 148,000. The present pop. of the city is above 122,000. Lat. 55° 33′ N., Lon. 9° 59′ E.

HAMELN, hä'-mĕln, a t. of Germany, in Hanover, on the Weiser, with a large house of correction. Lat. 52° 5′ N., Lon. 9° 20′ E. Pop. 5,300. (B.)

HAM'-IL-TŎN, a manufacturing t. of Scotland, in Lanarkshire, on the Clyde, 10 m. S. E. of Glasgow. Pop. 8,876.

HAMILTON, a co. in the N. E. part of N. Y., on the head waters of the Hudson. Pop. 1,907.

HAMILTON, a co. in the N. part of Florida, bordering on Ga. and the Suwanee. Pop. 1,464. Co. t. Miccotown.

HAMILTON, a co. in the S. E. part of Tenn., bordering on the Tennessee r. Pop. 8,175. Seat of justice, Hamilton c. h.

HAMILTON, a co. forming the S. W. extremity of Ohio. Pop. 80,145. Co. t. Cincinnati.

HAMILTON, a co. in the centre of Ind., intersected by the White r. Pop. 9,855. Co. t. Noblesville.

HAMILTON, a co. in the S. E. part of Ill., near the Little Wabash r. Pop. 3,945. Co. t. McLeansboro.

HAMM, hämm, a t. of the Prussian states, on the Lippe. Lat. 51° 41′ N., Lon. 7° 47′ E. Pop. 5,000. (B.)

HAM'-MĔR-SMITH, a village of England, on the N. bank of the

Digitized by Google

Thames, near London, with a Catholic boarding-school for young ladies (nunnery), and a fine suspension bridge over the r. Thames. Pop. of the parish, 9,888.

HAMP'-DEN, a co. in the S. W. part of Mass., intersected by the Connecticut r. Pop. 37,366. Co. t. Springfield.

HAMP'-SHIRE (*i. e.* the county of Hants), called also SOUTHAMPTON, a co. in the S. of England, bordering on the English Channel; it includes the Isle of Wight. Pop. 355,004.

HAMPSHIRE, a co. in the W. part of Mass., intersected by the Connecticut r. Pop. 30,897. Co. t. Northampton.

HAMPSHIRE, a co. in the N. part of Va., on the Potomac. Pop. 12,295. Co. t. Romney.

HANAU, hä'-nou, the first manufacturing t. in the electorate of Hesse-Cassel, Germany, and the cap. of a prov. of the same name, is situated on the Kinzig (kint'-sig), near its junction with the Main. It is a flourishing place, and has an extensive trade. Lat. 50° 9′ N., Lon. 8° 52′ E. Pop. estimated at above 13,000. (B.)

HAN'-COCK, a co. in the S. E. part of Maine, bordering on the sea. Pop. 28,646. Co. t. Ellsworth.

HANCOCK, a co. in the N. E. central part of Ga., bordering on the Oconee r. Pop. 9,659. Co. t. Sparta.

HANCOCK, a co. in the S. part of Miss., bordering on Pearl r. and L. Borgne. Pop. 3,367. Co. seat, Shieldsborough.

HANCOCK, a co. in the N. W. part of Ky., E. of Green r. and bordering on the Ohio. Pop. 2,581. Co. t. Hawesville.

HANCOCK, a co. in the N. W. part of Ohio, E. of the Miami Canal. Pop. 9,986. Co. t. Findlay.

HANCOCK, a co. in the E. central part of Ind., E. of Indianapolis. Pop. 7,538. Co. t. Greenfield.

HANCOCK, a co. in the W. part of Ill., bordering on the Mississippi r. Pop. 9,946. Co. t. Carthage.

HANG-TCHEOO (or -tcheou), a large commercial city of China, situated near the mouth of the r. Tsien-tang, with a harbour; it has fortifications, with a numerous garrison, and a population which is estimated at between 600,000 and 700,000. (B.) Lat. about 30° 10′ N., Lon. 119° 12′ E.

HAN'-O-VER, (Ger. Hannover, hän-no'-vęr,) a kingdom in the N. W. of Germany, situated between 51° 18′ and 53° 52′ N. Lat., and 6° 48 and 11° 40′ E. Lon.; bounded on the N. W. by the German Ocean, N. and N. E. by the Elbe (which separates it from the territories of Hamburg, Denmark, and Mecklenburg) and by Mecklenburg, E. and S. E. by Prussia and Brunswick, S. W. by Hesse-Cassel, Lippe, and the Prussian territory of Westphalia, and W. by Holland. It may be regarded as consisting principally of three portions, the two larger of which lie within nearly the same latitudes, and are almost, though not quite, divided from each other by the grand-duchy of Oldenburg; the third is much smaller, and is separated from the more easterly of the other two by the territory of Brunswick. The whole contains an area

Digitized by Google

of 14,570 sq. m. Total pop. 1,662,500. (P. C.) The government is a limited monarchy.—Adj. and inhab. HAN-O-VE'-RI-AN.

HANOVER, the cap. of the above kingdom, and of the principality of Calenburg, is situated on the r. Leine (lī'-nĕ*k*), which is navigable from the town to its junction with the Weser. The city consists of three parts; the Old Town, the Ægidian New Town, and the New Town on the left bank of the river. The walls, with five gates, were partly levelled in 1780, and laid out in streets. Among the numerous scientific and literary institutions of Hanover, may be cited the Lyceum, and the City Library with 40,000 vols. Lat. 52° 22′ N., Lon. 9° 43′ E. Pop. above 28,000. (B.)

HANOVER, a t. of Grafton co., N. H., the seat of Dartmouth College, which was founded in 1770, and received its name from the Earl of Dartmouth, one of its principal patrons. It has a library of 16,500 vols.; number of students, 340. The New Hampshire Medical School, founded in 1797, is connected with the above.

HANOVER, a co. in the E. part of Va., N. of Richmond. Pop. 14,968. Seat of justice, Hanover c. h.

HANSE TOWNS, called also the HANSA and HANSEATIC LEAGUE, a celebrated commercial confederacy, which derives its name from the ancient German word *Hanse*, signifying an "association for mutual support." In the middle ages, Hamburg, Lübeck, and afterwards Brunswick, Dantzic, Cologne, Bremen, and a great number of other towns, entered into an alliance, in order to defend their commerce against the numerous banditti and pirates, who then infested Germany and the neighbouring seas. This alliance was termed the Hanseatic League. The confederated or Hanse towns, were each bound to contribute towards maintaining ships and soldiers for their mutual protection, not only against pirates and robbers, but also against the encroachments, oppression, or rapacity of the neighbouring nobles and kings. The number of towns composing the league fluctuated; at one time it is said to have amounted to 85, among which were Bergen in Norway, Berlin, Königsberg, and Cracow. This powerful confederacy formed the first systematic plan of commerce known in the middle ages. The cities enjoyed in England the privilege of exporting goods duty free, and in Denmark, of importing them duty free. Their alliance was coveted, and their hostility feared, by the greatest powers. Several kings were defeated, and one (Magnus of Sweden) was deposed by them. Lübeck was the place of assemblage, and was regarded as the capital of the league, and issued the summons for the regular assemblies of the deputies from all the cities, which were held once in three years; and also for the extraordinary assemblies generally held once in ten years. The epoch of the dissolution of the confederacy may be stated at 1630. However, Hamburg, Lübeck, and Bremen, still constitute an association of a similar character, and, with Frankfort on the Main, are called the free Hanseatic cities of the Germanic confederation.—Adj. HANSE and HAN'-SE-AT'-IC.

HANTS. See HAMPSHIRE.

Digitized by Google

HAR'-DI-MAN, a co. in the S. W. part of Tenn., bordering on Miss. Pop. 14,563. Co. t. Bolivar.

HAR'-DIN, a co. in the S. W. part of Tenn., intersected by the r. Tennessee, and bordering on Miss. and Ala. Pop. 8,245. Co. t. Savannah.

HARDIN, a co. in the N. or N. W. central part of Ky., S. of Louisville. Pop. 16,357. Co. t. Elizabethtown.

HARDIN, a co. in the N. W. central part of Ohio, on the sources of the Sciota r. Pop. 4,598. Co. t. Kenton.

HARDIN, a co. in the S. E. part of Ill., bordering on the Ohio r. Pop. 1,378.

HARD'-WICK, a village and port of entry of Ga., in Bryan co., on the W. side of the Ogeechee r.

HAR'-DY, a co. in the N. part of Va., intersected by the S. branch of the Potomac. Pop. 7,622. Co. t. Moorfield.

HARFLEUR, har'-flur', a small t. of France, in the dep. of Lower Seine, about 4 m. E. of Havre de Grace, with which it is connected by a canal.

HAR'-FORD, a co. in the N. E. part of Md., W. of, and bordering on the Susquehanna and Chesapeake Bay. Pop. 17,120. Co. t. Bel-Air.

HAR'-LAN, a co. in the S. E. part of Ky., bordering on Va. Pop. 3,015. Co. t. Mt. Pleasant.

HAR'-RIS, a co. in the W. part of Ga., bordering on the Chattahoochee r. Pop. 13,933. Co. t. Hamilton.

HAR'-RIS-BURG, the cap. of the state of Pa., and seat of justice of Dauphin co., is situated on the E. bank of the Susquehanna, about 94 m., in a straight line, nearly W. from Philadelphia. It stands on the Pennsylvania Canal, and, by means of various railroads, is connected with Chambersburg, Hagerstown, Lancaster, York, Baltimore, and Philadelphia. Lat. 40° 16′ N., Lon. 76° 50′ W. Pop. 5,980.

HAR'-RI-SON, a co. in the N. W. part of Va., on the head waters of the Monongahela. Pop. 17,669. Co. t. Clarkesburg.

HARRISON, a co. in the N. N. E. part of Ky., intersected by the Licking r. Pop. 12,472. Co. t. Cynthiana.

HARRISON, a co. in the E. part of Ohio, a little W. of the Ohio r. Pop. 20,099. Co. t. Cadiz.

HARRISON, a co. in the S. part of Ind., bordering on the Ohio r. Pop. 12,459. Co. t. Corydon.

HAR'-ROW-GATE, a village of England, in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, celebrated for its mineral springs, situated about 20 m. nearly W. from York. This place is much resorted to, both on account of its sulphurous and its chalybeate springs. The former are regarded as the strongest sulphurous waters in England.

HART, a co. in the S. W. central part of Ky., intersected by Green r. Pop. 7,031. Co. t. Munfordsville.

HART'-FORD, a co. in the N. part of Conn., intersected by the Connecticut r. Pop. 55,629.

HARTFORD, the cap. of the above co., and one of the seats of govern-

Digitized by Google

ment of the state of Conn., is situated on the Connecticut r., at the head of sloop navigation, in the midst of a beautiful and fertile country. Among the institutions of this city, we may mention a retreat for the insane, a deaf and dumb asylum (regarded as the first institution of the kind in the U. S.), and the Washington College, founded in 1824. The State House is in 41° 45′ 59″ N. Lat., and 72° 40′ 45″ W. Lon. Pop. of the city and township, 12,793; of the city alone, 9,468.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY. See CAMBRIDGE.

HARWICH, usually pronounced hăr'-ridge, a seaport t. of England, in the co. of Essex, 66 m. E. N. E. of London, with a good harbour and a light-house. The name is derived from two Saxon words, *here*, signifying "army," and *wic*, a "fortification;" whence it is inferred that it was once the station of a Saxon army. At present the town appears to be on the decline. Pop., including an area of 3 sq. m., 3,829.

HASSELT, hăs'-selt, a t. of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, 15 m. W. N. W. of Maestricht. Pop. 7,000. (B.)

HASTINGS, haste'-ings, an ancient seaport town of England, in the co. of Sussex; 54 m. S. S. E. from London. It is one of the Cinque Ports, in importance second only to Dover. In the neighbourhood of this place, Harold II. was defeated by William the Conqueror, in the year 1066. Lat. 50° 52′ N., Lon. 0° 31′ E. Pop. 11,617.

HAV-AN'-Ą (Sp. pron. ă-vă'-nă), the cap. of Cuba, is situated on the N. coast of the island. Its harbour, which is very spacious and one of the most secure and commodious in the world, communicates with the sea by a channel rather more than half a mile in length, and from 300 to 350 yards wide, with a depth varying from 8 to 10 fathoms. This channel is protected by two strong fortresses, and a series of fortifications along both shores. The harbour itself is surrounded by heights which shelter it from every wind. Seen from the entrance of the port, Havana presents a beautiful and charming spectacle, but the interior of the town is far from fulfilling the expectations excited in the traveller by the external view. The streets are narrow, crooked, and generally unpaved; and, in the rainy season, they are full of mud. The town is defended by numerous fortifications, which, with the advantage of its natural position, render it one of the strongest fortresses in the world. Havana possesses a university, a botanic garden, and various other literary and scientific institutions. In one of the churches of this town are deposited the remains of Christopher Columbus. Lat. 23° 9′ N., Lon. 82° 23′ W. The pop., including that of the suburbs, was, in 1827, 112,023. (B.)

HĂV'-ĘR-FORD-WEST', chief t. of Pembrokeshire, Wales. Lat. 51° 47′ N., Lon. 4° 56′ W. Pop. 5,941.

HAVERHILL, commonly pronounced hă'-vęr-il, a flourishing and handsome t. of Mass., in Essex co., situated on the N. bank of the Merrimack, at the head of sloop navigation, about 28 m., in a straight line, N. of Boston, and on the railroad which runs from the Lowel Railroad to Portland, in Maine. Pop. of the township, 4,336.

HAVRE DE GRACE, hăv'r dęh grâs, or simply LE HAVRE, lęh hăv'r, a

Digitized by Google

fortified seaport t., and, after Marseilles, the most important commercial t. of France (B.), is situated on the right bank of the Seine, at its mouth, in the dep. of Lower Seine, about 110 m. W. N. W. of Paris. Before the time of Louis XII., it was a mere fishing town, with a small chapel, dedicated to Notre Dame de Grace (our Gracious Lady), and was hence called Le Havre de Grace, or the "haven of grace." Louis laid the foundation of the importance of the place, since which time it has been gradually advancing to its present distinguished rank among the towns of France. Le Havre is the principal port of Paris; it has regular communication by packets with Southampton, Hamburg, Lisbon, New York, Vera Cruz, and Bahia. Steamboats ply between Le Havre, Rouen, and Paris. This place contains a public library, a museum of natural history, and various other literary and scientific institutions. Lat. 49° 29′ N., Lon. 0° 7′ E. Pop. in 1836, 25,618. (P. C.)

HAVRE DE GRACE, hav`-er-de-grass/, a small t. in Hartford co., Md., situated at the head of Chesapeake Bay, on the railroad between Philadelphia and Baltimore, about 34 m., in a straight line, E. N. E. of the latter city.

HAWAII, hȧ-wī/-ee, also written OWHYHEE, the largest of the Sandwich islands, situated in the Pacific, between 18° 50′ and 20° 20′ N. Lat., and 154° 45′ and 156° 10′ W. Lon. Its length is about 100 m.; its greatest breadth, about 90 m. The pop. is estimated at 85,000. *For the character and present condition of the inhabitants*, see SANDWICH ISLANDS.—Adj. and inhab. HAWAIIAN, hȧ-wī/-yąn.

HAW/-KINS, a co. in the N. E. part of Tenn., intersected by the Clinch and Holston rivers, and bordering on Va. Pop. 15,035. Co. t. Rogersville.

HAYTI or HAITI, hȧ/-te, (Fr. Haïti, ȧ`-e`-te/,) called also ST. DOMINGO (do-ming/-go) and HIS-PAN-I-O/-LĄ, next to Cuba the largest of the W. India islands, is situated between 17° 41′ and 19° 59′ N. Lat. and 68° 25′ and 74° 34′ W. Lon. Its extreme length, from E. to W., is about 410 m.; its greatest breadth, from N. to S., is near 160 m. The area is computed at about 25,000 sq. m. The pop. in 1826 was, according to Balbi, 800,000, but some others estimate it considerably higher. Hayti is justly considered the most fertile island in the West Indies. There are several mountain ranges in the interior, the elevation of which has not been ascertained, but it is supposed the highest summits do not fall short of 8,000 feet. This island was discovered by Columbus, in his first voyage, and from him received the name of Hispañola (is-pȧn-yo/-lȧ), *i. e.* "Little Spain." It was called, afterwards, St. Domingo, from the town of this name, which was one of the first settlements made on the island. The name of Haïti was given to it by Dessalines, after he had expelled the French in 1803. It is said to be the original Indian name of the island, and to signify "mountainous." Hayti, till recently, formed a republic, with a president chosen for life, and assisted by a legislature, consisting of two houses, a senate and a house of representatives. But on the expulsion of the late president Boyer, the eastern or Spanish portion of the island separated itself

Digitized by Google

from the former government, and now constitutes the independent republic of St. Domingo. Port au Prince is the capital of the old, and St. Domingo, of the new republic.—Adj. and inhab. HAI'-TI-AN.

HAY'-WOOD, a co. in the W. part of N. C., bordering on Tenn. Pop. 4,975. Co. t. Waynesville.

HAYWOOD, a co. in the W. part of Tenn., near the Mississippi r. Pop. 13,870. Co. t. Brownsville.

HAZEBROUCK, âz'-brook', a handsome t. of France, in the dep. of Nord, 135 m. almost due N. from Paris. Lat. 50° 43′ N., Lon. 2° 32′ E. Pop. 7,674. (P. C.)

HEARD, hurd, a co. in the W. part of Ga., intersected by the Chattahoochee, and bordering on Ala. Pop. 5,329. Co. t. Franklin.

HEBRIDES, heb'-rid-ēz, or the WESTERN ISLANDS, are scattered in the Atlantic, along the W. coast of Scotland, between 55° 35′ and 59° N. Lat., and 5° and 8° W. Lon. Their whole number amounts to nearly 200, but more than one-half are so small or so sterile as not to be inhabited.—Adj. and inhab. HEB-RID'-E-AN (Scott).

HECHINGEN, hex'-ing-ęn, a small t. of Germany, cap. of Hohenzollern-Hechingen. Lat. 48° 21′ N., Lon. 8° 59′ E. Pop. about 3,000. (B.)

HECLA. See ICELAND.

HEDJAZ, hej'-âz', sometimes written HEDJAZ, a country of Arabia, extending along the Red Sea, from Mount Sinai to the frontier of Yemen.

HEIDELBERG, hī'-dęl-bĕrg', an ancient city in the grand-duchy of Baden, on the Neckar, in one of the most beautiful portions of Germany. Over the river there is a covered stone bridge, 702 ft. long, and 30 ft. wide, which rests upon nine arches. This town has, among other institutions, a celebrated university, founded in 1386, the oldest in Germany, except that at Prague. Its library is said to contain 120,000 vols. The pop. of Heidelberg, though at present increasing, is much less than it was formerly. Lat. 49° 24′ N., Lon. 8° 43′ E. Number of inhabitants, about 12,000. (P. C.)

HEILBRONN, hile-bronn', a t. of Germany, in Würtemberg, said to have been founded by Charlemagne, and named by him Heilbronn or the "spring of health," from a medicinal spring in the vicinity. Lat. 49° 7′ N., Lon. 9° 14′ E. Pop. 8,000. (B.)

HEL-E'-NA, ST.,* an i. in the Atlantic Ocean, about 1,200 m. W. of the coast of Africa, chiefly interesting as the place of banishment of Napoleon, who was confined here from October, 1815, until his death, which occurred the 5th of May, 1821. James Town, the only town

* Some persons, aiming to be more accurate than ordinary speakers, place the accent on the first syllable—Hel'-e-na. This is unquestionably the correct accentuation of the name of St. Helena, the mother of Constantine the Great; and though it is perhaps probable that the island derived its appellation originally from her, the present pronunciation of its name is so thoroughly established that it would be idle to attempt to change it. It is perhaps scarcely necessary to corroborate, by other authority, what is so universally sanctioned by the practice of our best

Digitized by Google

and port in St. Helena, is in Lat. 15° 55′ S., Lon. 5° 49′ W. The whole circumference of the island is about 28 m. Pop., exclusive of the garrison, about 5,000. (P. C.)

HELENA, ST., a parish of La., lying a little E. of the Mississippi r. and bordering on the state of Miss. Pop. 3,525. Seat of justice, St. Helena.

HEL-MUND', a considerable r. of Afghanistan, which does not communicate with any sea, its waters being lost in the sand. (B.)

HEL'-GO-LAND or HEL'-I-GO-LAND, a group of small islands in the German Ocean, between 30 and 40 miles from the mouth of the Elbe. They belong to the English.

HELLESPONT. See DARDANELLES.

HELMSTEDT, helm'-stätt, a t. of Germany, in the duchy of Brunswick, formerly the seat of a flourishing university. Lat. 52° 14′ N., Lon. 11° 1′ E. Pop. 6,300. (B.)

HEL'-SING-FORS', the cap. of the Russian government of Finland, is situated on the N. side of the Gulf of Finland. The former University of Abo was transferred to this place in 1827. It had, in 1839, 22 professors, and above 400 students. Lat. 60° 10′ N., Lon. 25° E. Pop. about 10,000. (P. C.) Near Helsingfors is the fortress of Sweaborg or Sveaborg, regarded as the Gibraltar of the Baltic. A great part of its fortifications are cut in the rock.

HEL-VEL'-LYN, a mountain of England, in the co. of Cumberland, 3,055 ft. above the level of the sea.

HELVOETSLUYS, hel'-vööt-slois', a small t. of S. Holland, situated on the S. side of the island of Voorne, important on account of its fortifications, its dock-yards, and its fine harbour. Lat. 51° 49′ N., Lon. 4° 8′ E.

HEMP'-STEAD, a co. in the S.W. part of Ark., bordering on the Red r. Pop. 4,921. Seat of justice, Hempstead c. h.

HEN'-DER-SON, a co. in the W. part of N. C., bordering on S. C. Pop. 5,129.

HENDERSON, a co. in the W. part of Tenn., a little W. of the Tennessee r. Pop. 11,875. Co. t. Lexington.

HENDERSON, a co. in the N. W. part of Ky., intersected by Green r., and bordering on the Ohio. Pop. 9,548. Co. t. Henderson.

HENDERSON, a co. in the W. N. W. part of Ill., bordering on the Mississippi r.

---

speakers; we may, however, be permitted to cite two passages from two distinguished living poets.

"Arran!* a single-crested Teneriffe,
A ST. HELENA next in shape and hue,
Varying her crowded peaks and ridges blue."—WORDSWORTH.

"ST. HELENA's dungeon keep
Scowls defiance o'er the deep;
There a hero's relics sleep."—MONTGOMERY.

* See ARRAN.

Digitized by Google

Fāte, făr, fâll, făt; mē, mĕt; pīne or pine, pĭn; nō, nŏt; ŏŏ as in *good*;

HEN'-DRICKS, a co. in the W. central part of Ind., W. of Indianapolis. Pop. 11,264. Co. t. Danville.

HEN-RĪ'-CO, a co. in the E. part of Va., bordering on James r. Pop. 83,076. Co. t. Richmond.

HENRY, a co. in the S. part of Va., bordering on N. C. Pop. 7,335. Co. t. Martinsville.

HENRY, a co. in the N. W. central part of Ga., bordering on the Ocmulgee r. Pop. 11,756. Co. t. McDonough.

HENRY, a co. forming the S. E. extremity of Ala. Pop. 5,787. Co. t. Columbia.

HENRY, a co. in the N. W. part of Tenn., bordering on the Tennessee r. Pop. 14,906. Co. t. Paris.

HENRY, a co. in the N. part of Ky., bordering on the Kentucky r. Pop. 10,015. Co. t. New Castle.

HENRY, a co. near the N. W. extremity of Ohio, intersected by the Maumee r. Pop. 2,503. Co. t. Damascus.

HENRY, a co. in the E. part of Ind., intersected by the Blue r., a branch of the E. fork of the White r. Pop. 15,128. Co. t. New Castle.

HENRY, a co. in the N. W. part of Ill., bordering on Rock r. Pop. 1,260.

HENRY, a co. in the W. part of Mo., N. of Osage r.

HENRY, a co. in the S. E. part of Iowa, intersected by Skunk r. Pop. 8,772.

HERAT, hẹr-ât' or hẹr-ât'h', a large fortified city of Persia, situated in the midst of a populous and highly cultivated valley. The streets are narrow and irregular, and the houses mostly of brick. Herat is the centre of an extensive commerce, and possesses flourishing manufactures. The rose-water made here is held in high estimation. This town is the capital of the kingdom of Herat, which is tributary to the king of Persia. Lat. about 34° 30′ N., Lon. 61° 10′ E. Pop., including that of the suburbs, estimated at 100,000. (B.)

HÉRAULT, à'-rō', a dep. in the S. of France, bordering on the Mediterranean, and intersected by a small river of the same name. Pop. 357,846. Capital, Montpellier.

HERCULANEUM. See POMPEII.

HER'-E-FORD, an ancient city of England, cap. of Herefordshire, is situated on the r. Wye, 115 m. W. N. W. of London. Lat. 52° 3′ N., Lon. 2° 43′ W. Pop., including the liberties, 10,921.

HER'-E-FORD-SHIRE, a co. in the W. of England, bordering on Wales. Pop. 113,878.

HẸR'-KIM-ẸR, a co. in the N. E. central part of N. Y., intersected by the Mohawk r. Pop. 37,477. Co. t. Herkimer.

HERMANSTADT, hẹr'-mân-stâtt, (Hung. Nagy-Szeben nŏdy sà-bĕn,) an important t., formerly the cap. of Transylvania, is situated about 72 m. S. by E. from Klausenburg. It is the chief t. of the Saxon settlers in Transylvania, and contains a national museum, two gymnasia, and several other institutions. Lat. 45° 48′ N., Lon. 24° 7′ E. Pop. above 18,000. (B.)

Digitized by Google

HERRNHUT, herrn'-hoot, a little t. in the kingdom of Saxony, founded by count Zinzendorf, in 1722, remarkable as the earliest and most important settlement of the Moravian brethren.

HERSFELD, hĕrs'-fĕlt, a t. of Germany, in the electorate of Hesse-Cassel, situated on the Fulda. Lat. 50° 51′ N., Lon. 9° 41′ E. Pop. 6,000. (B.)

HERTFORD, har'-fȯrd, the cap. of Hertfordshire, England, on the r. Lea, 21 m. N. of London. Pop., including an area of about 5 sq. m., 5,450.

HERT'-FORD, a co. in the N. E. part of N. C., bordering on the Chowan r. Pop. 7,484. Co. t. Winton.

HERTFORDSHIRE, har'-fȯrd-shĭr, a co. in the S. E. central part of England, N. of London. Pop. 157,207.

HESSE-CAS'-SEL (Ger. Hessen Cassel, hes'-sẹn kăs'-sẹl), an electorate of Germany, consisting of three distinct portions, the largest of which is situated between 50° 6′ and 51° 39′ N. Lat., and 8° 25′ and 10° 15′ E. Lon. One of the others lies a little to the E., intersected by the parallel of 50° 45′ N. Lat., and by the meridian of 10° 25′ E. Lon.; the third is farther N., being intersected by a line drawn in 52° 20′ N. Lat.; it is surrounded by Hanover and Lippe. The area of the whole is 4,350 sq. m.; entire pop. in 1835, 700,533. (P. C.) The government of Hesse-Cassel may be styled a limited monarchy, of which the head still retains the title of elector, although there is now no emperor of Germany, so that the dignity is merely nominal. Cassel is the capital.

HESSE-DARMSTADT, hess darm'-stătt, a grand-duchy of Germany, consisting principally of two large portions, separated from each other by a long strip of land, belonging to Frankfort and Hesse-Cassel, and situated between 49° 23′ and 50° 50′ N. Lat., and 7° 50′ and 9° 36′ E. Lon. The area of the whole is about 5,000 sq. m. Entire pop. 718,000. (P. C.) Darmstadt is the capital.

HESSE-HOM'-BURG (Ger. Hessen Homburg, hes'-sẹn hom'-bȯȯrg), a landgraviate of Germany, consisting of two portions; viz., the lordship of Homburg, situated a little to the N. of Frankfort on the Main, and containing about 750 sq. m., with 8,800 inhabitants; and the lordship of Meisenheim (mi'-zẹn-hime'), lying on the other side of the Rhine, between the Bavarian territory of the Rhine and the dominions of Prussia, with an area of 126 sq. m., and a pop. of 15,200. (P. C.) Homburg is the capital of the whole landgraviate, as well as of the lordship of this name.

HICK'-MAN, a co. in the W. central part of Tenn., intersected by Duck r. Pop. 8,618. Co. t. Vernon.

HICKMAN, a co. occupying the S. W. extremity of Ky. Pop. 8,968. Co. t. Columbus.

HIGH'-LAND, a co. in the S. part of Ohio, E. of Cincinnati. Pop. 22,269. Co. t. Hillsborough.

HIGH'-LANDS (commonly pronounced in Scotland, hee'-lăndz), a natural division of Scotland, comprehending the country to the N. and

Digitized by Google

N. W., in contradistinction to the Lowlands, which occupy the S. and S. E. districts. The appellation of Highlands extends also to the Hebrides or Western Isles.

Highlands, a mountainous region of N. Y., lying on both sides of the Hudson, in the cos. of Orange, Putnam, and Dutchess, remarkable for its picturesque and romantic scenery.

Hightower. See Etowah.

Hildburghausen, hilt'-bōōrg-hou'-zẹn, a t. of Germany, in the duchy of Saxe-Meiningen-Hildburghausen, formerly the cap. of Saxe-Hildburghausen, is situated on the Werra. Lat. 50° 25′ N., Lon. 10° 40′ E. Pop. about 4,000. (B.)

Hildesheim, hil'-dẹs-hīme`, a t. of Germany, in Hanover, cap. of a principality of the same name, containing a Roman Catholic and a Protestant gymnasium, and several other institutions for education. Lat. 52° 9′ N., Lon. 9° 56′ E. Pop. 13,100. (P. C.)

Hillş'-bo-rough, a co. in the S. part of N. H., intersected by the Merrimack, and bordering on Mass. Pop. 42,494. Co. t. Amherst.

Hillsborough, a co. in the W. part of the peninsula of Florida, bordering on the Gulf of Mexico. Pop. 452.

Hillş'-dale, a co. in the S. of Mich., bordering on Ind. and Ohio. Pop. 7,240. Co. t. Jonesville.

Himalayas, him`-a-lī'-ąz, or Himalaya Mountains, extend along the N. E. border of Hindostan, and are situated between 27° and 35° N. Lat., and 73° and 98° E. Lon. The Dhawalaghiri (dą-wâl'-a-gher'-re), in about 29° N. Lat., and between 83° and 84° E. Lon., is supposed to be the highest of the Himalayas, and of all the mountains in the world, having an elevation of 4,390 toises, or above 28,000 English ft. The Himalayas are also frequently called the Himmaleh (him-mâ'-lẹh) Mountains. *Himalaya* is a Sanscrit word, signifying the "abode of frost or snow." *Imaus*, the name under which at least a part of this vast mountain range appears to have been known to the ancients, had, according to Pliny, a similar signification.

Hin`-dos-tan', (*i. e.* in Persian, the "country of the Hindoos"), an extensive country in the S. of Asia, between 8° 4′ and 35° N. Lat., and 67° and 91° E. Lon., extending from Cape Comorin, on the S., to the Himalaya Mountains on the N., and from the head of the Bay of Bengal, on the E., to the western border of the valley of Indus, on the W. The length, from N. to. S., is near 1,900 m.; breadth, from E. to W., between 1,400 and 1,500 m. The eastern boundary is not definitely fixed. If, as some propose, we allow the possessions of the East India Company to determine its extent in that quarter, we shall obviously violate the natural though somewhat vague distinction between India Proper and Farther India, since, in that case, we must comprise within the limits of Hindostan, a considerable part of that region styled "the Peninsula beyond the Ganges," or "India beyond the Ganges." Malte Brun, who is justly regarded as one of the highest authorities in questions relating to geography, considers that region "which is watered by the Ganges and its tributaries," as properly belonging to Hindostan,

Digitized by Google

while he appears to include all the country immediately E. of this, in that division of Asia which he calls Chin India. It will be perceived that this is much the same as if he had made the head of the Bay of Bengal the eastern limit of Hindostan. The area of Hindostan is estimated at above 1,000,000 sq. m. The number of inhabitants is computed to exceed one hundred millions. (E. G.) According to Malte-Brun, the population of Hindostan is not less than 134,000,000; the P. C. estimates it at between 110,000,000 and 120,000,000. A large portion of this vast country is subject to the English. The East India Company shares with the king of Great Britain the sovereignty over almost all the provinces which combine to form the Anglo-Indian empire. This company, without possessing the title, enjoys nearly all the rights of royalty. Its authority, however, is dependent on the British Parliament, to which the officers of the East India government are directly responsible. The territory, under the administration of the company, is divided into three governments, designated as the presidency of Bengal, the presidency of Madras, and the presidency of Bombay. The inhabitants of Hindostan may be divided into three principal classes, viz.: the aborigines, the Asiatics of foreign extraction, and the Europeans. The first, or Hindoos, strictly speaking, are by far the most numerous. They are characterized by a multitude of peculiar customs and institutions, many of which appear to have been in existence from the most remote antiquity. Of these, one of the most remarkable is the distinction of *caste*.* The Hindoo writers recognise four pure and original castes, viz.: the brah'-mins or priests; the kshatriyas (shăt'-rē-ăs) or soldiers, including the princes and sovereigns; the vaisyas (vī'-se-ăs), consisting of agriculturists and shepherds; and the sudras (soo'-drăs) or labourers. Besides these four original classes, there are a great number of impure races which have sprung from the mixture of the pure castes. One of the best known is that of the pariahs (pă'-re-ăs), who form a very numerous class. They are among the most abject of all the people of Hindostan, and are often subjected to the most cruel and degrading servitude. The different races are kept distinct from each other by the most rigorous laws. No person, whatever be his merit or genius, can, in any case, rise above the caste in which he is born, though he may forfeit his birth-right by certain misdemeanors and crimes. It is not however, true, as has been frequently asserted, that every individual is obliged to marry in his own caste. A man is allowed to choose his wife out of any of the castes beneath him, but not from those above him. Thus a Brahmin may lawfully marry the daughter of a Sudra, though the offspring of such a marriage does not inherit the father's rank, but belongs to one of the mixed races. But a Sudra cannot form a legal marriage with the daughter of a Brahmin; and children sprung from such a union are considered far inferior in rank to those of a Brahmin and a Sudra woman. The ancient religion of the Hindoos is peculiar, and, in some respects, very remarkable; but

* From the Portuguese word *casta*, *i. e.* "race."

Digitized by Google

we must refer the reader to other sources for information on this point, as our limits will not permit us to enter upon a subject so intricate and extensive. We may, however, observe, that with the exception of the Brahmins, a majority of whom still adhere to the ancient faith, the sects into which the Hindoos are at present divided, are of comparatively modern origin; and that the various political changes resulting formerly, from the Mahometan, and, more lately, from the European conquests, by diminishing the authority of the Brahmins, have greatly contributed to the rise of new systems of belief among the common people, as well as facilitated the introduction of the religion of other nations. The number of Mahometans in Hindostan may be vaguely estimated at about 10,000,000. Most of these are supposed to be the descendants of Asiatic foreigners. It appears, however, that many of the Hindoos, without fully embracing the Moslem faith, have allowed their original doctrines and practices to be considerably modified by it. The two religions in some parts are on perfectly friendly terms, and the people apply frequently to one another's saints and deities, when their own appear to fail. The European inhabitants of Hindostan may be estimated at about 2,000,000. They are chiefly the descendants of Portuguese. The British, though they are in actual possession of nearly one-half of the country, and dictate to more than three-fourths of it, are said not to exceed 60,000.—Adj. and inhab. Hin'-doo. Hindustani or Hindostanee, hin-dos-tä'-ne, is an epithet applied to the language adopted after the Mahometan conquest, as the general means of communication between the Hindoos and Mahometans. It is based on an original Hindoo dialect, with which, however, many Persian and Arabic words have become incorporated.

Hinds, hindz, a co. in the W. part of Miss., between the Pearl and Big Black rivers. Pop. 19,098. Co. seat, Raymond.

Hispaniola. See Hayti.

Ho-ang'-ho'* or whang'-ho', (*i. e.* the "Yellow River," so named from the colour which the yellow clay along its banks gives to its waters,) one of the largest rivers of China, which rises near 35° N. Lat. and 98° E. Lon., and, after flowing in a very circuitous course, in which it passes beyond 41° N. Lat., empties itself into the Yellow Sea, in about 33° 50′ N. Lat., and 120° 10′ E. Lon. Its length is estimated at 2,400 m.

Ho'-bart Town (commonly pronounced by the colonists Hob'-ạr-tọn), the cap. of the British colony of Van Diemen's Land, is situated on the estuary of the r. Derwent, in the S. E. part of the island. Lat. 42° 54′ S., Lon. 147° 27′ E. Pop. estimated at 10,000. (B.)

Ho'-bo-ken, in the co. of Bergen, N. J., on the Hudson, opposite to New York, is chiefly remarkable as a place of resort for the inhabitants of that city.

* "By Oton-tala, like a sea of stars,
The hundred sources of Hoang-ho burst."
Southey's *Thalaba*, Book VI.

Digitized by Google

HOCK'-ING, a co. in the S. part of Ohio, intersected by a river of the same name, which flows into the Ohio r. Pop. 9,741. Co. t. Logan.

HÖF, a manufacturing t. of Bavaria, on the r. Saale, near its source. Lat. 50° 17′ N., Lon. 11° 53′ E. Pop. about 7,000. (B.)

HOHENZOLLERN, ho'-en-tsol'-lern, a sovereign principality of Germany, lying on both sides of the Danube, surrounded by Baden and Würtemberg, and intersected by the 48th parallel of N. Lat. and the 9th meridian of E. Lon. It is divided into Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, and Hohenzollern-Hechingen (hek'-ing-en), which belong to two different branches of the house of Hohenzollern. The total area is 580 sq. m. Pop. 64,420; about two-thirds of whom belong to Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen. (P. C.) Sigmaringen, a little town on the Danube, with a pop. of 1,600 (B.), is the capital of this principality. Hechingen is the capital of the other division.

HÖL'-BEACH, a small t. of England, in Lincolnshire, 90 m. N. of London.

HOL'-LAND, (Dutch pron. hol'-lânt; originally Ollant, *i. e.* "muddy or marshy land,") a kingdom in the W. of Europe, situated between 50° 45′ and 53° 30′ N. Lat., and 3° 20′ and 7° 8′ E. Lon., (not including the province of Luxemburg;) bounded on the N. by the North Sea, E. by Germany, S. by Belgium, and W. by the North Sea. Its greatest length, from N. to S., is about 185 m.; its greatest breadth, from E. to W., is about 120 m. The area is about 11,000 sq. m. The pop., in 1839, was 2,583,271. (P. C.) According to the census of 1844, it is stated to be 2,953,616. The face of this country is remarkably flat and low, some parts lying even below the level of the sea, against the inroads of which, they are protected partly by immense dikes or artificial banks of earth, and partly by sand-hills cast up by the ocean. From this natural peculiarity the name Netherlands, *i. e.* "Lowlands," is derived. Holland is divided into twelve provinces; viz., Brabant (North), Drenthe, Friesland, Gelders, Groningen, North and South Holland, Limburg, Luxemburg, Overyssel, Utrecht, and Zealand. The Hague is the ordinary residence of the king and court.—Adj. DUTCH; inhab. DUTCH'-MAN or HOL'-LAND-ER.

HOLLAND, an important prov. of the above kingdom, bordering on the North Sea, which has given its name to the whole country. It is divided into North and South Holland. Pop. of the former, 22,503; of the latter, 503,354. (P. C.)

HOLMES, a co. in the N. W. central part of Miss., bordering on the Yazoo r. Pop. 9,452. Co. seat, Lexington.

HOLMES, a co. in the N. E. central part of Ohio. Pop. 18,088. Co. t. Millersburg.

HOLSTEIN, hol'-stine, a duchy in the N. of Germany, belonging to Denmark, situated between 53° 30′ and 54° 26′ N. Lat., and 8° 46′ and 11° 7′ E. Lon. Area, 3,250 sq. m. Pop. in 1835, 435,596. (P. C.) Glückstadt is the capital.

HOL'-STON, a r. which rises in the Alleghany Mountains of Va., and flowing into Tenn., unites with the Tennessee r.

Digitized by Google

HŌLT, a co. forming the N. W. extremity of Mo.

HOLYHEAD, hol'-e-hed', a seaport t. of Wales, situated on a small island of the same name, at the western extremity of the island of Anglesey, with which it is connected by a suspension bridge of cast iron. It is the station of the post-office packets, which sail daily between this port and Dublin. Lat. 53° 19′ N., Lon. 4° 37′ W. Pop. 3,869.

HOL'-Y-WELL, a flourishing manufacturing t. of Wales, in Flintshire, situated near the S. side of the estuary of the r. Dee, about 10 m. E. of St. Asaph. The machinery belonging to the manufacturing establishments of this place, is for the most part worked by a stream which issues from the Holy Well of St. Winifred, once so celebrated for the healing virtue of its waters. This spring boils up out of the rock with violence, as from a cauldron, and is said to discharge above 20 tons of water in a minute. It was formerly resorted to by a great number of pilgrims. Pop. of the parish, 10,834.

HOMBURG. See HESSE-HOMBURG.

HŌMS or HUMS (Anc. Em'esa), a decayed t. of Syria, situated near the Orontes. Lat. 34° 50′ N., Lon. 36° 39′ E.

HONDA, ŏn'-dä, a t. of S. America, in New Granada, situated on the r. Magdalena. Lat. 5° 12′ N., Lon. 74° 53′ W. Pop. estimated at above 5,000. (B.)

HONDURAS, hon-doo'-räs, one of the states of Central America, situated S. of, and bordering on the Bay of Honduras. Comayagua is the capital.

HONDURAS, BAY OF, is situated on the E. coast of Central America, between the Cape of Honduras, near 16° N. Lat. and 86° W. Lon., and Cape Catoche (kä-to'-chä), in about 21° 35′ N. Lat., and 87° W. Lon.

HONFLEUR, ŏn'-flŭr', a seaport t. of France, in the dep. of Calvados, situated on the left bank of the Seine, almost at its mouth. Lat. 49° 25′ N., Lon. 0° 14′ E. Pop. in 1832, 8,409. (P. C.)

HONITON, hun'-e-tŏn, a small t. of England, in Devonshire, 16 m. E. by N. from Exeter. Pop. of the parish, 3,895.

HONOLULU. See OAHU.

HOOG'-LY, an important arm of the Ganges, on which Calcutta is situated. It is navigable for ships only as far as the tide reaches; that is, about 30 m. above Calcutta. Near this town, its breadth is about three-quarters of a mile, but at its mouth it amounts to near 10 m.

HOORN, hōrn, an important seaport t. of North Holland, the cap. of a dist. of the same name, with the best harbour on the Zuyder Zee. Lat. 52° 38′ N., Lon. 5° 1′ E. Pop. 10,000. (B.)

HOP'-KINS, a co. in the W. part of Ky., bordering on Green r. Pop. 9,171. Co. t. Madisonville.

HORN, CAPE. See CAPE HORN.

HOR'-RY, a dist. forming the E. extremity of S. C. Pop. 5,755. Seat of justice, Conwayborough.

HORS'-HAM, a small t. of England, in Sussex, 33 m. S. by W. from London.

HORTA. See FAYAL.

Digitized by Google

HOT SPRING, a large co. in the W. part of Ark. Pop. 1,907. Co. t. Hot Spring.

HOT'-TEN-TOTS, a people of S. Africa, inhabiting the country bordering on the Cape Colony. They are represented as a mild, timid people, perfectly harmless, honest, faithful, and capable of strong attachment. They are a good-natured, and, on the whole, a good-looking race, having, many of them, finely-formed foreheads and prominent features. Their hands and feet are remarkably small, while their limbs are in general well proportioned. Their great defect, or rather vice, is indolence, accompanied by its almost inseparable attendants, degradation and filth. The male Hottentots go nearly naked; the females wear an apron attached to a girdle round the waist, which, however, does not reach to the knees. Their dress is formed of the skin of some animal, commonly of sheep-skin. They lead a wandering life, living chiefly on the milk of their cattle. Their huts are constructed of mats stretched over a frame of sticks, in the shape of a bee-hive, and are easily removed on their pack-oxen, as they migrate from place to place. But few, however, of the tribes have preserved their independence and their original customs, unaltered by the neighbourhood of European civilization, and, we may add, of European vice and cruelty. The state of servitude to which many of these people were formerly subjected, particularly by the Dutch colonists, appears to have nearly deprived them of the little energy and spirit which they derived from nature, and to have greatly reduced the number of those dwelling within the limits of the colony. It is, however, proper to state that slavery was abolished, in this part of the British possessions, by an act which went into operation on August 1st, 1834. Some of the Hottentots, especially the Griquas or Griquas (gree'-quas), have made considerable progress in civilization, which they owe to the missionaries established among them.

HOUSATONIC, hoo`-sa-ton'-ik, a r. which rises in Mass., and, flowing southward through Conn., falls into Long Island Sound, about 14 m. S. W. of New Haven.

HOUSTON, hews'-ton, a co. in the S. central part of Ga., bordering on the r. Ocmulgee. Pop. 9,711. Co. t. Perry.

HOUSTON, a t., formerly the cap. of Texas, on a small creek which flows into Galveston Bay. Lat. about 30° N., Lon. 95° 30′ W. Pop. 4,500.

HOW'-ARD, a co. in the N. central part of Mo., bordering on the r. Missouri. Pop. 13,108. Co. t. Fayette.

HUD'-DERS-FIELD, an important manufacturing t. of England, in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, 24 m. N. W. of Sheffield. It is situated on the Huddersfield Canal, by which it is put in communication with all the principal places of the kingdom. Where this canal passes under Stanedge Hill, there is a tunnel, which is 5,451 yards (above 3 m.) in length, and in one place 222 yards below the surface. The manufactures of Huddersfield are chiefly in woollen. The pop. of this t. in

Digitized by Google

1811 was only 9,671 (E. G.); in 1841 it amounted to 25,068. It includes an area of about 6 sq. m.

Hud'-son or North River, one of the finest and most important rivers in the U. S., which rises in the N. E. part of N. Y., and, flowing nearly due S. in its general course, communicates with the Atlantic, about 10 m. below New York. Its whole length is estimated at abou 300 m. It is navigable for the largest ships to the city of Hudson, about 130 m., and for sloops to Troy, 166 m.

Hudson, a city of N. Y., the cap. of Columbia co., is situated on the E. bank of the Hudson, at the head of ship navigation, 130 m. above New York. Lat. 42° 14′ N., Lon. 73° 46′ W. Pop. 5,672.

Hudson, a co. in the N. E. part of N. J., bordering on the Hudson r. Pop. 9,483. Co. t. Jersey City.

Hudson's Bay, a large bay, extending from the Atlantic westward nearly into the centre of British N. America, is situated between 51° and 64° N. Lat., and 76° and 95° 30′ W. Lon. Its length, from S. S. E. to N. N. W., is nearly 1000 m.; its greatest breadth, from E. to W., about 600 m. It is connected with the Atlantic by Hudson's Strait, which is more than 300 m. long, and in its narrowest part is perhaps about 60 m. wide. The southern part, extending from about 51° to 55° N. Lat., is called James's Bay.

Huelva, wel'-vå, a seaport t. of Spain, in Andalusia, the cap. of a prov. of the same name, is situated on a little bay projecting from the Atlantic. Lat. 37° 15′ N., Lon. 6° 49′ W. Pop. 8,000. (B.)

Huesca, wes'-cå, (Anc. Osca,) a t. of Spain, in Aragon, chiefly remarkable for its university. Lat. 42° 6′ N., Lon. 0° 19′ W. Pop. 9,200. (M.)

Hull, or Kings'-ton-upon-Hull, an important seaport t. of England, in the E. Riding of Yorkshire, on the N. side of the estuary of the Humber, where it is joined by the r. Hull, 34 m. S. E. of York. This town communicates, by means of canals and railways, with York, Manchester, Liverpool, and all the other principal places of England. Its docks and basins are considered as among the finest in the kingdom. It is the great entrepôt of the commerce of the N. of England, and of that which this country carries on with the northern parts of Europe. The prosperity of this place has been greatly increased by the progress of steam navigation, of which it may be considered as the second great centre on the eastern coast. Hull forms a co. of itself, which contains an area of about 18 sq. m. Lat. 53° 45′ N., Lon. 0° 20′ W. Pop. of the town, 41,629; of the co., exclusive of the town, 3,544.

Hulst, a small fortified t. of Holland, in Zealand. Lat. 51° 17′ N., Lon. 4° 3′ E.

Hum'-ber, a r. or estuary in the N. E. part of England, formed principally by the junction of the Ouse and the Trent. At its commencement, the Humber is rather more than a mile wide, but where it joins the sea it is above seven miles in breadth. Its whole length is near 40 m.

Digitized by Google

HUMPHREYS, um'-frēz, a co. in the N. W. part of Tenn., E. of, and bordering on the Tennessee r. Pop. 5,195. Co. t. Reynoldsburg.

HUNGARY, hung'-gą-re, (Hung. Magyar-Ország, mŏd-yŏR oR-sȧg; Ger. Ungarn, ŏŏng'-garn;) an extensive country of Europe, forming a part of the Austrian empire, situated between 44° 28′ and 49° 36′ N. Lat., and 16° and 25° E. Lon.; bounded on the N. and N. E. by Moravia and Galicia, E. by Transylvania, S. by Turkey, Slavonia and Croatia, and W. by Styria and Austria. Its extreme length, from E. to W. is about 420 m.; the greatest breadth, from N. to S., is about 330 m. The area is computed at 78,822 sq. m. Pop. uncertain, but estimated at upwards of 10,000,000. (M.) The kingdom of Hungary includes, besides Hungary Proper, Slavonia, Croatia, and several districts of less importance. The government is called a limited monarchy, but aristocracy is predominant, and the nobles have great power, while the great mass of the peasantry are in a state of extreme degradation. The kingdom of Hungary formerly included, besides its present territories, Transylvania, Dalmatia, and the Military Frontier; which countries, since their annexation to the crown of Austria, still go under the general name of the Hungarian dominions. The name, *Hungary*, is derived from the Hunni or Huns, a people of Asiatic origin, who invaded and took possession of the country immediately N. of the Danube, towards the close of the fourth century, during the reign of the Roman emperor Valens. The present Hungarians, however, are the descendants of the Magyars, another Asiatic nation, who established themselves here in the ninth century, whence the country is called Magyar-Ország, *i. e.* the "land of the Magyars."—Adj. and inhab. HUNGARIAN, hung-gȧ'-re-ą.n.

HUN'-TER-DON, a co. in the N. W. part of N. J., bordering on the Delaware r. Pop. 24,789. Co. t. Flemington.

HUNT'-ING-DON, a t. of England, the cap. of Huntingdonshire, is situated on the r. Ouse, about 60 m. N. of London. Pop. 3,507.

HUNTINGDON, a co. in the S. central part of Pa., on the head streams of the Juniata. Pop. 35,484. Co. t. Huntingdon.

HUNT'-ING-DON-SHIRE, a co. in the E. central part of England, intersected by the r. Ouse. Pop. 58,549.

HUNT'-ING-TON, a co. in the N. E. part of Ind., intersected by the Wabash and Erie Canal. Pop. 1,579. Co. t. Huntington.

HUNTS'-VILLE, a flourishing t. in the N. part of Ala., cap. of Madison co., situated at the termination of the Huntsville Canal, which communicates with the Tennessee r., and is about 16 m. long. Lat. 34° 36′ N., Lon. 86° 57′ W. Pop. about 2,500.

HURD`-WAR', a t. of Hindostan, celebrated as one of the principal places of Hindoo pilgrimage, and the seat of the greatest fair in India. It is said that sometimes above a million pilgrims are assembled here at once. Lat. 29° 57′ N., Lon. 78° 2′ E.

HU'-RON, a large lake of N. America, lying between 43° and 46° 15 N. Lat., and 80° and 83° 40′ W. Lon. Its length, from S. S. E. to N. N. W., following the curve, is about 280 m.; its greatest breadth

Digitized by Google

from E. to W., exclusive of Georgian Bay, is near 100 m. Area estimated at about 19,000 sq. m. The greatest depth is at least 1000 ft. Lake Huron is divided into two unequal portions by a long peninsula and the Manitoulin chain of islands; the parts to the N. and E. are called North Channel and Georgian Bay.

HURON, a co. in the N. part of Ohio, near Lake Erie. Pop. 23,933. Co. t. Norwalk.

HUY, hoi, a t. of Belgium, on the Meuse, 20 m. S. W. of Liege. Pop. 7,000. (B.)

HYDE, a co. in the E. part of N. C., on Pamlico Sound. Pop. 6,458. Co. t. Lake Landing.

HYDERABAD, hī′-dẹr-ạ-bȧd′, or HYDRABAD, a city of Hindostan, the cap. of a prov. of the same name. Lat. 17° 22′ N., Lon. 78° 35′ E. Pop., including the suburbs, estimated at above 200,000. (B.)

HYDERABAD, a fortified t. of Hindostan, in Sinde, cap. of a principality of the same name, is situated in the delta of the Indus, about 90 m. from the sea. Lat. 25° 22′ N., Lon. 68° 41′ E. Pop. estimated at 20,000. (B.)

HYTHE, hĭth, a t., and one of the Cinque Ports, of England, in Kent, situated on the Strait of Dover, about 60 m. E. S. E. of London, and 10 m. W. S. W. of Dover. Pop. 2,265.

IAROSLAV. See YAROSLAF.

IBARRA, e-bär′-rȧ, a t. of S. America, in Ecuador, 50 m. N. E. of Quito. Lat. 0° 21′ N., Lon. 78° 18′ W. Pop. estimated at 10,000. (B.)

I′-BER-VILLE, a parish in the S. E. central part of Louisiana, intersected by the Mississippi r. Pop. 8,495. Seat of justice, Iberville.

ICE′-LAND (Is′-land in the native language), a large i. in the N. Atlantic, belonging to Denmark, situated between 63° 30′ and 66° 40′ N. Lat., and 16° and 24° 30′ W. Lon. Its extreme length is about 250 m.; its greatest breadth about 200 m. The area is vaguely estimated at 40,000 sq. m. The pop. in 1834 was 56,000. (M.) The interior of Iceland is a dreary desert, without a single inhabitant. One mass of icy mountains, called Klofa Jökul (yö′-kul), in the S. E. part of the island, is said to have an extent of not less than 3000 sq. m. The rocks and mountains of this country appear to be chiefly of volcanic origin. In the year 1783, a mountain named Skaptar Jökul poured forth an immense quantity of lava, which destroyed no fewer than 20 villages and 9,000 people, amounting to more than one-fifth of the then population of the island. It was estimated that the whole of the lava discharged would be sufficient to cover an area of 1,400 sq. m. to the depth of 150 ft. Hecla, a celebrated volcanic mountain in the S. W. part of Iceland, about 30 m. from the sea, is 5,530 ft. in height. The Oerāfe Jökul is the loftiest mountain in Iceland, of which any accurate measurement has been made, having an elevation of 6,650 ft. (B.) Among the most remarkable natural curiosities of this country are the Geysers (gī′-sẹrs) boiling springs, or rather water-volcanoes. One of these, called the Great Geyser, is said sometimes to project its contents

Digitized by Google

to the height of from 100 to 200 ft. The climate of Iceland is said to be mild, considering the latitude. Dr. Henderson found the winter that he passed here not severer than the mildest which he experienced in Southern Sweden and Denmark. It appears that corn was once cultivated to a considerable extent, but the inhabitants find it more to their advantage to attend exclusively to the rearing of cattle. Hay is the great harvest of Iceland. The common food of the people is butter, milk, and fish; fresh meat and rye bread are holy-day fare. Fish are very abundant. The reindeer, which were at first introduced from Norway, have greatly multiplied, and live in a wild state. Reikiavik (rī'-ke-ą-vik), a little town on the W. coast, is regarded as the cap. of the island. Although its permanent population scarcely exceeds 500, it contains a number of institutions for education, three literary and scientific societies, and a library of 5,000 vols. In its immediate vicinity there is an observatory.—Adj. ICE-LAN'-DIC; inhab. ICE'-LAND-ER.

ICOLMKILL. See IONA.

IDRIA, id'-re-å, a t. of the Austrian empire, in Carniola, celebrated for its mines of quicksilver, which, after those of Almaden, in Spain, are considered to be the richest in Europe. The mine is rather more than 1,000 ft. in depth. Lat. 46° N., Lon. 14° 3′ E. Pop. 5,000. (B.)

IEKATARINBURG. See EKATARINBURG.

IGLAU, ig'-lou, a manufacturing t. of the Austrian empire, in Moravia. Lat. 49° 23′ N., Lon. 15° 36′ E. Pop. 14,000. (B.)

IGUALADA, e-gwå-lå'-då, (Anc. A'quæ La'ïæ,) a t. of Spain, in Catalonia, 37 m. N. W. of Barcelona. Pop. 7,731. (M.)

IL'-CHES-TER, sometimes written IVELCHESTER (Anc. Ischalis), a little t. of England, in Somersetshire, situated on the Yeo or Ivel, 18 m. E. of Taunton. It appears to have once been a very important Roman station. Its name signifies the "station of the Ivil."

ILE DE FRANCE. See FRANCE, ISLE OF.

ILFRACOMBE, il'-frą-coom', a seaport t. of England, in Devonshire, situated on the Bristol Channel, 41 m. N. W. of Exeter. Pop. 2,855.

ILLE AND VILAINE, (Fr. Ille et Vilaine, eel à ve'-lane',) a dep. in the N. W. part of France, bordering on the English Channel. Pop. 547,249. (B.) Capital, Rennes.

ILLIMANI, NEVADO DE, nå-vå'-do dà eel-yå-må'-ne, a mountain summit of S. America, in Bolivia, next to the Nevado de Sorata, the most elevated on the American continent. Lat. about 16° 40′ N., Lon. 67° 40′ W. Height, 3,753 toises, or about 24,000 English ft. (B.)

ILLINOIS, il'-lin-oi', one of the U. S., situated between 37° and 42° 30′ N. Lat., and 87° 30′ and 91° 30′ W. Lon.; bounded on the N. by Wisconsin, E. by Indiana, S. E. and S. by the Ohio r., which separates it from Kentucky, S. W. and W. by the Mississippi r., which divides it from Missouri and Iowa; and divided into 94 counties.* Length, from

* Adams, Alexander, Bond, Boone, Brown, Bureau, Calhoun, Carrol, Cass, Champaign, Christian, Clair, St., Clarke, Clay, Clinton, Coles, Cook, Crawford, De Kalb, De Witt, Du Page, Edgar, Edwards, Effingham, Fayette, Franklin,

Digitized by Google

N. to S., 387 m.; greatest breadth about 200. The area is variously estimated from 55,000 to 59,000 sq. m. Pop. 476,183. Springfield is the capital. Illinois was admitted into the Union in 1818.

Illinois, a r. of the above state, which rises near Lake Michigan, and, flowing south-westerly, falls into the Mississippi. The whole length is about 400 m. It is navigable for boats nearly to its source.

Il-lyr'-i-ȧ, a kingdom forming a part of the Austrian empire, situated between 44° 25′ and 47° 7′ N. Lat., and 12° 40′ and 15° 45′ E. Lon.; bounded on the N. by Austria and Styria, E. by Styria and Croatia, S. by the Adriatic, and W. by Italy and Tyrol. The area is 10,801 sq. m. Pop. 1,212,753. (M.) Laybach is the capital.—Adj. and inhab. Il-lyr'-i-ȧn.

Imola, ē-mo'-lȧ, (Anc. Fo'rum Corne'lii,) a t. of Italy, in the Papal State, 20 m. E. S. E. of Bologna. Pop. 8,000. (B.)

Independence, a co. in the N. E. part of Ark., intersected by the White r. Pop. 3,669. Co. t. Batesville.

Independent Tartary. See Toorkistan.

In'-di-ȧ, the name given by the ancients to a country of indefinite extent, in the S. E. part of Asia. It appears to have included Hindostan Proper, the island of Ceylon, and the still undefined region of Farther India. The name is supposed to be derived from that of the Indus, Sind or Hind.—Adj. and inhab. In'-di-ȧn.

The name, East Indies, has an application nearly co-extensive with that of India, though the former seems to be often employed somewhat loosely to denote, besides the Indian continent, not only Ceylon (which has always been considered as a part of India), but also many other islands of the eastern seas, especially those lying near the Asiatic coast, such as Sumatra, Java, Borneo, and the group of Japan.

Indian Ocean, is situated between Africa, Asia, and Malaisia. Its greatest extent, from E. to W., is above 4,000 m.

In`-di-an'-ȧ, one of the U. S., situated between 37° 50′ and 41° 50′ N. Lat., and 84° 44′ and 88° W. Lon.; bounded on the N. by Michigan and Lake Michigan, E. by Ohio, S. E. and S. by Kentucky, and W. by Illinois, and divided into 88 counties*. Length, from N. to S.,

Fulton, Gallatin, Greene, Grundy, Hamilton, Hancock, Hardin, Henderson, Henry, Iroquois, Jackson, Jasper, Jefferson, Jersey, Jo Daviess, Johnson, Kane, Kendall, Knox, Lake, La Salle, Lawrence, Lee, Livingston, Logan, Macon, Macoupin, Madison, Marquette, Marion, Marshall, Mason, McDonough, McHenry, McLean, Menard, Mercer, Monroe, Montgomery, Morgan, Ogle, Peoria, Perry, Piatt, Pike, Pope, Putnam, Randolph, Richland, Rock Island, Sangamon, Schuyler, Scott, Shelby, Stark, Stephenson, Tazewell, Union, Vermillion, Wabash, Warren, Washington, Wayne, White, Whiteside, Will, Williamson, Winnebago.

* Adams, Allen, Bartholomew, Benton, Blackford, Boone, Brown, Carroll, Cass, Clark, Clay, Clinton, Crawford, Daviess, Dearborn, Decatur, De Kalb, Delaware Dubois, Elkhart, Fayette, Floyd, Fountain, Franklin, Fulton, Gibson, Grant, Greene, Hamilton, Hancock, Harrison, Hendricks, Henry, Huntington, Jackson, Jasper, Jay, Jefferson, Jennings, Johnson, Joseph, St., Knox, Kosciusko, La Grange, Lake, La Porte, Lawrence, Madison, Marion, Marshall, Martin, Miami, Monroe, Montgomery, Morgan, Noble, Orange, Owen, Parke, Perry, Pike, Porter, Posey, Pu

Digitized by Google

275 m.; greatest breadth, from E. to W., about 150 m. The area is estimated at 36,000 sq. m. Pop. 685,866. Indianapolis is the capital. Indiana was admitted into the Union in 1816.

INDIANA, a co. in the W. part of Pa., bordering on Conemaugh creek, a branch of the Alleghany r. Pop. 20,782. Co. t. Indiana.

IN'-DI-AN-AP'-O-LIS, the cap. of Indiana, and seat of justice of Marion co., is situated on White r., nearly in the centre of the state. Lat. 39° 55′ N., Lon. 86° 5′ W. Pop. 2,692.

IND-OOR' or INDORE, a city of Hindostan, cap. of a kingdom of the same name, in the prov. of Malwah. It has risen entirely since the year 1818, on the site of the old town of the same name, which was burned to the ground, in 1801, by Sindia, who was at war with Holcar, the chief of Indoor. Lat. 22° 42′ N., Lon. 75° 50′ E. Present pop. estimated from 60,000 to 90,000.

INDOSTAN. See HINDOSTAN.

INDRE, ândr, a dep. near the centre of France, intersected by a river of the same name, which flows into the Loire. Pop. 257,350. (B.) Capital, Châteauroux.

INDRE AND LOIRE (Fr. Indre et Loire, ândr à lwâr), a dep. of France, N. W. of, and bordering on the above. Pop. 304,271. Capital, Tours.

IN'-DUS or SINDH (in Sanscrit, Sindhoo), a large r. in the S. of Asia, which rises on the northern declivity of the Himalaya Mountains, and flowing, first north-westerly, and afterwards south-westerly, empties itself into the Indian Ocean by several mouths, in about 24° N. Lat. and 68° E. Lon. Its whole length is estimated at 1,700 m. In consequence of the sand-banks which obstruct the different arms of this river, it is not navigable, in the lower part of its course, except for very small vessels.

ING'-HAM, a co. in the S. part of Mich., near the sources of Grand r. Pop. 2,498.

INGOLSTADT, ing'-gol-stått', a t. and important fortress of Germany, in Bavaria, on the Danube, 33 m. S. W. of Ratisbon. Its celebrated university, founded in 1472, was transferred to Landshut in 1800, but has since been removed to Munich. Lat. 48° 46′ N., Lon. 11° 26′ E. Pop. 7,000. (B.)

INN, a r. which rises in the E. part of Switzerland, flows through Tyrol, and after forming a part of the boundary between Bavaria and Austria, falls into the Danube at Passau.

INNSPRUCK, ins'-prŏŏk, or INNSBRUCK, (*i. e.* Innsbrücke, or the "bridge of the Inn,") the cap. of Tyrol, situated on the r. Inn. Its situation is highly picturesque. It stands in the midst of a valley, the sides of which are formed by mountains from 6,000 to 8,000 ft. in height. The Inn is crossed by a wooden bridge, from which a magnificent prospect is obtained. Innsbruck contains seve-

---

laski, Putnam, Randolph, Ripley, Rush, Scott, Shelby, Spencer, Stark, Steuben, Sullivan, Switzerland, Tippecanoe, Union, Vanderburg, Vermilion, Vigo, Wabash, Warren, Warwick, Washington, Wayne, Wells, White, Whitley.

Digitized by Google

ral literary and scientific institutions; among which is a university, founded in 1672, afterwards abolished, and finally re-established in 1826. Lat. 47° 16′ N., Lon. 11° 24′ E. Pop. about 11,000. (B.)

IN-VER-A'-RY, a seaport t. of Scotland, cap. of Argyleshire, situated near the head of Loch Fyne, on the W. coast, 25 m. N. W. of Glasgow. Pop. 1,233.

INVERKEITHING, in`-vẽr-kee'-THING, a seaport t. of Scotland, in Fifeshire, situated on the N. bank of the Frith of Forth, 10 m. N. W. of Edinburgh. Pop. 1,674.

IN`-VER-NESS', a seaport t. of Scotland, cap. of Inverness-shire, on the r. Ness, about a mile above its influx into Moray Frith. It is the principal town, as regards manufactures and commerce, in the N. of Scotland. By means of the Caledonian canal, which connects the North Sea with the Atlantic, Inverness has an almost direct communication with the latter. Lat. 57° 28′ N., Lon. 4° 12′ W. Pop. 9,100.

IN`-VER-NESS'-SHIRE, the largest co. of Scotland, extends across the island, from the Atlantic to Moray Frith. It also includes the islands of Skye, Harris, N. and S. Uist, &c. Pop. 97,799.

IN`-VE-RU'-RY, a t. of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, at the confluence of the Don and Ury, 16 m. N. W. of Aberdeen, with which town it communicates by means of the Aberdeenshire Canal. Pop. 1,619.

IONA, e-o'-nạ, or IC`-OLM-KILL', (the native name is I, pronounced like *ee*, and signifying "island,") one of the Hebrides, situated near the W. extremity of the island of Mull, intersected by the parallel of 56° 22′ N. Lat., and the meridian of 6° 26′ W. Lon. Length about 3 m. It is chiefly interesting on account of its ruins and historical remembrances. While western Europe lay buried in ignorance and barbarity, this island was remarkable as the seat of learning and of the Christian religion, which was introduced near the middle of the 6th century, by St. Columba, a native of Ireland. The name Icolmkill is a contraction of I-Columb-kill, *i. e.* the "island of Columba's cell or monastery," *kill* or *kil* signifying any religious residence.

I-O'-NI-Ą, a co. in the S. W. central part of Mich., intersected by Grand r. Pop. 1,923. Co. t. Ionia.

I-O'-NI-ĄN ISLANDS, situated along the S. W. coast of Greece, and consisting of the seven principal islands of Corfu, Cephalonia, Zante, Santa Maura, Theaki, Cerigo, and Paxo, form what is termed the Ionian Republic, or the Republic of Seven Islands. The total area is 1,097 sq. m.; the entire pop. in 1836 was 204,266. This republic is under the protection of Great Britain represented by a lord high commissioner, who resides at Corfu, and, with the president of the senate (who represents the executive power of the republic), directs the most important affairs of the state. Corfu is the seat of government.

I-OE'-CO (Kanotin), a co. in the E. part of Mich., bordering on Saginaw Bay.

I'-O-WĄ, lately a territory of the U. S., but raised to the rank of a sovereign state by an act passed during the recent session of Congress (1845–6). The boundary of the state of Iowa, which is far less

Digitized by Google

extensive than the former territory, is as follows:—Beginning in the middle of the Mississippi, at the mouth of Des Moines r., it extends up the latter to the N. boundary of Mo., thence westwardly along this line to the middle of Missouri r., thence up the middle of the same to the mouth of Big Sioux r., according to Nicollet's map, thence up the Big Sioux till it is intersected by the parallel of 43° 38′ N. Lat., thence eastward along said parallel to the middle of the Mississippi, thence down the middle of this river to the place of beginning. With these limits Iowa extends from about 40° 24′ to 43° 38′ N. Lat., and from 90° 29′ to about 97° W. Lon. Length from E. to W. about 300 m.; breadth from N. to S. about 210 m. Iowa is divided into 31 counties.* Pop. of the territory, in 1840, 43,112.

IOWA, a co. in Wisconsin, bordering on Illinois. Pop. 3,978.

IPS'-WICH, a t. of England, cap. of the co. of Suffolk, on the Orwell, a branch of the Stour, 63 m. N. E. of London. Pop. of the borough, with an area of nearly 11 sq. m., 25,384.

IPSWICH, a t. and port of entry of Mass., in Essex co., on a r. of its own name, and on the railroad connecting Boston with Portsmouth, 24 m. in a straight line N. E. of the former city. Lat. 42° 41′ N., Lon. 70° 46′ W. Pop. of the township, 3,000.

IRAK ADJEMI, e'-rák' ăj'-ĕh-me', an extensive prov. in the N. W. central part of Persia, nearly corresponding to the Great Media of the ancients. With the Arabians, *Irak* signifies Babylonia; *Adjemi* is their name for the Persians; the appellation of the prov., therefore, signifies "Persian Babylonia." (M. B.)

IRE'-DELL, a co. in the W. part of N. C., E. of, and bordering on the Catawba r. Pop. 15,685. Co. t. Statesville.

IRE'-LAND (Gr. Ἰερνη; Lat. Hiber'nia; Irish, E'-rin), a large i. in the N. Atlantic, lying W. of Great Britain, from which it is separated by the North Channel at the N., by the Irish Sea in the middle, and by St. George's Channel at the S. It is situated between 51° 25′ and 55° 23′ N. Lat., and 5° 27′ and 10° 30′ W. Lon. Its length, from N. N. E. to S. S. W., is near 300 m.; its greatest breadth, from E. N. E. to W. N. W., 185 m. The area is estimated at 28,800 sq. m. The pop., according to the census of 1831, was 7,767,401 (P. C.); in 1841, it amounted to 8,175,273. (American Almanack.) Formerly, Ireland had a parliament of its own, which was subordinate to that of Great Britain; but, in 1800, the two were united, and afterwards received the title of the *Imperial Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland*, while the two countries, thus represented in one legislative assembly, were styled the United Kingdom. Ireland is divided into four provinces, viz.: Ulster in the N., Leinster in the E., Munster in the S., and Connaught in the W. These are subdivided into counties, of which Ulster contains 9,

* Appanoose, Benton, Blackhawk, Buchanan, Cedar, Clayton, Clinton, Davis, Delaware, Des Moines, Dubuque, Fayette, Henry, Iowa, Jackson, Jefferson, Johnson, Jones, Keokuk, Kishkeekosh, Lee, Linn, Louisa, Mahaska, Muscatine, Poweshiek, Scott, Tama, Van Buren, Wapello, Washington.

Digitized by Google

Leinster 12, Munster 6, and Connaught 5, amounting in all to 32. The administration of the government is vested chiefly in the lord-lieutenant and privy council, who are appointed by the crown. Dublin is the capital.—Adj. Ī'-RISH, and HI-BĔR'-NI-ĄN (poetical): inhab. Ī'-RISH-MAN and HIBERNIAN.

IR-KOOTSK' (Irkutsk), a city of Asiatic Russia, cap. of a government of the same name, and of E. Siberia, on the Angara, which at this place is about 1,000 ft. wide. The houses are built chiefly of wood. Irkootsk contains a number of institutions for education; it also possesses some important manufacturing establishments and an extensive trade, being the great entrepôt for the commerce of the N. E. of Asia. Lat. 52° 16′ N., Lon. 104° 20′ E. Balbi estimates the pop. at not less than 25,000.

IR`-O-QUOIS', a co. in the E. part of Ill., bordering on Ind. Pop. 1,695. Co. t. Montgomery.

IR`-RĄ-WĂD'-DY (or Irrawadi) *i. e.* the "great river," a large r. of Asia, which is supposed to have its source in Thibet, near the E. extremity of the Himalaya Mountains. Its general course is S., and after traversing the whole length of the Birman empire, it empties itself into the Gulf of Martaban, by several mouths. The entire length is estimated at 1,200 m. It may be ascended at all seasons of the year, by vessels of 200 tons, as far as Ava, near 22° N. Lat. and 96° E. Lon., a distance of perhaps 450 m., and, during the rainy season, several hundred miles further. From the apex of the Delta to some distance above Ava, the breadth of the Irrawaddy is seldom less than 1 m., and is sometimes 4 m.

IR-TYSH' or IRTISH (Russ. pron. ĕĕr-tish'), a r. in the N. W. part of Asia, which rises in the Chinese empire, and flowing through the lake Saisan or Dzaisan, falls into the Oby, in the Russian government of Tobolsk. Its whole length is perhaps 1,500 m.

IR'-VINE, a seaport t. of Scotland, in Ayrshire, situated on a r. of the same name, the estuary of which forms its harbour. It is about 23 m. S. W. of Glasgow. Pop. of the parish, 5,214.

IR'-WELL, a r. of Lancashire, in the N. W. of England, which flows into the Mersey.

IR'-WIN, a co. in the S. part of Ga., bordering on the Ocmulgee r. Pop. 2,038. Co. t. Irwinsville.

IS-Ą-BEL'-LĄ, a co. near the centre of Mich.

ISCHIA, is'-ke-ą, (Anc. Æna'ria, Inar'ime, and Pithecu'sæ,) a fertile and beautiful i. in the Mediterranean, belonging to the kingdom of Naples, situated scarcely 8 m. from the promontory of Misenum. It is about 7 m. long, and has an area of 21 sq. m. Pop. about 24,000. Ischia, the principal town, stands on the eastern part of the island, in Lat. 40° 43′ N., Lon. 13° 56′ E., and contains about 3,000 inhabitants. (M.)

ISER or ISAR, ee'-zer, a r. of Bavaria, which rises on the borders of Tyrol, and, flowing north-easterly, falls into the Danube. Its whole length is perhaps 150 m.

Digitized by Google

ou, as in *our*; th, as in *thin*; TH, as in *this*; N, nearly like *ng*.

ISÈRE, e`-zare/, a small r. which rises in Savoy, and, flowing through the French dep. of its own name, falls into the Rhone.

ISÈRE, a dep. in the S. E. part of France, bordering on the Rhone and the duchy of Savoy. Pop. 573,643. (B.) Capital, Grenoble.

ISERLOHN, ee`-zẹr-lône/, a t. of Westphalia, about 45 m. N. E. of Cologne. In its vicinity are rich mines of calamine, which furnish the material for several of its numerous manufactures. Pop. 6,000. (B.)

ISIS. See THAMES.

ISKENDEROON. See ALEXANDRETTA.

ISLAMABAD, is-lâm`-ạ-bâd/, a t. of British India, cap. of the dist. of Chittagong, situated near the E. coast of the Bay of Bengal. Lat. 22° 20′ N., Lon. 91° 45′ E. Pop. 12,000. (M.)

ISLA, ī/-lạ, or ISLAY, ī/-là, the most southern of the Hebrides. It is about 26 m. long, and 20 m. broad. This island, together with those of Jura and Colonsay, belong to Argyleshire, and form the dist. of Isla, the pop. of which amounts to 18,071.

ISLE OF FRANCE. See FRANCE, ISLE OF, and MAURITIUS.

ISLE OF WIGHT, a co. in the S. E. part of Va., bordering on James r., near its mouth. Pop. 9,972. Co. t. Smithfield.

ISLE OF WIGHT. See WIGHT, ISLE OF.

Ig/-LING-TỌN, formerly a village of Middlesex co., England, near London. It is now entirely united with the metropolis.

ISMAÏL, is-mȧ-eel/, an important fortress of Russia, in Bessarabia, situated on the Kilian arm of the Danube, about 43 m. from the Black Sea. It was taken from the Turks by Suwarrow, in 1790. Lat. 45° 21′ N., Lon. 28° 50′ E. Pop. 9,000. (P. C.)

ISPAHAN, is`-pạ-hân/, or ISFAHAN, (commonly pronounced by the inhabitants spȧ-hôôn/,) a celebrated city, formerly the cap. of Persia, situated on the Zenderood, which is said to be about 600 ft. broad at this place, but which is afterwards lost in the sands of the desert. Though still a large city, Ispahan has greatly declined since the time of Abbas the Great, in the 17th century, when its population is said to have amounted to 700,000. At present, however, it appears to be rising slowly from its decay. Balbi estimates the number of its inhabitants at about 200,000, though many others rate it considerably lower. It is still considered as the first manufacturing and commercial town in Persia. Among the interesting structures of Ispahan, we may briefly notice, the royal palace, which contains within itself several other remarkable edifices; and the numerous noble bridges built over the Zenderood, some of which are fallen into stately ruins, while others are still almost entire. This city is the seat of several colleges, among which, that of the Royal Mosque, which may be styled a Mahometan university, is especially distinguished. Lat. 32° 24′ N., Lon. 51° 50′ E.

ISSOIRE, is`-swȧr/, a small t. of France, in the dep. of Puy de Dôme, 19 m. S. S. E. of Clermont. Pop. 5,741. (M.)

ISSOUDUN, is`-soo`-dun/, the most important t. in the French dep. of Indre, 19 m. N. E. of Châteauroux. Pop. 11,654. (P. C.)

Digitized by Google

Fāte, fär, fâll, fât; mē, mĕt; pīne or pine, pĭn; nō, nŏt; ōō as in *good*.

Is'-TRI-Ȧ, a peninsula of the Austrian empire, in Illyria, formed by the Gulfs of Trieste and Fiume, bounded on the N. by Carniola.

IT'-A-LY (Lat. Ital'ia; It. pron. e-tä'-le-ä); a fertile and beautiful country of Europe, remarkable as the seat of the ancient Roman empire, and as the nursery of learning and the arts in the middle ages, is principally formed of a peninsula between the Mediterranean and the Adriatic, which extends from 37° 56′ to about 45° N. Lat., and from about 9° to 18° 30′ E. Lon. In figure it resembles a boot, of which the heel forms the S. E., and the top the N. W. extremity. Its length is about 600 m.; its greatest breadth (measuring from Ancona to the little point of land S. W. of the mouth of the river Albegna, ål-bane'-yȧ), is about 150 m. Besides the above peninsula, Italy includes a considerable territory N. of it, extending as far as 46° 40′ N. Lat. Considered according to its natural limits, the northern part of Italy comprehends all the southern declivity of the Alps, from the branch called the Cottian to that called the Julian Alps. But these national limits have been modified by political boundaries; so that at present this country is considered to extend from the Gulf of Trieste on the E. to the Rhone on the W. The boundary, however, does not follow this river farther S. than about 45° 38′ N. Lat. Italy then, in the most extensive application of the name, will reach from 37° 56′ to 46° 40′ N. Lat., and from about 5° 40′ to 18° 30′ E. Lon. The greatest breadth of the northern part, measuring nearly from E. to W., is about 380 m. The total area is estimated at about 100,000 sq. m. The population may be stated in round numbers at 20,500,000. Italy, with its dependent islands, is distributed, according to Balbi, into 13 political divisions: viz., Austrian Italy, Swiss Italy, the kingdom of Sardinia, the principality of Monaco, the duchies of Parma, Modena, and Lucca, the grand-duchy of Tuscany, the republic of San Marino, the Papal State, the kingdom of the two Sicilies, French Italy (the island of Corsica), and English Italy (the islands of Malta, Gozzo, &c.) These will be treated of under their respective names.—Adj. and inhab. ITALIAN, e-tal'-yun.

ITALY, AUSTRIAN, comprehends the N. E. portion of this country, and includes what is termed the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, and, according to some geographers, the gov. of Trieste; but the latter more properly belongs to Illyria, of which kingdom it forms a part. Austrian Italy, in its strictest signification, extends from about 44° 48′ to 46° 40′ N. Lat., and from 8° 32′ to 13° 44′ E. Lon., being bounded on the N. W. and N. by Switzerland, Tyrol, and Illyria, E. by Illyria and the Adriatic, S., S. W., and W. by the Papal State, Parma, Modena, and the Sardinian territories. Length near 250 m.; greatest breadth above 120 m. The area is 18,063 sq. m. Pop. about 4,700,000. (M.) Milan is the seat of government.

ITALY, SWISS, comprehends that part of Switzerland in which the Italian is the prevailing language; namely, the canton of Tessin or Ticino, and some portions of Grisons and Valais.

ITAPICURU, e-tä-pe-koo-roo', a r. in the N. E. part of Brazil, which

Digitized by Google

rises in about 6° 30′ S. Lat., and 46° W. Lon., and, flowing north-easterly, falls into the Bay of San Jose, at the mouth of the r. Maranham, near 2° 40′ S. Lat., and 44° W. Lon. Length above 400 m.

ITA'-WAM'-BA, a co. in the N. E. part of Miss., bordering on Ala. Pop. 5,875. Co. seat, Fulton.

ITHACA. See THEAKI.

ITH'-A-CA, a flourishing t. of N. Y., cap. of Tomkins co., situated near the S. extremity of the Cayuga Lake, at the termination of the Ithaca and Owego Railroad, about 34 m., in a straight line, S. of Auburn. During the summer season a steamboat plies daily between this place and the village of Cayuga, near the N. extremity of the lake. Pop. of the township, 5,650.

IVIÇA, IVIZA, or IBIZA, e-vee'-sâ or e-vee'-thâ, (Anc. Ebusus,) one of the Balearic Islands, situated about 46 m. S. W. of the nearest part of Majorca, between 38° 50′ and 39° 7′ N. Lat., and 1° 22′ and 1° 46′ E. Lon. It is about 25 m. long; its greatest breadth is near 14 m. Iviça, the cap., situated on the S. E. coast, is fortified, has a good harbour, and contains a pop. of about 6,600. (P. C.) The two islands of Iviça and Formentera were anciently called Pityu'sæ, a name supposed to be derived from the number of pine trees growing on them; πίτυς (pitus) in Greek signifying a "pine."—Adj. and inhab. IVIÇAN, e-vee'-sən.

IVORY COAST, a part of the coast of Guinea, extending from Apollonia, in about 2° 30′ to about 7° 30′ W. Lon. It owes its name to the great quantities of elephants' teeth brought here from the interior of the continent, to be sold to the European traders.

IVREA, e-vrâ'-â, (Anc. Epore'dia,) a t. of northern Italy, in the Sardinian dominions, the cap. of a prov. of the same name, is situated on the Dora-Baltea (do'-râ bâl-tâ'-â), a branch of the Po, 30 m. N. by E. of Turin. Pop. about 8,000. (P. C.)

IZ'-ARD, a co. in the N. part of Ark., bordering on Mo., and intersected by the White r. Pop. 2,244. Seat of justice, Izard c. h.

JACA, HÂ'-kâ, (Anc. Jac'ca,) a small t. of Spain, in Aragon, important on account of its fortifications. Lat. 42° 31′ N., Lon. 0° 32′ W. Pop. 3,000. (B.)

JACK'-SON, a co. in the N. W. part of Va., bordering on the Ohio r. Pop. 4,890. Seat of justice, Jackson c. h.

JACKSON, a co. in the N. E. part of Ga., on the head waters of the Oconee. Pop. 8,522. Co. t. Jefferson.

JACKSON, a co. in the N. part of Florida, W. of, and bordering on the Apalachicola. Pop. 4,681. Co. t. Mariana.

JACKSON, a co. forming the N. E. extremity of Ala. Pop. 15,715. Co. t. Bellefonte.

JACKSON, a co. forming the S. E. extremity of Miss. Pop. 1,965. Seat of justice, Jackson c. h.

JACKSON, a co. in the N. E. part of Ark., bordering on the White r. Pop. 1,540. Co. t. Litchfield.

Digitized by Google

Jackson, a co. in the N. part of Tenn., bordering on Ky., and intersected by the Cumberland r. Pop. 12,872. Co. t. Gainesborough.

Jackson, a co. in the S. S. E. part of Ohio, a little E. of the Scioto r. Pop. 9,744. Co. t. Jackson.

Jackson, a co. in the S. part of Mich., intersected by the Central Railroad. Pop. 13,130. Co. t. Jackson.

Jackson, a co. in the S. part of Ind., on the E. fork of the White r. Pop. 8,961. Co. t. Brownstown.

Jackson, a co. in the S.W. part of Ill., bordering on the Mississippi r. Pop. 3,566. Co. t. Brownsville.

Jackson, a co. on the western frontier of Mo., bordering on the Missouri r. Pop. 7,612. Co. t. Independence.

Jackson, a co. in the E. part of Iowa, bordering on the Mississippi r. Pop. 1,411. Co. t. Bellevue.

Jackson, the cap. of the state of Miss., is a small t. situated in Hinds co., on Pearl r. A railroad, 45 m. in length, connects it with Vicksburg. Lat. 32° 23′ N., Lon. 90° 8 W.

Jack′-son-ville, the cap. of Morgan co., Ill., situated about 31 m. W. of Springfield, with which town it is connected by a railroad. It is the seat of the Illinois College, founded in 1829.

Jaen, hä-en′, a city of Spain, in Andalusia, the cap. of a prov. of the same name, is situated on the Jaen, a tributary of the Guadalquivir, 37 m. N. of Granada. Pop. 12,000. (B.)

Jaf′-fą, or, more properly, yâf′-fą, (Anc. Jop′pa,) a seaport t. of Palestine, 32 m. N. W. of Jerusalem. It is said to have been utterly destroyed by an earthquake in 1837. (B.) From the manner in which Joppa is spoken of in the Bible, it appears to have once been a place of considerable importance. Lat. 32° 3′ N., Lon. 34° 46′ E. Pop., previously to 1837, from 4,000 to 5,000. (B.)

Jaf′-ną-pą-tam′, a fortified t. on an island of the same name, which is situated at the N. extremity of Ceylon. Lat. 9° 36′ N., Lon. 80° 9′ E.

Jago, St. See Santiago.

Jaik or Yaik. See Ural.

Jamaica, ja-mā′-ką, the largest and most valuable of the British W. India Islands, is situated between 17° 44′ and 18° 30′ N. Lat., and 76° 12′ and 78° 25′ W. Lon. Its length is about 150 m.; its greatest breadth is near 50 m. The area is estimated variously, but is probably between 4,000 and 5,000 sq. m. As no complete census has ever been taken, the population is not accurately known. It is, however, estimated at near 400,000. In 1834 there were 297,186 negro slaves (P. C.), all of whom were set free on the 1st of August, 1838. Spanish Town is the capital.

James' Bay. See Hudson's Bay.

James City, a co. in the E. part of Va., between James and York rivers. Pop. 3,679. Co. t. Williamsburg.

James River, a r. in Va., which rises in the Alleghany Mountains, and flowing easterly, falls into the Chesapeake Bay, a little S. of the

Digitized by Google

37th parallel of N. Lat. Its whole length is estimated at near 600 m. It is navigable for sloops 120 m.; for boats, 230 m. farther.

JAMES, ST., a parish in the S. E. part of La., N. of, and bordering on the Mississippi r. Pop. 8,548. Seat of justice, Bringiers.

JAMES'-TOWN, the oldest European settlement in the U. S., situated on James r., in the co. of James City. It was founded in 1608, but is said to be now entirely deserted.

JANINA, yå'-ne-nå,* often written YANINA, formerly an important t. of European Turkey, the cap. of Albania, situated on the W. bank of the lake of the same name, 80 m. W. by N. from Larissa. Twenty-five years ago, under the administration of the able, though tyrannical Ali Pasha, its population amounted to 40,000 (B.), but it is said to be now reduced to about 12,000. Lat. 39° 47′ N., Lon. 21° E.

JAP-AN' (called Niph-on' by the Japanese; Yang-hoo, and Je-pen or Je-poon by the Chinese†), an empire in the E. part of Asia, consisting of three large and a great number of smaller islands. It is situated between the 30th and 48th parallels of N. Lat., and the 129th and 150th meridians of E. Lon. The three principal islands are Niphon or Nipon, Keooseoo (Kiousiou), and Sitkokf. Keooseoo, the most western, is perhaps 200 m. long, with an average breadth of about 80 m. It is separated by the channel of Boongo, from Sitkokf. This island is estimated to be about 150 m. in length, and 70 m. in its average breadth. Niphon is by far the largest and most important of the Japanese islands. It is situated between 33° 30′ and 41° 20′ N. Lat., and 131° 20′ and 142° 30′ E. Lon. Its form is somewhat curved, and has been compared to the jaw-bone of an animal. Its length, following the curve, is nearly 900 m., and its mean breadth is estimated at above 100 m. Among the dependencies of Japan is the large island of Yesso (Jesso), lying N. of Niphon, between 41° and 45° 30′ N. Lat., and 140° and 147° E. Lon. It is above 250 m. in length, with a mean breadth of perhaps 100 m. Balbi estimates the area of the Japanese empire at about 240,000 sq. m., and the pop. at 25,000,000. All these islands are very imperfectly known: not even the coasts are laid down with any degree of correctness. This is owing partly to natural and partly to political causes. Nearly all the coasts are very difficult of access, being surrounded by numerous rocks and islands, and by a very shallow sea. On the other hand, the Japanese government and laws are less favourable to intercourse with foreigners than those of any other country on the globe, China not excepted. The Chinese and the Dutch are the only foreign nations with whom the Japanese have any commercial intercourse. Of the three principal islands which constitute Japan Proper, Niphon is the best known. It contains a regular mountain chain, of which the highest summit is said to rise more than 12,000 ft. above the level of the sea. The climate, in a country extending over so

* "Unseen is YANINA, though not remote."—*Childe Harold*, Canto II.

† *Yang-hoo* signifies the "workshop of the sun;" *Je-poon*, the "country of the rising sun." (M. B.)

Digitized by Google

many parallels of latitude, must of course vary extremely. As a general remark, the weather in the Japanese islands may be said to be exceedingly changeable; rains are abundant all the year round, but especially so in the months of June and July. Violent gales and thunder-storms are common, and water-spouts are stated to be of frequent occurrence in the adjoining seas. Earthquakes have at different times destroyed a great part of the most populous towns. Only a few spots appear to be exempt from these terrible phenomena. Japan abounds in mineral wealth. Gold appears to be very plentiful in some of the provinces. Copper is extensively worked, and supplies the most important article of export. In no part of the world is agriculture carried to a higher degree of perfection than in Japan. The raising of rice is the principal object, but wheat, barley, and rye are also cultivated, though to a much smaller extent. The orchards are stocked with the fruit-trees of southern Europe, such as oranges, lemons, figs, chesnuts, pears, peaches, cherries, and grapes. Apples are not mentioned among the number of Japanese fruits. In their physical character, the people of Japan resemble the Chinese, belonging to the Mongolian race. Their complexion is yellowish; their hair is black, thick, and shining, and their eyes are small, oblong, and deeply sunk in the head. In point of capacity and industry, they appear to be inferior to none of the Asiatic nations. In education, especially in institutions for the instruction of the lower classes, they are perhaps equal to any people on the globe. Unlike the Chinese, whose unreasonable pride contemns all knowledge which has not originated with themselves, the Japanese adopt with willingness, and even avidity, the arts and sciences of Europe; but, unhappily, the government seems to do all in its power to check this tendency in the people. The higher classes appear generally to understand the Dutch language, and, through the newspapers of Holland, they become acquainted with the important occurrences as they transpire in Europe. The Japanese have adopted the European method in the projection and graduation of their maps and charts. They construct excellent clocks and watches; they also make telescopes and thermometers. Their lacker-ware is superior to that of every other country, and hence the name of "Japan," by which this manufacture is so generally known. As an evidence of the superior civilization of the Japanese, we may adduce the great attention which is paid to female education, and the general respect shown to that sex—a respect which is without a parallel among the nations of Asia. In their moral character, the people of Japan are represented as manly, honest, and brave, and as entertaining a high sense of honour. The prevailing religion is Boodhism, variously modified by other superstitions. The government is despotic; but the emperor himself is considered as subject to the laws, which are of long standing and cannot be easily changed. Yeddo (Jeddo) on the island of Niphon, is the capital.—Adj. and inhab. JAP'-AN-EE'.

JAPAN, SEA OF, is situated between the Japanese islands and the E. coast of Asia, extending from about 34° to 52° N. Lat. (if we include

Digitized by Google

the Gulf of Tartary, at the N. extremity), and from 127° 20′ to 142° E. Lon. Its length is about 1,400 m.; greatest breadth above 500 m.

JAPURA, hä-poo′-rä, (sometimes written Hyapura and Yupura; called also, in the upper part of its course, the Caqueta, kä-kä′-tä,) a large r. of S. America, which rises in New Granada, and, flowing south-easterly into Brazil, empties itself into the Amazon, in about 3° 30′ S. Lat., and 75° W. Lon. Its whole length may be estimated at 1,200 m.

JAROSLAW, yär′-o-slav`, a manufacturing and commercial t. of Austrian Galicia, situated on the San, a branch of the Vistula, 16 m. N. N. W. of Przemysl. Pop. 8,000. (B.)

JAROSLAW (Russia). See YAROSLAF.

JAS′-PER, a co. near the centre of Ga., bordering on the Ocmulgee. Pop. 11,111. Co. t. Monticello.

JASPER, a co. in the S. E. central part of Miss. Pop. 3,958. Co. seat, Paulding.

JASPER, a co. in the N. W. part of Ind., bordering on Ill. Pop. 1,267.

JASPER, a co. in the S. E. part of Ill., N. W. of Vincennes. Pop. 1,472. Co. t. Newton.

JASPER, a co. near the S. W. extremity of Mo., bordering on the Indian Territory.

JASSY, yäs′-se (Ger. Jasch, yäsh), a t. of European Turkey, cap. of Moldavia, situated about 12 m. W. of the Pruth, on a small stream which flows into that river. Before the late war, and the two conflagrations of 1827, its population was estimated at near 40,000 (B.); at present it is said to amount to scarcely half this number. Jassy possesses considerable trade: it is, moreover, the seat of a Greek archbishopric. Lat. 47° 8′ N., Lon. 27° 30′ E.

JÁSZBERÉNY, yäss-bä-raiñ, a t. of Hungary, about 40 m. E. of Pesth. Pop. 15,530. (M.)

JAUER, you′-ẹr, a t. of Prussian Silesia, the cap. of a circle of the same name. Lat. 51° 2′ N., Lon. 16° 13′ E. Pop. 5,400. (B.)

JAVA, jä′-va, a large and fertile i. of Malaisia, situated between 5° 50′ and 8° 50′ S. Lat., and 105° 10′ and 114° 30′ E. Lon. Its length is about 660 m.; its greatest breadth is above 130 m. The island of Madura (mä-doo′-ra), near the N. E. extremity of Java, is commonly included with the latter. It is about 90 m. long, and 30 m. wide, and is separated from Java by the Strait of Madura, which, in the narrowest part, is only 1 m. wide. The area of both is estimated at 50,000 sq. m. The pop. in 1815, amounted to about 4,620,000 (P. C.); at present, it probably exceeds 5,000,000. The greatest part of Java is in possession of the Dutch. Batavia is their capital. The S. coast and the adjacent countries are subject to two native princes, whose dominions occupy about one-fourth of the whole island. One of these sovereigns, called Soo-soo-hoo′-nän, or emperor, has his residence at Soorakerta, a town containing about 105,000 inhabitants (P. C.); Yugyakerta (or, as some write it, Djokjo-kerta), the capital of the other prince, or sultan, stands near the southern coast, in about 110° 20′ E. Lon. Pop. 90,000. The native Javanese belong to the Malay race:

Digitized by Google

in civilization, they are much superior to all other nations of Malaisia. In some kinds of manufacture, and especially in agriculture, they possess considerable skill, though they are inferior, in these respects, to the Chinese, and perhaps to the Hindoos. Their religion is a mixture of Mahometism and Boodhism. Java is extremely well adapted for an extensive commerce. The island itself not only abounds in the various productions common to the tropics, but the northern coasts, which lie opposite to the richest countries of Asia, are accessible to vessels all the year round. Besides this, the Dutch government has made it the centre of all the trade which Holland carries on with its extensive settlements in the Indian Archipelago. Favoured by these circumstances, the commerce of Java has increased astonishingly within the last few years. From 1828 to 1837, inclusive, the amount of almost every important article exported, augmented regularly and rapidly; that of nutmegs and rice was more than doubled, that of coffee trebled, while there was more than 30 times as much indigo, and about 26 times as much sugar exported in 1837 as in 1828.—Adj. and inhab. JAV'-AN-ESE'.

JAY, a co. in the E. part of Ind., bordering on Ohio. Pop. 3,863. Co. t. Portland.

JEAN D'ANGÉLY, ST., sân zhân dân'-zhā'-le', (Lat. Angeriacum,) an ancient t. of France, in the dep. of Lower Charente. It was, during the decline of the western Roman empire, the residence of the dukes of Aquitaine. Lat. 45° 57′ N., Lon. 0° 31′ W. Pop. 5,342. (M.)

JEDBURGH, jed'-bur-ṛẹh, a t. of Scotland, cap. of the co. of Roxburgh, on the r. Jed, 2 m. above its junction with the Teviot, and 40 m. S. E. of Edinburgh. Pop. of the parish, 5,116.

JEDDO. See YEDDO.

JEF'-FER-SON, a co. in the N. part of N. Y., bordering on L. Ontario and the St. Lawrence. Pop. 60,984. Co. t. Watertown.

JEFFERSON, a co. in the N. W. part of Pa., a little E. of the Alleghany r. Pop. 7,253. Co. t. Brookville.

JEFFERSON, a co. in the N. E. part of Va., bordering on the Potomac. Pop. 14,082. Co. t. Charleston.

JEFFERSON, a co. in the E. part of Ga., intersected by the Ogeechee. Pop. 7,254. Co. t. Louisville.

JEFFERSON, a co. in the N. part of Florida, bordering on the state of Ga. and the sea. Pop. 5,713. Co. t. Monticello.

JEFFERSON, a co. in the N. central part of Ala., on the Black Warrior r. Pop. 7,131. Co. t. Elyton.

JEFFERSON, a co. in the S. W. part of Miss., bordering on the Mississippi r. Pop. 11,650. Co. seat, Fayette.

JEFFERSON, a parish in the S. E. part of La., extending from L. Pontchartrain to the Gulf of Mexico. Pop. 10,470. Seat of justice, Lafayette.

JEFFERSON, a co. in the S. E. central part of Ark., intersected by the Arkansas r. Pop. 2,566. Co. t. Pinebluff.

JEFFERSON, a co. in the E. part of Tenn., on the Holston and French Broad rivers. Pop. 12,076. Co. t. Dandridge.

Digitized by Google

JEFFERSON, a co. in the N. part of Ky., bordering on the Ohio r. Pop. 36,346. Co. t. Louisville.

JEFFERSON, a co. in the E. part of Ohio, bordering on the Ohio r. Pop. 25,030. Co. t. Steubenville.

JEFFERSON, a co. in the S. E. part of Ind., bordering on the Ohio r. Pop. 16,614. Co. t. Madison.

JEFFERSON, a co. in the S. part of Ill., S. of Vandalia. Pop. 5,762. Co. t. Mt. Vernon.

JEFFERSON, a co. in the E. part of Mo., bordering on the Mississippi r. Pop. 4,296. Co. t. Herculaneum.

JEFFERSON, a co. in the S. E. part of Wisconsin. Pop. 914.

JEFFERSON, a co. in the S. E. part of Iowa. Pop. 2,773. Co. t. Fairfield.

JEFFERSON CITY, the cap. of the state of Mo., and seat of justice of Cole co., is a small town situated on the r. Missouri. Lat. 38° 36′ N., Lon. 92° 8′ W.

JEN'-Ą (Ger. pron. yà'-nă) a t. of Germany, in the grand-duchy of Saxe-Weimar, with a celebrated university. It was in the neighbourhood of this town that the great battle was fought in 1806, between the French and Prussians, which proved so fatal to the latter. Lat. 50° 56′ N., Lon. 11° 37′ E. Pop. about 5,000. (B.)

JEN'-NINGS, a co. in the S. E. part of Ind., intersected by the railroad which runs from Madison to Columbus. Pop. 8,829. Co. t. Vernon.

JER'-SEY, an i. in the English Channel, belonging to Great Britain, situated about 13 m. W. of the coast of France. It is above 12 m. long, and has an area of about 62 sq. m., with a pop. of 47,544.

JERSEY, a co. in the W. part of Ill., bordering on Illinois r. Pop. 4,535. Co. t. Jerseyville.

JE-RU'-SĄ-LEM (also Kadushah in Heb.; Gr. Καδυτις and Ἱεροσολυμα; Lat. Cady'tis and Hierosol'yma; Arab. El-Kâds); a celebrated city of Palestine, remarkable as the ancient capital of Judea, and as the cradle of the Christian religion; and in modern times as the second sanctuary of Mahometanism, and as the object and principal theatre of the crusades, which have exercised so extraordinary an influence over the character and destinies of Europe, is situated on a hill, 128 m. S. S. W. of Damascus. It is surrounded by walls of hewn stone, flanked with towers. The edifices and localities within are chiefly interesting for their historical associations; our narrow limits will not permit us to notice them in detail. Lat. 31° 48′ N., Lon. about 35° 20′ E. Pop. estimated at 30,000. (B.)

JESI, yà'-se, (Anc. Æ'sis.) a walled t. of Central Italy, 16 m. W. S. W. of Ancona. Pop. about 6,000. (M.)

JES'-SĄ-MINE, a co. in the N. E. central part of Ky., bordering on the Kentucky r. Pop. 9,396. Co. t. Nicholasville.

JESSO or YESSO. See JAPAN.

JEYPOOR, jī'-poor', also written JYEPOOR, a walled city of Hindostan, the cap. of a principality of the same name, and one of the most regularly built and handsome towns in all India, is situated in a barren

Digitized by Google

Fāte, fär, fâll, fât; mē, mět; pīne or pine, pĭn; nō, nŏt; ōō, as in *good*;

valley about 150 m. S. W. of Delhi. Lat. 26° 55′ N., Lon. 75° 50′ E. Pop. estimated at 60,000. (M.)

Jid'-da or Djidda, the port of Mecca, and one of the chief entrepôts for foreign commerce, as well as one of the handsomest towns in Arabia, is situated in the prov. of Hedjaz, on the coast of the Red Sea, about 55 m. W. of Mecca. The pop. is estimated by Rüppell at 40,000 (B.); but it is said to vary greatly at different seasons of the year. Jidda is fortified, and contains a numerous garrison, dependent on the viceroy of Egypt.

Joannina. See Janina.

Jo Da'-viess, a co. occupying the N. W. extremity of Ill. Pop. 6,180. Co. t. Galena.

John Baptist, St., a parish in the S. E. part of La., intersected by the Mississippi, and bordering on the W. extremity of L. Pontchartrain. Pop. 5,776. Seat of justice, Bonnet Carré.

John, St., or St. John's River (called by the Indians *Looshtook*, or the "long river"), the principal stream in New Brunswick, and, after the St. Lawrence, perhaps the finest in British America, rises from several sources near the northern border of Maine, and, flowing in a general south-easterly course, falls into the Bay of Fundy, in about 45° 10′ N. Lat., 66° 3′ W. Lon. The whole course is estimated at 380 m. It is navigable for vessels of 20 tons about 200 m.

John's, St., a city and seaport of New Brunswick, situated on the N. side of St. John's r., near its mouth. Though not the capital, it is the largest and most important town in the colony. It is a free port. Lat. 45° 15′ N., Lon. 66° 3′ W. Pop. in 1834, 12,885. (M.)

John's, St., the cap. of the i. of Newfoundland, situated on the E. coast, is fortified, and has a fine harbour. The pop., during winter, is estimated at from 12,000 to 15,000 (B.), but in summer it is often not nearly so great, as then several thousand persons are sometimes absent on fishing expeditions. Lat. 47° 33′ N., Lon. 52° 40′ W.

John'-son, a co. in the E. central part of N. C., intersected by the Neuse r. Pop. 10,599. Co. t. Smithfield.

Johnson, a co. in the N. W. part of Ark., intersected by the Arkansas r. Pop. 3,433. Seat of justice, Johnson c. h.

Johnson, a co. in the S. central part of Ind., on the White r. Pop. 9,352. Co. t. Franklin.

Johnson, a co. forming the N. E. extremity of Tenn. Pop. 2,658. Co. t. Taylorsville.

Johnson, a co. in the S. part of Ill., bordering on the Ohio. Pop. 3,626. Co. t. Vienna.

Johnson, a co. in the W. part of Mo., S. of Missouri r. Pop. 4,471. Co. t. Warrensburg.

Johnson, a co. in the S. E. of Iowa, intersected by Iowa r. Pop. 1,491.

Johns'-ton, a flourishing manufacturing t. of Scotland, in Renfrewshire, 10 m. W. by S. from Glasgow. Pop. 5,824.

Joliba. See Niger.

Digitized by Google

JONES, a co. in the E. part of N. C., S. of the Neuse r. Pop. 4,945. Co. t. Trenton.

JONES, a co. near the centre of Ga., bordering on the Ocmulgee. Pop. 10,065. Co. t. Clinton.

JONES, a co. in the S. E. part of Miss., intersected by Leaf r. Pop. 1,258. Co. seat, Ellisville.

JONES, a co. in the E. part of Iowa, intersected by the Wapisipinecone r. Pop. 471. Co. t. Edinburg.

JONKÖPING or JONKJÖPING, yon'-chö-ping, a t. of Sweden in Gothland, the cap. of a gov. of the same name, situated at the S. extremity of L. Wetter. Lat. 57° 47′ N., Lon. 14° 10′ E. Pop. 4,000. (B.)

JOOD'-POOR' or MAR'-WAR', a state of Hindostan, in Rajpootana, situated between 24° and 28° N. Lat., and 70° 20′ and 75° 30′ E. Lon.

JOODPOOR, the cap. and largest t. of the above state, is situated about 100 m. W. of Ajmere. Pop. estimated at about 60,000. (B.)

JOR'-DAN, a celebrated r. of Palestine, which rises in the Anti-Libanus, or Mount Hermon, and, flowing S. through the L. of Tiberias, empties itself into the Dead Sea. Its length is about 150 m.

JORULLO, HO-rool'-yo, often pronounced HO-roo'-yo, a recently formed volcanic mountain of Mexico, about 70 m. S. W. of Valladolid. In 1759, from the midst of cultivated fields of sugar cane and indigo, a mountain arose in one night 1,600 ft. above the previous level of the plain. Flames are said to have issued from an extent of more than half a square league, while fragments of burning rocks were thrown up to a prodigious height, and through a thick cloud of ashes, illumined by volcanic fire, the softened surface of the earth was seen to swell like an agitated sea. The numerous apertures of this volcanic mass, which is 3 or 4 miles in extent, continue still, it is said, to emit smoke. Lat. 18° 45′ N., Lon. 101° 30′ W.

JOSEPH, ST., a co. in the S. part of Mich., bordering on Ind., and intersected by the St. Joseph's r. Pop. 7,068. Co. t. Centreville.

JOSEPH, ST., a co. in the N. part of Ind., intersected by St. Joseph's r., bordering on Mich. Pop. 6,425. Co. t. South Bend.

JOSEPH'S, ST., a r. which rises in the S. part of Mich., and flowing into Ind., afterwards returns into Mich., and empties itself into L. Michigan.—Another small r. of the same name rises in the S. part of Mich., near the sources of the above, and flowing into Ind., unites with St. Mary's r. to form the Maumee.

JOUDPOOR. See JOODPOOR.

JUAN, ST. See SAN JUAN.

JU'-AN FER-NAN'-DEZ (Sp. pron. HOO-ân' fĕR-nân'-deth), a group of islands in the S. Pacific, situated about 400 m. W. of the coast of Chili, near 33° 40′ S. Lat., and 79° W. Lon. The largest one, called Juan Fernandez, from the name of the discoverer, is 10 or 12 m. in length, and perhaps 6 in breadth. It is chiefly remarkable for having been, in the 17th century, the solitary residence of Alexander Selkirk, during a period of more than four years.

JUG'-GER-NAUT', a t. and celebrated temple of Hindostan, and one of

Digitized by Google

the principal places of Hindoo pilgrimage, is situated about the prov. of Orissa, on the sea-coast, 260 m. S. W. of Calcutta. The temple of Juggernaut is said to be regarded by the natives as the most sacred religious establishment in all India. Lat. 19° 49′ N., Lon. 85° 54′ E. Permanent pop. estimated at 30,000. (B.)

JUJUY, HOO-HWEE′, a state of S. America, formerly belonging to the confederation of La Plata, but which is now entirely separated, and may be regarded as an independent republic. (B.) It is situated on a river of the same name, which flows into the Vermejo, near 23° S. Lat. and 62° W. Lon.

JULIERS, zhü`-le-ä′, (Ger. Jülich, yoo′-lik,) an ancient t. and fortress of Rhenish Prussia, situated about 23 m. W. of Cologne. Pop., exclusive of the military, 2,800. (B.)

JUM′-NĄ, a r. of Hindostan, the principal tributary of the Ganges, rises on the S. W. declivity of the Himalayas, near 31° N. Lat., and 78° 30′ E. Lon., and flowing at first in a southerly, and afterwards south-easterly direction, joins the Ganges at Allahabad, where its breadth is quite as great as that of the latter river. Its whole length is estimated at 780 m.

JUNGFRAU, yoong′-frou,* (*i. e.* the "virgin,") or the "Virgin Mountain,"† a magnificent and lofty mountain of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, surrounded by formidable rocks and precipices, in consequence of which it was formerly deemed inaccessible. Height, 2,145 toises, or 13,719 ft. above the level of the sea. Lat. 46° 33′ N., Lon. 7° 57′ E.

JU`-NI-AT′-Ą, a r. of Pa., which rises in the S. central part of the state, and, flowing easterly, falls into the Susquehanna, about 14 m. above Harrisburg.

JUNIATA, a co. in the S. central part of Pa., intersected by the above r. Pop. 11,080. Co. t. Mifflin.

JU′-RA, an i. of Scotland, one of the Hebrides, lying W. of Argyleshire, of which county it forms a part. It is about 26 m. in length, and near 9 m. in its greatest breadth.

JURA, a mountain chain of Europe, which commences near Geneva, and runs northward along the frontier of France and Switzerland. The whole length is perhaps 160 m., and the average breadth about 30 m. The culminating point of this chain is Le Recullet (lęr' kül`-lä′) in the French dep. of Ain, which is only about 880 toises, or 5,628 ft. above the level of the sea.

JURA (Fr. pron. zhü`-rä′), a dep. in the E. of France, bordering on Switzerland. It derives its name from the Jura Mountains, by which it is traversed. Pop. 315,355. Capital, Lons-le-Saulnier.

JUT′-LAND (Dan. Jylland, yül′-land), a territory of Denmark, which formerly occupied the whole peninsula, between the Baltic, the Catte-

* "But I have seen the soaring JUNGFRAU rear
Her never trodden snow."—*Childe Harold*, Canto IV.

† "The VIRGIN MOUNTAIN wearing like a queen
A brilliant crown of everlasting snow."—WORDSWORTH.

Digitized by Google

gat, the Skager Rack, and the North Sea; the N. boundary being formed by the r. Eyder (i'-der). At present, Jutland comprises the northern portion of the peninsula, extending from 55° 23′ to 57° 44′ N. Lat., and from 8° 5′ to 10° 57′ E. Lon. This province, however, is sometimes called North Jutland, while the duchy of Sleswick is termed South Jutland. The length of the whole peninsula is about 240 m.; the greatest breadth, 108 m. The length of North Jutland is above 170 m. Its area is 9,550 sq. m. Pop. about 525,900. (P. C.) For South Jutland, see SLESWICK. The name of Jutland is derived from the Jutes, a nation who anciently inhabited this country.—Adj. JUT'-LAND-ISH; inhab. JUT'-LAND-ER.

KAF'-A or FEODOSIA, fe-o-do'-se-a, (Anc. Theodo'sia,) a t. and free port of Russia, situated on the S. E. shore of the Crimea. Between the 12th and 14th centuries, when this place was in the possession of the Genoese, its commerce was very extensive, and its inhabitants are said at one time to have amounted to 80,000 (P. C.); but at present it does not contain the tenth part of that number. It appears, however, to be slowly rising from its decay. Lat. 45° 2′ N., Lon. 35° 13′ E.

KAHIRA. See CAIRO.

KAIS'-WAN', a large city of Barbary, in the regency of Tunis, formerly the cap. of the Mahometan dominions in N. Africa, is situated about 80 m. S. of Tunis. Lat. 35° 38′ N., Lon. 10° 17′ E. Pop. estimated by Balbi at about 40,000, but by some other writers as high as 50,000.

KAISARIEH, ki-sar-ee'-ĕh, (Anc. Cæsare'a,) a t. of Asiatic Turkey, the ancient cap. of Cappadocia, situated on a branch of the Euphrates, 156 m. S. E. of Angora. Previously to its capture by the Persian king Sapor, about 260 A. D., it is said to have contained 400,000 inhabitants; but the present pop. is estimated at only about 25,000. (B.) Lat. 38° 42′ N., Lon. 35° 22′ E.

KAL'-A-MA-ZOO', a r. in the S. W. part of Mich., which flows into L. Michigan.

KALAMAZOO, a co. in the S. W. part of Mich., intersected by the above river. Pop. 7,380. Co. t. Kalamazoo.

KALISZ, kä'-lish, one of the handsomest towns in Poland, the cap. of a palatinate of the same name, is situated near the W. frontier of the Russian dominions, 128 m. W. by S. from Warsaw. It is surrounded by walls flanked with towers, and has five gates. The streets are broad and well paved, and the houses are generally good. Kalisz is the seat of numerous manufactures, and contains several important literary and scientific institutions. This city was founded about 655, and was long the residence of the dukes of Great Poland. Lat. 51° 45′ N., Lon. 18° 5′ E. Pop. estimated at 15,000. (M.)

KAL-OO'-GA (Kaluga), an important manufacturing and commercial t. in the S. central part of European Russia, cap. of a gov. of the same name, is situated on the Oka, about 100 m. S. W. of Moscow. Lat. 54° 30′ N., Lon. 36° 5′ E. Pop. in 1836, 32,345. (P. C.)

Digitized by Google

Fāte, fär, fâll, fât; mē, mět; pīne or pine, pĭn; nō, nŏt; ŏŏ as in *good*;

KAMA, kä'-mä, an important r. in the E. part of European Russia, the largest of the affluents of the Volga. It rises in the government of Viatka, near 58° N. Lat., and 53° 30′ E. Lon., and flowing in a very circuitous course, at length falls into the Volga, below Kasan, bringing with it a volume of water nearly equal to that of the main river. The length is estimated at near 500 m. It is said to be more useful for navigation than the Volga.

KAMIENIEC, kăm`-yen'-yets`, sometimes written KAMINIETZ, an archieopiscopal t. of Russian Poland, cap. of the gov. of Podolia, on an affluent of the Dniester, about 10 m. from this river. Lat. 48° 41′ N., Lon. 27° 1′ E. Pop. stated at above 15,000, but this is probably an exaggeration. (M.)

KAMT-CHAT'-KA or KAMTSCHATKA (often pronounced in English kam-skat'-ka*), a large peninsula near the N. E. extremity of Asia, situated between the 51st and 62d parallels of N. Lat., and the 155th and 170th meridians of E. Lon. It is near 800 m. in length, and about 290 m. in its greatest breadth; while the narrowest part of the isthmus is rather less than 100 m. wide. Cape Lopatka, in 51° 0′ 15″ N. Lat., and 156° 42′ 30″ E. Lon. forms the S. extremity of Kamtschatka. From near this point, a chain of volcanic mountains appears to extend through the whole length of the peninsula. The Klioo`-tchev-skoi' (Kliutchev-skaja), the most formidable of the active volcanoes, is about 16,000 ft. in height. Avatchka, another, near Avatchka (or Awatska) Bay, on the S. E. coast, has an elevation of 9,594 ft. The height of the peak of Klintchevska is stated by Balbi at 3,134 toises, or about 20,040 English ft. The principal inhabitants of this country are the Kamtschadales, who belong to the Mongolian race. They occupy the S. portion of the peninsula, as far as 58° N. Lat., and have fixed habitations. Their chief employment is hunting and fishing; dogs are used to draw their sledges in winter. The Koriaks, a wandering tribe who possess the N. part of Kamtskatka, and who are scattered over a considerable tract of country between the Sea of Okhotsk and the Polar Sea, travel on sledges drawn by reindeer. Kamtschatka forms a district of the Russian dominions, of which Petropaulovsk (called also Awatska or Avatchka) is the capital.—Adj. and inhab. KAMT-CHAT'-KAN and KAMT`-CHA-DALE'.

KANAWHA, kăn-aw'-wa, (Great,) a r. in the W. part of Va., which rises in N. C., and, flowing northerly, empties itself into the Ohio r., in about 38° 50′ N. Lat. In the upper part of its course, it is sometimes called New River.

KANAWHA, a co. in the N. W. part of Va., intersected by the above river. Pop. 13,567. Seat of Justice, Kanawha c. h.

KANDAHAR. See CANDAHAR.

---

* It may be remarked, that Kamtschatka is the German, while Kamtchatka is the French spelling. *Tch* in French being equivalent to *tsch* in German, or *ch* in English, it will be perceived that, in either case, the name should be pronounced *Kamchatka*.

Digitized by Google

ou, as in *our*; th, as in *thin*; TH, as in *this*; N, nearly like *ng*.

KANE, a co. near the N. E. extremity of Ill. Pop. 6,501.

KAN'-ZAS or KON'-ZAS, a r. of the U. S., in the Indian Territory, which joins the Missouri r. at the western border of the state of Missouri.

KARA-HISSAR, kä'-rä'-his-sar', *i. e.* the "black castle," or AF-EE-OOM' (Afium), KARA-HISSAR, the "black castle of opium," an important manufacturing t. of Asiatic Turkey, remarkable for the immense quantities of opium cultivated in its vicinity. Lat. 38° 45′ N., Lon. 30° 43′ E. Pop. estimated at 60,000. (B.)

KARAMANIA. See CARAMANIA.

KARLS'-BURG, or karls'-bŏŏrg, (Lat. Al'ba-Ju'lia; Hung. Gyula Fejérvár, dyoo-lŏh fā-yair-vâr,) a fortified t. of Transylvania, situated on the right bank of the Marosch, 32 m. N. W. of Hermanstadt. It contains a mint, and an observatory: in its vicinity, at the distance of a few miles, are the richest gold mines in the Austrian empire. Pop. 6,000. (B.)

KASAN or Kä-zän', an archiepiscopal city in the E. part of European Russia, cap. of a gov. of the same name, is situated about 4 m. from the left bank of the Volga. This t. has increased very rapidly of late; though destroyed by fire in 1774, and again half burnt down in 1815, it has arisen more flourishing and beautiful than ever. It is the seat of numerous manufactures, and the commercial entrepôt between European and Asiatic Russia. It contains a university, which was first opened in 1814, with a library of above 28,000 vols. (M.), and various other literary and scientific institutions. Lat. 55° 48′ N., Lon. 49° 21′ E. Pop. in 1833, 57,000. (M.)

KASCHAU, kâsh'-ou, (Hung. Kassa, kŏsh-shŏh,) a flourishing manufacturing and commercial t. of Hungary, with a royal academy containing a library of 10,000 vols., and several other literary and scientific institutions. Lat. 48° 38′ N., Lon. 21° 16′ E. Pop. 13,600. (M.)

KAS-KAS'-KI-A, a r. which rises in the E. central part of Ill., and flowing south-westerly, falls into the Mississippi r. a little S. of the 38th parallel of N. Lat. On this river, near its mouth, is the village of Kaskaskia, which was founded by the French, in 1683, and is the oldest settlement in the valley of the Mississippi.

KATMANDOO. See CATMANDOO.

KATRINE, LOCH, lox kâ'-trin, a lake of Scotland, in the S. W. part of Perthshire, 5 m. E. of Loch Lomond, about 10½ m. in length, and from 1¼ m. to 2 m. in breadth. It is surrounded by lofty mountains, divided by deep ravines, and exhibits every variety of wild and picturesque scenery.

KECSKEMÉT, kech'-kem'-ait', a t. of Hungary, about 50 m. S. E. of Pesth. Lat. 46° 54′ N., Lon. 19° 43′ E. Pop. estimated at above 34,000. (B.)

KEIGHLEY, usually pronounced keeth'-le, a t. of England, in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, 16 m. W. N. W. of Leeds. Pop. 9,255.

KEITH, keeth, a t. of Scotland, 42 m. N. W. of Aberdeen. The

Digitized by Google

parish, which is partly in Banffshire, and partly in the co. of Elgin, contains 4,456 inhabitants.

KELAT, kĭl-ât', or KĒL-ÂT'H, the chief t. of Beloochistan, situated on an elevated plain, in about 29° 5′ N. Lat., and 65° 45′ E. Lon. It is surrounded by a mud wall, with bastions, and contains about 20,000 inhabitants. (P. C.)

KEL'-SO, a beautiful t. of Scotland, in the co. of Roxburgh, situated on the Tweed, 38 m. S. E. of Edinburgh. Over the river there is a bridge, 494 ft. in length. Pop. 4,594.

KEMP'-TEN, a t. of Bavaria, situated on the Iller, an affluent of the Danube. Lat. 47° 44′ N., Lon. 10° 19′ E. Pop. about 6,000. (B.)

KEN'-DAL or KIRBY KENDAL, a manufacturing t. of England, in the co. of Westmoreland, situated at the termination of the Lancaster canal, 40 m. S. of Carlisle, and 20 m. N. of Lancaster. Pop. 10,225.

KEN'-DALL, a co. in the N. E. part of Ill., S. W. of Chicago.

KENEH, ken`-ĕh', or QENÉ, (Anc. Cænep'olis* or Neap'olis,) a t. of Upper Egypt, near the right bank of the Nile, with a celebrated manufacture of water-jars. Lat. 26° 11′ N., Lon. 32° 45′ E. Pop. estimated at 5,000. (B.)

KEN`-NE-BECK', a r. of Maine, which rises from two sources; the eastern and principal branch originates in Moosehead Lake, and, after a course of about 20 m., is joined by the W. branch or Dead r., which rises near the borders of Canada. After this union, the river flows nearly due S. in its general direction, and falls into the Atlantic about 25 m. E. of Portland. The whole length is above 200 m.; it is navigable for boats only about 60 m.

KENNEBECK, a co. in the S. part of Maine, intersected by the above river. Pop. 55,823. Co. t. Augusta.

KEN`-NE-BUNK', a port of entry in York co., Maine, 25 m. S. W. of Portland.

KENS'-ING-TON, a parish of England, in the co. of Middlesex, forming a part of the suburbs of London.

KENSINGTON, a district N. E. of Philadelphia, which forms one of the suburbs of that city.

KENT, a co. in the S. E. part of England, bordering on the sea. Pop. 548,337.

KENT, a co. in the middle of R. I., bordering on Conn. and Narragansett Bay. Pop. 13,083. Co. t. East Greenwich.

KENT, the middle co. of Del.; it extends from the Delaware Bay to the borders of Md. Pop. 19,872. Co. t. Dover.

KENT, a co. in the N. E. part of Md., bordering on the state of Del. and Chesapeake Bay. Pop. 10,842. Co. t. Chestertown.

KENT, a co. in the W. part of Mich., intersected by Grand r. Pop. 2,587. Co. t. Grand Rapids.

* Gr. Καινηπολις. This, as well as Neapolis, signifies "new city." Keneh appears to be a corruption of Καινη, "new."

Digitized by Google

ou, as in *our*; th, as in *thin*; TH, as in *this*; N, nearly like *ng*.

KENT'-ON, a co. in the N. N. E. part of Ky., bordering on the Ohio r. Pop. 7,816. Co. t. Covington.

KEN-TUCK'-Y, one of the U. S., situated between 36° 30′ and 39° 10 N. Lat., and 82° and 89° 30′ W. Lon.; bounded on the N. W. and N. by the Ohio r., which separates it from Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio, E. and S. E. by Virginia, S. by Tennessee, and W. by the Mississippi r., which divides it from Missouri; and divided into 97 counties.* Length, from E. N. E. to W. S. W., about 395 m.; greatest breadth, from N. to S., about 170 m. The area is estimated at 40,000 sq. m. Total pop. 779,828, of whom 590,253 are whites, 7,317 free coloured, and 182,258 slaves. Frankfort is the capital. Kentucky originally formed a part of Virginia. A separation took place, and it was admitted into the Union, in 1792.—Inhab. KEN-TUCK'-I-AN.

KENTUCKY, a r. of the above state, which rises near the borders of Va., and, flowing in a general north-westerly course, falls into the Ohio, about 37 m. N. N. W. of Frankfort. It is about 200 m. long, and is navigable for boats about 150 m.

KERMAN. See KIRMAN.

KER'-RY, a co. in the S. W. part of Ireland, in the prov. of Munster, bordering on the sea. Pop. in 1831, 263,126. (P. C.)

KER-SHAW', a dist. in the N. central part of S. C., intersected by the Wateree r. Pop. 12,281. Seat of justice, Camden.

KESETHELY, kest'-heĭ', a t. of Hungary, near the W. end of the Platten See; the seat of a celebrated school of agriculture, called the Georgicon, founded by Count Festetits. Lat. 46° 46′ N., Lon. 17° 18′ E. Pop. 4,000. (B.) McCulloch, however, states it at 7,000.

KETSKEMET. See KECSKEMÉT.

KEY WEST, a t. and port of entry of Florida, cap. of Monroe co., situated at the W. extremity of an island of its own name, with a fine harbour.

KHAR-KOF' (Kharkow), a t. in the S. part of European Russia, cap. of a gov. of the same name. It contains a flourishing university, erected in 1803, with a library of 20,000 vols., and several other institutions for education. Lat. 50° N., Lon. 36° 26′ E. Pop. about 18,000. (P. C.)

KHAR-TOOM' (Khartum or Khartoum), a t. of Nubia, situated at the confluence of the White and Blue Nile. Lat. 15° 34′ N., Lon. 32°

* Adair, Allen, Anderson, Ballard, Barren, Bath, Boone, Bourbon, Boyle, Breathitt, Brecken, Breckenridge, Bullit, Butler, Caldwell, Calloway, Campbell, Carroll, Carter, Casey, Christian, Clark, Clay, Clinton, Crittenden, Cumberland, Daviess, Edmonston, Estill, Fayette, Fleming, Floyd, Franklin, Gallatin, Garrard, Grant, Graves, Grayson, Greene, Greenup, Hancock, Hardin, Harlan, Harrison, Hart, Henderson, Henry, Hickman, Hopkins, Jefferson, Jessamine, Johnson, Kenton, Knox, La Rue, Laurel, Lawrence, Lewis, Lincoln, Livingston, Logan, Madison, Marion, Marshall, Mason, McCracken, Meade, Mercer, Monroe, Montgomery, Morgan, Muhlenburg, Nelson, Nicholas, Ohio, Oldham, Owsley, Owen, Pendleton, Perry, Pike, Pulaski, Rockcastle, Russel, Scott, Shelby, Simpson, Spencer, Todd, Trigg, Trimble, Union, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Whitley Woodford.

Digitized by Google

31′ E. Though founded but a few years ago, it is said to have a pop. of 30,000.

KHERSON, kĕr-sone′, a t. in the S. part of Russia, cap. of a gov. of the same name, on the estuary of the Dnieper. Lat. 46° 38′ N., Lon. 32° 40′ E. Pop. 14,000. (P. C.)

KHIVA, KHEE′-vạ, or OORGHENJ, an independent khanat of Toorkistan, in Central Asia, which has of late years established its supremacy over a number of the wandering Toorcoman hordes. Its dominion is believed to extend from about the 36th to the 44th degree of N. Lat., and from the 52d to the 64th of E. Lon., but a large portion of the surface is desert.—Adj. and inhab. KHIVAN, kee′-vạn.

KHIVA, the cap. of the above, is situated on a canal derived from the Amoo, in the midst of a fertile country. Lat. about 41° 30′ N., Lon. 59° 10′ E. Permanent pop. estimated at 6,000. (B.)

KHOI, koy, a fortified t. of Persia, in the prov. of Azerbaijan. Lat. about 38° 30′ N., Lon. 44° 50′ E. Pop. estimated at 20,000. (B.)

KHO-JEND′, a t. of Central Asia, in Independent Toorkistan. According to Balbi, it is estimated to be equal in size to Bokhara, which is said to contain above 100,000 inhabitants. Lat. about 41° 15′ N., Lon. 68° 30′ E.

KHOKAND, ko-kând′, (or Kho-kân′,) a city of Central Asia, the cap. of a khanat of the same name, in Independent Toorkistan on the Syr Deria (or Sihon). It is estimated to be equal in size and pop. to Bokhara. (B.) Khokand is said to contain 500 mosques and 100 schools, and to be a distinguished seat of Persian literature. Lat. about 41° 40′ N., Lon. 69° 30′ E.

KHOOZISTAN (Khuzistan), koo`-zis-tân′, a prov. in the S. W. part of Persia, bordering on the Persian Gulf.

KHORASSAN, ko`-rās-sân′, (*i. e.* the "region of the sun,"*) a large prov. in the N. E. part of Persia, bordering on Toorkistan and the kingdom of Cabool.

KIAKHTA, ke-ăk′-tä, a t. of Asiatic Russia, situated on a r. of the same name, which flows into the Selenga. It is important as being the great centre of trade and political intercourse between the Russian and Chinese empires. Lat. 50° 21′ N., Lon. 106° 30′ E. Pop. 4,862. (P. C.)

KID`-DER-MIN′-STER, a manufacturing t. of England, in Worcestershire, 16 m. W. S. W. of Birmingham. Pop. 14,399.

KI-EF′ (also written Kiew), an ancient t. in the southern part of European Russia, the cap. of a gov. of the same name, is situated on the Dnieper, a little below the confluence of the Desna with that river. It was the earliest seat of the Christian religion in that part of Europe.

* The origin of the name is prettily suggested by Moore, at the commencement of the first poem of Lalla Rookh—

"In that delightful Province of the Sun,
The first of Persian lands he shines upon"—

Digitized by Google

and was for a considerable period the capital of the empire. Among the remarkable edifices of Kief we may mention the cathedral of St. Sophia, which is interesting on account of its antiquity, and is besides one of the finest churches in Russia. This place has an university called St. Vladimir's, founded in 1834. Kief is also the seat of the oldest Greek ecclesiastical academy in Russia, founded in 1588, and attended at present by about 1,500 students. (B.) Lat. 50° 27′ N., Lon. 30° 27′ E. Pop. about 40,000. (P. C.)

KIEL, keel, a t. of Denmark, in the duchy of Holstein,* on a bay of the Baltic, called Kielerfiord (kee′-ler-fe-ord′), which forms an excellent harbour. It is surrounded by walls, with five gates. The university of Kiel, founded in 1665, has a library of 70,000 vols, and is attended by about 300 students. Lat. 54° 20′ N., Lon. 10° 8′ E. Pop. above 8,000. (B.)

KIL-DARE′, an inland co. in the E. part of Ireland, in the prov. of Leinster. Pop. in 1831, 108,424. (P. C.)

KILIA, kee′-le-a, a small t. of European Russia, situated on one of the arms of the Danube (called also Kilia), about 8 m. from its mouth.—Adj. KILIAN, kee′-le-an.

KIL-KEN′-NY, an inland co. in the S. E. part of Ireland, in the prov. of Leinster. Pop. in 1831, exclusive of the city and its liberties, 169,945. (P. C.)

KILKENNY, a city of Ireland, the cap. of the above co., situated on the Nore, a branch of the Barrow, 62 m. S. W. of Dublin. The t. and its liberties, occupying an area of above 37 sq. m., form what is called the county of the city of Kilkenny. Total pop. in 1831, 23,741. (P. C.)

KIL-LAR′-NEY, a t. in the S. W. part of Ireland, in the co. of Kerry, celebrated for the beauty of the scenery in its vicinity, is situated near a small lake of the same name, 44 m. W. by N. of Cork. Pop. in 1831, 7,910. (P. C.)

KIL-MAR′-NOCK, an important manufacturing t. of Scotland, in Ayrshire, situated on the r. Irvine, about 7 m., in a straight line, from its entrance into the sea, and 56 m. W. S. W. of Edinburgh. Pop. of the parish, 19,956.

KINCARDINE, king-kar′-din, a seaport t. of Scotland, situated in a detached portion of Perthshire, 21 m. W. N. W. of Edinburgh. Pop. of the parish in 1841, 2,232, a considerable diminution in the number of inhabitants having occurred since 1831, owing to the depression of trade.

KINCARDINESHIRE, king-kar′-din-shir, or the MEARNS, a co. in the W. of Scotland, situated between Forfarshire and Aberdeenshire, and bordering on the German Ocean. Pop. 33,075.

* Both McCulloch and the Penny Cyclopædia state that KIEL is the capital of Holstein, while both also agree in asserting in another place that GLUCKSTADT is the capital of the duchy! Balbi says nothing of Kiel being the seat of government, but tells us that Gluckstadt is important as being *le siége du collége administratif et judiciaire* (the seat of the administrative and judiciary college) of Holstein.

Digitized by Google

Fāte, fär, fâll, fåt; mē, mĕt; pīne or pine, pĭn; nō, nŏt; ōō as in *good*:

KING and QUEEN, a co. in the E. part of Va., on the Mattapony r. Pop. 10,862. Seat of justice, King and Queen c. h.

KING GEORGE, a co. in the N. E. part of Va., bordering on the Potomac. Pop. 5,927. Seat of justice, King George c. h.

KING WILLIAM, a co. in the E. part of Va., bordering on the Mattapony. Pop. 9,258. Seat of justice, King William c. h.

KING'S COUNTY, a co. in the S. E. central part of Ireland, in the prov. of Leinster. Pop. in 1831, 144,225. (P. C.)

KING'S COUNTY, a co. of N. Y., occupying the W. extremity of Long Island. Pop. 47,613. Co. t. Brooklyn.

KINGSTON-ON-HULL. See HULL.

KINGS' TŬN-ON-THAMES, a t. of England in the co. of Surrey, situated on the Thames, 12 m. S. W. of London. It received its name, *King's town*, from its having been the residence of the Saxon monarchs, eight of whom were crowned here. Pop. of parish, 8,147.

KINGSTON, formerly the cap. of Upper Canada, and more recently of Canada, is situated at the N. E. extremity of L. Ontario. It has a good harbour, and the principal naval dock-yard in the colony. Lat. 44° 8′ N., Lon. 76° 40′ W. Pop. in 1838, 3,877. (M.)

KINGSTON, the largest and most commercial t., though not the cap., of Jamaica, is situated on the coast, in the S. E. part of the island, with a fine harbour. The pop. is stated to be above 33,000 (P. C.), but no accurate census has ever been taken. Lat. 17° 56′ N., Lon. 76° 53′ W.

KIN-ROSS′, a t. of Scotland, the cap. of Kinross-shire, situated on the W. bank of the Loch Levin, 20 m. N. N. W. of Edinburgh. Pop. of the parish, 2,822.

KIN-ROSS′-SHIRE, a small inland co. in the E. of Scotland. Pop. 8,763.

KIR-KÅL′-DY or kĭr-kau′-de, a seaport and manufacturing t. of Scotland, in Fifeshire, situated on the N. side of the Frith of Forth, 12 m. N. of Edinburgh. Pop. of the parish, 5,275.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT, kĭr-koo′-bre, a co. in the S. part of Scotland, bordering on Solway Frith. Pop. 41,119.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT, a seaport t. of Scotland, cap. of the above co., on the Dee, about 6 m. above its entrance into Solway Frith, and 85 m. S. S. W. of Edinburgh. Its harbour is esteemed the best in the S. of Scotland. Pop. 2,692.

KIRK-WÅLL′, a seaport t. of Scotland, cap. of the Orkney Islands, situated on the N. E. coast of Mainland or Pomona. Lat. 59° N., Lon. 2° 57′ W. Pop. 2,205.

KIRMAN, kĕĕr-mân′, or KERMAN (Anc. Carama′nia), a prov. in the S. E. part of Persia, bordering on Beloochistan and the Persian Gulf.

KIRMAN or SIRJAN, sĕĕr-jân′, a manufacturing city of Persia, cap. of the above. Lat. about 30° N., Lon. 56° E. Pop. estimated at 30,000. (B.)

KIRMANSHÅH or KIR′-MAN-SHAW′, a large manufacturing city, cap. of Persian Koordistan, on the r. Kerah, which flows into the Shat-el-Arab. It is surrounded by strong brick walls, with a citadel. Lat. 34° 26′ N., Lon. about 47° 30′ E. Pop. estimated at about 40,000. (B.)

Digitized by Google

KIRRIEMUIR, ker'-re-mure/, a manufacturing t. of Scotland, in Forfarshire, 16 m. N. of Dundee. Pop. 3,067.

KISHM or KISH'-MA (Anc. Oarac'ta), the largest i. in the Persian Gulf, intersected by the 27th parallel of N. Lat., and the 56th meridian of E. Lon. Length about 60 m.; breadth 12 m. Pop. estimated at 5,000. (M.)

KIZ'-IL IR'-MAK, *i. e.* the "red river," (Turk. pron. kiz'-eel' ĕĕr'-mâk'; Anc. Ha'lys,) the largest and finest r. in Asia Minor, rises N. E. of Kaisarieh, near the 39th degree of N. Lat., and the 37th of E. Lon., and flowing at first westerly, and afterwards in a general N. E. direction, falls into the Black Sea, in about 41° 45′ N. Lat., and 36° E. Lon. Its whole length is estimated at 450 m.

KLAGENFURTH. See CLAGENFURTH.

KLATTAU, klât'-tou, a t. of Bohemia, cap. of a circle of the same name, 70 m. S. W. of Prague. Pop. 5,700. (M.)

KLAU'-ZEN-BURG', *i. e.* the. "castle of the defile," (Ger. pron. klou'-zĕn-bŏŏrg; Hung. Kolozsvár, ko-lozh-vâr; Anc. Clau'dia, afterwards Claudiop'olis;) the cap. of Transylvania, situated on the r. Számos (sâ-mosh), near a mountain defile, whence its name. It is surrounded by lofty walls, with towers, which divide the city proper, called Ovár, or "Old Town," from the Ujvár (oo-e-vâr), or "New Town." The latter, though of small extent, has some handsome streets, and a very pleasing appearance. Klausenburg possesses a lyceum and several other important literary institutions. Lat. 46° 45′ N., Lon. 23° 32′ E. Pop. above 20,000. (B.)

KNOX, a co. in the E. part of Tenn., on the Holston r. Pop. 15,485. Co. t. Knoxville.

KNOX, a co. in the S. E. part of Ky., bordering on Tenn. Pop. 5,722. Co. t. Barbourville.

KNOX, a co. in the E. central part of Ohio, N. E. of Columbus. Pop. 29,579. Co. t. Mount Vernon.

KNOX, a co. in the S. W. part of Ind., between the Wabash and White r. Pop. 10,657. Co. t. Vincennes.

KNOX, a co. in the N. W. part of Ill., a little W. of the Illinois r. Pop. 7,060. Co. t. Knoxville.

KOAHOMA. See COAHOMA.

KOENIGINGRAETZ. See KONIGINGRÄTZ.

KOLIN, ko-leen', a t. of Bohemia, on the Elbe, 34 m. E. of Prague. Here Frederick II., of Prussia, was defeated with great loss by the Austrians, in 1755.

KOMORN. See COMORN.

KONGSBERG, kongs'-bĕrg, a small t. of Norway, about 44 m. W.S.W. of Christiania, important on account of its silver mines and its mint. Pop. 4,000. (B.)

KO'-NI-EH or KONIA (Anc. Ico'nium), a t. of Asiatic Turkey, the cap. of a pashalic of the same name, formerly the residence of the Seljook (Seljuk) sultans of Room, is situated in the midst of a fertile and well-

Digitized by Google

watered plain, about 140 m. S. of Angora. Though at present much decayed, this town is still important on account of its manufactures, and its numerous madressas or colleges; it contains, also, some highly interesting remains of antiquity. Lat. 37° 50′ N., Lon. 32° 45′ E. Pop. estimated at about 30,000. (B.)

KÖNIGINGRÄTZ, kö′-nig-in-grets, or KÖ′-NIG-GRÄTZ, (Bohemian, Kralowy Hradecs, krâ-lo′-ve hrâ-dets′,) a fortified t. of Bohemia, the cap. of a circle of the same name, situated on the Elbe, 63 m. E. by N. of Prague. Pop., exclusive of the military, 6,000. (B.)

KÖNIGSBERG, ken′-igs-bĕrg, (Ger. pron. kö′-nigs-bĕrg,) a large city of Germany, cap. of Prussia Proper, on the Pregel, near its entrance into the Frische Haff. A bar at the mouth of the river prevents vessels drawing more than 5 or 6 ft. water from ascending to the city, so that the port of Königsberg is properly at Pillau (pil′-lou), situated at the junction of the Frische Haff with the Baltic. The impression which the interior of the town makes on a stranger is not favourable. The streets, though straight, are, for the most part, narrow, dirty, and badly paved, while the few handsome public or private edifices are scattered over the whole city. Among the literary and scientific institutions of this town, we may mention the University, founded in 1544, and attended at present by about 450 students.—The celebrated Kant, who was born at Königsberg, in 1724, and died here in 1804, was one of its professors;—and the Observatory, which has of late years attained great celebrity from the astronomical observations of Professor Bessel. There are besides, three gymnasia, with numerous other schools. The Observatory is in 54° 42′ 50″ N. Lat., and 20° 30′ 7″ E. Lon. Pop. above 68,000. (B.)

KOOR, written also KUR, (Gr. Κυρος, *Kuros*; Lat. Cy′rus,) a r. of W. Asia, which rises in the Turkish dominions, near 40° 40′ N. Lat., and 42° 40′ E. Lon., and, flowing north-easterly, passes into the Russian prov. of Georgia, then changes its course, and runs south-easterly to the Caspian Sea, which it enters by several mouths, near 39° 15′ N. Lat., and 49° E. Lon. Its entire length is about 560 m.

KOORDISTAN or KURDISTAN, koor-dis-tân′, *i. e.* the "country of the Koords," an extensive country in the western part of Asia, situated partly in the Turkish dominions and partly in Persia; being bounded on the N. by Armenia, E. by Azerbaïjan and Irak Adjemi, S. by Khoozistan and the pashalic of Bagdad, W. by Algezira or Aljezeereh (Mesopotamia) and Diarbekir. Length about 300 m.; breadth perhaps 150 m. The inhabitants are mostly shepherds, though some are employed in agriculture and the mechanic arts. The Persian Koords are said to be for the most part wandering tribes, while those of Turkey have generally fixed habitations. Like their ancestors, the ancient Kardu′chi, the Koords are active, brave, and impatient of control. Though nominally subject to the Ottoman or Persian government, they appear to pay but little respect to the orders of their sovereign. The Koordish women, unlike those of most other Asiatic nations, are said to be

Digitized by Google

treated with much respect, while marriage is regarded as a sacred and indissoluble tie.—Adj. KOOR'-DISH; inhab. KOORD.

KOORILE or KURILE (koo'-ril) ISLANDS,* a chain of small islands connecting the peninsula of Kamtchatka with the large islands which form the empire of Japan. They extend in length more than 700 m. The inhabitants are partly Kamtchadales and partly Aïnos (ï'-noce), a tribe which appears to belong to the same race as the Japanese.—Inhab. KOO-RIL'-LI-AN.

KOOR'-LAND (Courland or Kurland), a prov. in the W. part of Russia, bordering on the Gulf of Riga. Capital, Mittau.

KOORSK (Koursk or Kursk), a t. in the S. part of European Russia, the cap. of a gov. of the same name, with one of the first ecclesiastical seminaries in the empire. The prov. of Koorsk is remarkable for its fertility, and celebrated for its fine fruits; among which are melons, apples, cherries, and various sorts of plums. Watermelons are grown in the open fields. Lat. of the town, 51° 43′ N., Lon. 36° 28′ E. Pop. 24,000. (P. C.)

KOR-DO-FAN', a country S. of Nubia, W. of, and bordering on the Nile.

KOSCIUSKO, kos-se-us'-ko, a co. in the N. part of Ind., on the head waters of the Tippecanoe r. Pop. 4,170. Co. t. Warsaw.

KOS-TRO'-MĄ, a manufacturing t. in the central part of European Russia, the cap. of a gov. of the same name, situated at the confluence of the r. Kostroma with the Volga. Lat 57° 46′ N., Lon. 41° 13′ E. Pop. about 10,000. (P. C.)

KRASNOYARSK, written also KRASNOÏARSK and KRASNOJARSK, krăs'-no-yarsk', a small but handsome t. of Asiatic Russia, cap. of the gov. of Yeniseïsk, containing several excellent literary institutions. It is also a place of considerable trade. Lat. 56° 1′ N., Lon. 92° 21′ E. Pop. about 4,000. (M.)

KREM'-NITZ (Hung. Körmecz Bánya, kör-mĕts bâân-yŏ*h*), a t. of Hungary, important on account of its rich mines of gold and silver, and its mint. Lat. 48° 39′ N., Lon. 18° 50′ E. Pop. 10,000. (B.)

KREUZNACH, kroits'-nȧk, a t. of the Prussian states, 18 m. S. W. of Mentz. Pop. about 8,000. (B.)

KRISH'-NĄ or KIST'-NĄ, an important r. of Hindostan, which rises in the W. Ghauts, near 18° N. Lat., and 74° E. Lon., and flowing in a very tortuous course, falls into the ocean on the Coromandel Coast, by several mouths, near 16° N. Lat., 81° E. Lon. Its whole length is estimated at 700 m.

KULDSHA. See GOOLDSHA.

KUR. See KOOR.

KURDISTAN. See KOORDISTAN.

KURILE. See KOORILE.

KURISCHE HAFF, koo'-rish-ę*h* hâff, a bay or lagoon in the N. E. part of Prussia, about 56 m. in length, and 20 m. in its greatest breadth.

* KOORILE is supposed to be derived from *Kooroo Mitsi*, *i. e.* the "road of sea-weeds" (*kooroo* signifying a "sea-weed"), which is the name bestowed by the inhabitants of Yesso upon this insular chain. (M. B.)

Digitized by Google

Fāte, făr, fâll, făt; mē, mĕt; pine or pīne, pĭn; nō, nŏt; ŏŏ as in *good*;

The strait by which it communicates with the Baltic is only about 1,200 ft. wide. The waters, like those of the Frische Haff, are fresh, and from similar causes. (See Frische Haff.) The narrow strip or bank of land which separates this Haff from the Baltic, is called the *Kurische Nehrung*.

Kurland. See Koorland.

Kutaïyeh or Kootaïah, koo-tī'-yaĥ, (Cotyæ'ium,) a t. of Asiatic Turkey, the cap. of the prov. of Natolia or Anatoli. Lat. 39° 25′ N., Lon. 30° 15′ E. Pop. estimated at 50,000. (B.)

Laaland, lau'-lând, or Lol'-land, a fertile island belonging to Denmark, situated in the Baltic, between 54° 38′ and 54° 58′ N. Lat., and 10° 57′ and 11° 52′ E. Lon. It is about 36 m. in length, and 18 m. in its greatest breadth. Area, 460 sq. m. Pop. about 45,000. (P. C.)

Lab'-ra-dor', a vast peninsula in the E. part of British America; bounded N. by Hudson's Strait, E. by the Atlantic, S. by the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Cahada, and W. by Hudson's Bay. It extends from about the 50th to near the 63d degree of N. Lat., and from the 56th to near the 79th of W. Lon. Its extreme length, from E. S. E. to W. N. W., is about 1,100 m.; its greatest breadth, from E. to W., 900 m. Labrador is commonly described as one of the most dreary and naked regions of the globe, exhibiting scarcely anything but rocks destitute of vegetation. But though this be its appearance when seen from the coast, on penetrating into the interior the surface is found to be thickly covered with pines, birches, and poplars, while various sorts of delicious berries are said to abound. No country is better supplied with water; streams, as well as ponds and lakes, are extremely numerous. The native inhabitants of Labrador are limited chiefly, if not entirely, to the Esquimaux. The Moravian missionaries, who formed their first settlement among them in 1752, are said to have exercised a very beneficial influence upon these degraded people, improving both their moral and physical condition. The coast of Labrador was discovered in 1496, by Sebastian Cabot (as is supposed), and was afterwards named Terra Labrador or "cultivable land," to distinguish it from Greenland.

Lac'-ca-dive' or the Laccadive Islands (called by the natives Lakaradeevh), a group of islets in the Indian Ocean, about 75 m. W. of the coast of Malabar, between 10° and 12° N. Lat., and 72° and 74° 30′ E. Lon.

Lack'-a-wan'-nock or Lack'-a-wan'-na, a small r. of Pa., which flows into the Susquehanna, on the left. Nearly the whole course is within Luzerne co. On its banks are extensive mines of anthracite coal.

Ladakh, lâ'-dâk', a considerable country in the S. central part of Asia, between Cashmere and Thibet. Its length, from N. to S., is above 200 m.; its average breadth, 150 m. (M.) The inhabitants belong to the same race as the Thibetans. They are a very industrious and frugal people, and well acquainted with the arts of civilized life. They are said to possess extraordinary skill in agriculture, overcoming,

Digitized by Google

to a great extent, by industry, art, and the disadvantages of a mountainous country and naturally unproductive soil. Ladakh is usually considered as belonging to the empire of China, but, according to McCulloch, it never formed a part of the possessions of that power, though it was for a time a sort of tributary to the Mogul emperor. It afterwards became subject to Runjeet Singh, but, since his death, there is reason to believe that the country has recovered its former independence. The religion of Ladakh is similar to that of Thibet, Boodhism being the prevailing belief, though Mahometanism is said to have made great progress of late. The government, as regards the people, is despotic, but the rajah has very little real power, being controlled by the lamas or priests, by whom he is occasionally deposed. Leh'lȧ, (or Leï) lȧ'-e, the capital of Ladakh, is the centre of an active commerce, which is carried on between the other countries of Asia. It is said to contain 1,000 houses (P. C.). Lat. about 33° 50′ N., Lon. 78° 20′ E.

LAD-O'-GĄ, a L. of Russia, the largest collection of fresh water in Europe, is situated between 59° 52′ and 61° 46′ N. Lat., and 29° 50′ and 32° 55′ E. Lon. It is about 130 m. in length, and 75 m. in its greatest breadth. The area is estimated at 6,300 sq. m. It has several islands, chiefly towards the N. extremity, and is so full of rocks and quicksands that it is ill adapted to the purposes of navigation.

LAD-RONES' (Sp. pron. lȧd-ro'-nès) or the LAD-RONE' ISLANDS, called also the MARIANNE ISLANDS, a group in the N. Pacific, situated between 13° and 20° 30 N. Lat., and 144° 40′ and 146° 20′ E. Lon. The principal island, Guajan, gwȧ-jȧn', (Sp. pron. gwȧ-hȧn',) called also Guam, gwȧm, is about 80 m. in circumference, and contained, in 1816, a pop. of 5,389. (P. C.) The aboriginal inhabitants of the Ladrones, who, in the middle of the 17th century, are said to have amounted to 150,000, seem to have become almost extinct on some of the islands. From the extensive ruins found on Tinian (tee-ne-ȧn') and Rotta, it appears evident that these islands were once inhabited by a people well acquainted with the arts of civilization. The Ladrones were discovered by Magellan, in 1521, and called Las Islas de los Ladrones, *i. e.* the "islands of the thieves," from the thievish disposition of the natives. They were also named the MARIANA ISLANDS, in honour of the queen of Philip IV. of Spain.

LA FAYETTE, laf^-ȧ-yett', a co. in the N. part of Miss., intersected by the Tallahatchie r. Pop. 6,531. Co. seat, Oxford.

LA FAYETTE, a parish in the S. part of La., bordering on the Gulf of Mexico. Pop. 7,841. Seat of justice, Vermillionville.

LA FAYETTE, a co. forming the S. S. W. extremity of Ark. Pop 2,200. Seat of justice, La Fayette c. h.

LA FAYETTE, a co. in the W. part of Mo., S. of, and bordering on the r. Missouri. Pop. 6,815. Co. t. Lexington.

LA FOURCHE, laf^-oorsh', a *bayou* in La., which detaches itself from the right side of the Mississippi, and, after a course of more than 90 m., falls into the Gulf of Mexico, near the E. extremity of Timbalier Bay.

Digitized by Google

La Fourche Interior, a parish in the S. part of La., intersected by the above r. Pop. 7,303. Seat of justice, Thibadauxville.

La Grange, lä-granj, a co. near the N. E. extremity of Ind., bordering on Mich. Pop. 3,664. Co. t. Lima.

La Guayra, lä-gwī'-rä, the port of Caraccas, an important commercial t. of the rep. of Venezuela, in S. America. Lat. 10° 36′ N., Lon. 67° 7′ W. Pop. near 4,000. (B.)

Laguna, lä-goo'-nä, the cap. of Teneriffe, has an inland situation in the N. E. part of the island, about 6 m. W. N. W. of Santa Cruz. Pop. estimated at 8,000. (B.)

La Haye. See Hague.

Lahn, lään, a r. of Germany, flowing into the Rhine, near Coblentz.

Lahore, lä-hore', a prov., or rather kingdom, in the N. W. part of Hindostan, lying between 29° 30′ and 34° 40′ N. Lat., and 71° and 78° E. Lon. This territory was till recently governed by Runjeet Singh, who was completely independent of the British government, and the most powerful of all the native princes of India. His kingdom is geographically divided into two parts: 1st, the Punjaub (or Pânj-âb), *i. e.* the "five rivers," so named from its lying among the five great arms of the Indus; viz., the Sind or Indus Proper, the Jhylum or Behul (Anc. Hydas'pes), the Chenaub or Chenâb (Anc. Acesi'nes), the Ravee (Anc. Hydrao'tes), and the Sutledge (Anc. Hysu'drus), which takes the name of Gharra (Anc. Hyph'asis), after having received the Beeas, which appears to have been considered by the ancients as the upper portion of the Hyphasis: 2d, Kohistan (ko-his-tân'), *i. e.* the "hill country." The Seiks, now the ruling power in this part of the world, first appeared as a sect of Hindoo religionists, about the middle of the 15th century; but, stung by persecution from the Mahometans, they turned their thoughts to warlike pursuits, and afterwards became a nation of formidable soldiers. Steel, from being an especial object of attention, was finally converted into one of their gods. Their supreme divinity was denominated by them "All Steel." Owing, however, to their continual dissensions, they were unable to make head against a powerful enemy, until the early part of the present century, when Runjeet Singh, having subdued the other Seik chieftains, established an independent kingdom, which he ruled with great energy and wisdom. He maintained an army of 80,000 men, of whom 50,000 were cavalry, disciplined according to the European system. (P. C.) But since his death, which occurred in 1839, no successor adequate to the task of government seems to have appeared, and it is not improbable that this territory will, at no distant period, be incorporated with the other British dominions of India.

Lahore, the cap. of the above kingdom, situated on the Ravee, in the midst of a fertile and well-cultivated plain. This city is one of high antiquity, and was the residence of the first Mahometan conquerors of Hindostan, before they succeeded in establishing themselves in the central parts of the peninsula. Though greatly fallen from its ancient splendour, it is still a large and populous town, but nearly all the

Digitized by Google

noble or interesting buildings appear to have been the work of a former age. The magnificent mosque erected by Aurungzebe has been converted into a powder magazine. The private dwellings present, for the most part, but a mean appearance. Lat. 31° 30′ N., Lon. 74° 20′ E. Pop. estimated from 80,000 to 100,000. (B.)

LAHSA or LACHSA, lâh′-sâ, or Hâj′-ar, a prov. of Arabia, extending along the W. shore of the Persian Gulf. That part immediately along the coast, is sometimes called BAHREIN (bah-rane′).

LAIBACH. See LAYBACH.

LAKE, a co. near the N. E. extremity of Ohio, bordering on L. Erie. Pop. 13,719. Co. t. Painesville.

LAKE (Aishcum), a co. in the W. part of Mich.

LAKE, a co. forming the N. W. extremity of Ind., and bordering on L. Michigan. Pop. 1,468.

LAKE, a co. forming the N. E. extremity of Ill., and bordering on L. Michigan. Pop. 2,634.

LALAND. See LAALAND.

LAMEGO, lâ-mâ′-go, a t. of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, cap. of a comarca of the same name, situated 2 or 3 m. from the S. bank of the Douro. Lat. 41° 13′ N., Lon. 7° 43′ W. Pop. about 9,000. (B.)

LA-MOILE′, a co. in the N. part of Vt., intersected by a r. of the same name, which flows into L. Champlain. Pop. 10,475. Co. t. Hyde Park.

LANAI, lâ′-ni, or RANAI, one of the smaller of the Sandwich Islands, near 21° N. Lat., and intersected by the 157th meridian of W. Lon. It is near 20 m. long and 10 broad. Pop. 2,000.

LAN′-ARK, a manufacturing t. of Scotland, cap. of Lanarkshire, situated 1½ m. from the right bank of the Clyde, and 30 m. W. S. W. of Edinburgh. Pop. 4,831.

LAN′-ARK-SHIRE or CLYDES′-DALE, an inland co. in the southern part of Scotland, intersected by the r. Clyde. Pop. 426,972.

LANC′-A-SHIRE, or the COUNTY OF LANCASTER, a co. in the N. W. part of England, bordering on the sea. Pop. 1,667,054.

LANC′-AS-TER, a seaport t. of England, the cap. of the above co., on the r. Lune, about 6 m. from its entrance into Lancaster Bay, and 46 m. N. by E. of Liverpool. It is situated at the termination of the Lancaster and Preston junction-railway, while the Lancaster Canal, which connects Kendal and Liverpool, skirts the town. Over the Lune there is a noble aqueduct-bridge, of five arches, erected at a cost of 48,000*l.* sterling. Pop. 13,531.

LANCASTER, a co. in the S. E. part of Pa., bordering on Md. and the r. Susquehanna. Pop. 84,203.

LANCASTER, a city of Pa., the cap. of the above co., is situated on a branch of the Susquehanna, in the midst of a fertile and highly cultivated country, about 62 m., in a straight line, W. of Philadelphia. Lat. 40° 2′ 30″ N., Lon. 76° 20′ 30″ W. Pop. 8,417.

LANCASTER, a co. in the E. part of Va., at the mouth of the Rappahannock. Pop. 4,628. Seat of justice, Lancaster c. h.

Digitized by Google

LANCASTER, a dist. on the N. border of S. C., E. of, and bordering on the Catawba r. Pop. 9,907. Seat of justice, Lancaster c. h.

LAN-CER-O'-TĄ or LANZAROTE (Sp. pron. lân-thâ-ro'-tà), one of the Canary Islands, intersected by the 29th parallel of N. Lat., and the meridian of 13° 40′ W. Lon. It is about 36 m. in length; its greatest breadth is about 12 m. Area, 32 sq. leagues. Pop. in 1835, 17,434. (P. C.)

LANCIANO, lân-che-â'-no, an archiepiscopal t. of Naples, in the prov. of Abruzzo Citra, 6 m. from the Adriatic. Its manufactures and commerce were during the middle ages far more extensive than at present; but it is still regarded as the principal commercial place in all Abruzzo. Lat. 42° 14′ N., Lon. 14° 24′ E. Pop. 9,000. (B.)

LANDAFF. See LLANDAFF.

LAN'-DAU or lân'-dou, a strong fortress of Germany, in the Bavarian territory of the Rhine, celebrated in history for having sustained several memorable sieges. Lat. 49° 12′ N., Lon. 8° 7′ E. Pop. 6,000. (B.)

LANDES, lând, a dep. in the S. W. part of France, bordering on the Bay of Biscay. Pop. 284,918. (B.) Capital, Mont-de-Marsan.

LAN'-DRY, ST., a parish in the S.W. central part of La. Pop. 15,233. Seat of justice, Opelousas.

LANDS'-BERG (Ger. pron. lânts'-bĕRG), a manufacturing and commercial t. of Brandenburg, Prussia, on the Warthe or War'-tą, a tributary of the Netze, 38 m. N. E. of Frankfort on the Oder. Lat. 52° 44′ N., Lon. 15° 14′ E. Pop. 9,000. (B.)

LANDSCRONA, lânds'-kroo-nâ, a strongly fortified t. of Sweden, in the prov. of Skåne (Skonen). Lat. 55° 52′ N., Lon. 12° 51′ E. Pop. estimated at above 4,000. (P. C.)

LAND'S END, a promontory in Cornwall, remarkable as being the most westerly point of land in England. Lat. 50° 4′ N., Lon. 5° 42′ W.

LANDSHUT, lands'-hoot, (Ger. pron. lânts'-hoot,) one of the prettiest and most agreeable towns in the kingdom of Bavaria, on the Iser, in the midst of a delightful country, 38 m. N. E. of Munich. Pop. 8,000. (B.)

LANGELAND, lâng'-ę-lând, an i. of Denmark, situated in the Baltic, between Laaland and Fünen, and intersected by the 55th parallel of N. Lat., and the meridian of 10° 50′ E. Lon. Its length is 32 m.; its average breadth only about 2½ m. Area, 80 sq. m. Pop. about 17,000. (M.)

LANGENSALZA, lâng'-ęn-sâlt'-sâ, a flourishing little t. of Prussia, cap. of a circle of the same name. Lat. 51° 7′ N., Lon. 10° 38′ E. Pop. 6,000. (B.)

LANGHOLM, lang'-um, a little t. of Scotland, in Dumfries-shire, 55 m. S. by E. of Edinburgh.

LANGRES, lângr, (Anc. Andematu'num, afterwards Lin'gones), the largest t., though not the cap., of the French dep. of Upper Marne, 18 m. S. S. E. of Chaumont. This place was one of great importance under the Romans. Many antique remains have been found here. It contains several institutions for education, and a public library of 30,000 vols. (P. C.) Lat. 47° 52′ N., Lon. 5° 20′ E. Pop. 6,191. (M.)

Digitized by Google

LANGUEDOC, lâng'-gẹh-dok', formerly an extensive prov. in the S.W of France, now distributed among the deps. of Ardèche, Aude, Gard Upper Garonne, Hérault, Upper Loire, Lozère, and Tarn.

LAN'-SING, cap. of the state of Michigan, situated in Ingham co., about 110 m. W. N. W. of Detroit.

LAON, lân, a fortified t. of France, cap. of the dep. of Aisne, 78 m. N. E. of Paris, with a public library of 12,000 vols., besides other institutions. Lat. 49° 34′ N., Lon. 3° 37′ E. Pop. 7,826. (B.)

LAOS, lâ'-oce. The country of the Laos comprehends the central portion of Chin India, lying between 15° and 24° N. Lat., and 98° and 106 E. Lon. On the S. it borders on Siam and Cochin China, and W. on the Birman empire. Little is known with certainty respecting the interior of this country. The Laos seem to be the original stock of a nation which is widely dispersed over Farther India. They resemble the Siamese in the form of their bodies, in language, and in religion. Lantchang or Lant-Shang, the chief town, is said to be surrounded by a wall of stone, and to contain a garrison of 50,000 men, and a splendid court.

LAP-EER', a co. in the E. S. E. part of Mich. N. of Detroit. Pop. 4,263. Co. t. Lapeer.

LAP'-LAND, the most northerly country of Europe, occupying the N. and N. E. parts of the Scandinavian peninsula, the N. part of the Russian prov. of Finland, and the N. W. portion of the gov. of Archangel. It is difficult to assign its limits, as they correspond with no natural or political boundaries. It appears that in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries all the country N. of 64° N. Lat., between the White Sea on the E., and the Norwegian Sea on the W., was entirely in the possession of the Laplanders or *Lapps*. The people who have given their name to this region constitute a distinct and remarkable variety of the human race; they are of very short stature, seldom exceeding in height five feet and two or three inches; their copper complexion is rather the result of habitual residence in smoky huts than the character of the race.—Inhab. LAP'-LAND-ER and LAPP.

LA PORTE, lap-ôrt', a co. in the N. W. part of Ind., bordering on Michigan and Lake Michigan. Pop. 8,184.

LA PUEBLA, or LA PUEBLA DE LOS ANGELES, lâ pweb'-lâ dà loce ângʻ-hĕl-ĕs, (*i. e.* "the habitation of the angels,) a large and beautiful city of Mexico, cap. of a state of the same name, in an elevated plain remarkable for its fertility and the salubrity of its climate. It contains many fine buildings, and is the seat of extensive manufactures. Lat. about 19° N., Lon. 98° W. Pop. 70,000. (B.) The state of LA PUEBLA borders that of Mexico on the E. Area 21,000 sq. m. Pop. 820,000.

LAR-IS'-SA (Turk. Yenishehr, yen'-e-shaih'r', *i. e.* "New Town"), an archiepiscopal t. of European Turkey, on the Selembria (Anc. Pene'us), which is here crossed by a bridge of 10 arches. It is believed to occupy the same site as the ancient Larissa. Lat. 39° 38′ N., Lon. 22° 30′ E. Before the late war the pop. was estimated at 30,000. (B.)

LARISTAN, lâr-is-tân', a prov. in the S. part of Persia, bordering on the Persian Gulf. LAR, the cap. of the above, though greatly fallen

Digitized by Google

Fāte, fâr, fâll, fât; mē, mĕt; pīne or pine, pĭn; nō, nŏt; ŏŏ as in *good*;

from its former splendour, contains, it is said, above 15,000 inhabitants. (B.) Lat. about 27° 30′ N., Lon. 54° E.

Lar'-ni-kȧ, a seaport t. on the S. E. coast of the i. of Cyprus. Lat. 34° 54′ 30″ N., Lon. 33° 41′ E. Pop. about 5,000. (B.)

La Salle, lȧh-sal', a co. in the northern part of Ill., intersected by the Illinois r. Pop. 9,348. Co. t. Ottawa.

Las'-sȧ or H'lassa, a city of S. Asia, the cap. of Thibet, on a tributary of the Sanpoo (or Dzangbo), in an extensive and fertile plain, surrounded by lofty mountains. The great temple of Boodha, which is likewise the residence of the Dalaï Lama, the pontifical sovereign of Thibet, stands in the W. part of the city, and consists of an extensive range of square-shaped buildings, crowned in the centre with a gilded dome. The permanent pop. of Lassa is said to have amounted, in the beginning of the last century, to 80,000. (B.) The floating pop. is always very great, owing to the multitudes of pilgrims, who come from the remotest parts of Asia to visit this sanctuary of Lamaism. Lat. about 29° 30′ N., Lon. 91° 40′ E.

Latakia, lȧt-ȧ-kee'-ȧ, or Ladikia, (Anc. Laodice'a,) a seaport t. of Syria, on the Mediterranean, about 90 m. S. W. of Aleppo. Here are the remains of an ancient triumphal arch, which is still almost entire, supposed to have been erected in honour of one of the early Roman emperors. Lat. 35° 30′ N., Lon. 35° 48′ E. Pop. estimated at from 5,000 to 10,000. (M.)

Lauban, lou'-bȧn, a t. of Prussian Silesia, cap. of a circle of the same name. Lat. 51° 6′ N., Lon. 15° 18′ E. Pop. 5,400. (B.)

Lauenburg, lou'-ẹn-burg` or lou'-ẹn-bŏŏrg`, or Saxe-Lauenburg, a duchy in Germany, subject to the kings of Denmark, situated on the right side of the Elbe, between 53° 22′ and 53° 48′ N. Lat., and 10° 13′ and 11° 5′ E. Lon. Area, 420 sq. m. Pop. 37,500. (P. C.)

Lauenburg, a t. in the above duchy, on the Elbe, 30 m. S. E. of Hamburg. Pop. about 3,000. (B.)

Lau'-der-dale`, a co. forming the N. W. extremity of Ala. Pop. 14,485. Co. t. Florence.

Lauderdale, a co. in the E. part of Miss., bordering on Ala. Pop. 5,258. Co. seat, Marion.

Lauderdale, a co. in the W. part of Tenn., bordering on the Mississippi. Pop. 3,435.

Launceston, lȧns'-tọn, a t. of England, in the co. of Cornwall, 20 m. N. N. W. of Plymouth. Pop. of the parish, 2,460.

Lau'-rel, a co. in the S. E. part of Ky., a little N. E. of the Cumberland r. Pop. 3,079. Co. t. London.

Lau'-rens, a dist. in the N.W. part of S. C., bordering on the Saluda r. Pop. 21,584. Seat of justice, Laurensville.

Laurens, a co. in the S. E. central part of Ga., intersected by the Oconee. Pop. 5,585. Co. t. Dublin.

Lausanne, lō-zann', a city of Switzerland, cap. of the canton of Vaud 30 m. N. E. of Geneva, and about a mile and a half from the N. shore of L. Leman. Among the literary and scientific institutions of this

Digitized by Google

place, we may mention the Academy, which might be termed a university, the Cantonal Library, with 33,000 vols., and a museum, containing collections in the various sciences. The penitentiary of Lausanne, established in 1822, is considered one of the finest in Europe. Lat. 46° 31′ N., Lon. 6° 45′ E. Pop. about 12,000. (B.)

LAVAL, lȧ'-vȧl', a manufacturing and commercial t. of France, cap. of the dep. of Mayenne, is situated on the r. Mayenne, 150 m. W.S.W. of Paris. Lat. 48° 5′ N., Lon. 0° 46′ W. Pop. 16,000. (B.)

LAVORO, TERRA DI, ter'-rȧ de lȧ-vo'-ro, (literally, the "land of labour," but signifying, properly, good arable land, or that which is susceptible of being worked,) a prov. in the W. part of the kingdom of Naples, bordering on the dominions of the pope and the Mediterranean.

LAW'-RENCE, a co. in the N. W. part of Ala., bordering on the Tennessee r. Pop. 13,313. Co. t. Moulton, mole'-tŏn.

LAWRENCE, a co. in the S. part of Miss., intersected by the Pearl r. Pop. 5,920. Co. seat, Monticello.

LAWRENCE, a co. in the N. part of Ark., bordering on Mo. Pop. 2,835. Co. t. Jackson.

LAWRENCE, a co. in the S. part of Tenn., bordering on Ala. Pop. 7,121. Co. t. Lawrenceburg.

LAWRENCE, a co. in the E. part of Ky., bordering on Sandy r. Pop. 4,730. Co. t. Louisa.

LAWRENCE, a co. occupying the S. extremity of Ohio. Pop. 13,719. Co. t. Burlington.

LAWRENCE, a co. in the S. part of Ind., intersected by the E. fork of the White r. Pop. 11,782. Co. t. Bedford.

LAWRENCE, a co. in the S. E. part of Ill., bordering on the Wabash. Pop. 7,092. Co. t. Lawrenceville.

LAWRENCE, ST., one of the largest rivers of N. America, which issues from L. Ontario, in about 44° 10′ N. Lat., and 76° 30′ W. Lon., and, flowing north-easterly, falls into the Gulf of St. Lawrence, in about 49° 30′ N. Lat., and 64° W. Lon. Viewing this river in connexion with the great western lakes, of which it forms the outlet, it may be said to rise at the sources of the St. Louis, which flows into L. Superior. Receiving different names in different parts of its course, between L. Superior and Huron, it is called the St. Mary; between L. Huron and Erie, the St. Clair and Detroit; between L. Erie and Ontario, the Niagara; between L. Ontario and the sea, it takes the name of St. Lawrence. Its whole length, including the chain of lakes, is estimated at 2,200 m.

LAWRENCE, ST., a co. in the N. part of N. Y., bordering on the above river. Pop. 56,706. Co. t. Canton.

LAYBACH or LAIBACH, lī'-bȧk, (Ill. Lublana, loob-lȧ'-nȧ; Anc. Æmona;) the cap. of the kingdom of Illyria, situated on a navigable river of the same name, which flows into the Save. It contains a lyceum, a gymnasium, and many other excellent public institutions. Lat. 46° 2′ N., Lon. 14° 47′ E. Pop. above 10,000. (B.)

Digitized by Google

Leake, a co. in the centre part of Miss. Pop. 2,162. Co. seat, Carthage.

Leamington, lem'-ing-tŏn, a flourishing t. and watering-place of England, in Warwickshire, 2 m. E. of Warwick, and about 80 m. N.W. of London. The pop. of the parish in 1821 was only 2,183; in 1841 it amounted to 12,864. This extraordinary increase is to be ascribed to the growing celebrity of its mineral waters, and its many attractions as a place of fashionable resort.

Leb'-a-nŏn, a co. in the S. E. part of Pa., E. of Harrisburg. Pop. 21,872. Co. t. Lebanon.

Lecce, let'-chà, a fortified t. of Naples, the cap. of the prov. Terra di Otranto, about 22 m. N. N. W. of Otranto. It is one of the best-built and liveliest towns in the kingdom, with wide streets, a handsome market-place, several fine churches, a royal college, and about 14,000 inhabitants. (B.) Lat. 40° 21′ N., Lon. 18° 10′ E.

Lee, a co. forming the S. W. extremity of Va. Pop. 8,441. Co. t. Jonesville.

Lee, a co. in the S. W. part of Ga., intersected by the Flint r. Pop. 4,520. Co. t. Starkville.

Lee, a co. in the N. part of Ill., intersected by Rock r. Pop. 2,035.

Lee, a co. forming the S. E. extremity of Iowa. Pop. 6,093. Co. t. Fort Madison.

Leeds, a celebrated manufacturing and commercial t. of England, in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, on the Aire, at the termination of the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, 23 m. W. S. W. of York. Besides the water communication with Liverpool, already alluded to, Leeds is connected with this and most of the other important towns of England, by means of railways. This town is not only the principal seat of the woollen manufactures, but it is the great emporium of England for these articles. Leeds contains a philosophical and literary society, a public library founded by Priestly, besides other institutions. Lat. 53° 47′ N., Lon. 1° 32′ W. Pop. of the township, 88,741; of the borough, 152,054.

Leek, a manufacturing t. of England, in Staffordshire, 134 m. N.W. of London. Pop. of Leek and Lowe township, 7,233.

Leeuwarden, là-wȧȧr'-dĕn, a t. of Holland, the cap. of the prov. of Friesland, situated 32 m. W. of Groningen, and intersected by numerous canals. Lat. 53° 12′ N., Lon. 5° 45′ E. Pop. estimated at above 17,000. (B.)

Leg-horn' or leg'-horn, (It. Li-vor'-no; Fr. Livourne, le'-voorn',) a seaport t., the chief emporium of Italy, and one of the principal commercial places in Europe, situated in Tuscany, on the Mediterranean, 62 m. W. S. W. of Florence. It is a neat, and, for the most part, regularly-built city, with a well-fortified harbour. The N. part of Leghorn is called Venezia Nuova (vĕn-ed'-ze-ȧ noo-o'-vȧ), or New Venice, on account of the numerous canals by which it is intersected, and by means of which, as in Venice, merchandise is conveyed to the very

Digitized by Google

doors of the store-houses. Lat. 43° 33′ N., Lon. 10° 17′ E. Pop., including the suburbs, in 1836, 76,397. (M.)

LEGNANO, lĕn-yå′-no, a fortified t. of Austrian Italy, on the r. Adige. Lat. 45° 11′ N., Lon. 11° 19′ E. Pop., including its suburb, Porto-Legnano, near 10,000. (B.)

LEH or LEÏ. See LADAKH.

LE′-HIGH, a r. in the E. part of Pa., which flows into the Delaware.

LEHIGH, a co. of Pa., on the above r. Pop. 25,785. Co. t. Allentown.

LEICESTER, les′-tẹr, an important manufacturing t. of England, cap. of Leicestershire, 87 m. N. W. of London. It is connected by a railway with the London and Birmingham line, and with the r. Trent by a canal. Lat. 22° 38′ N., Lon. 1° 8′ W. Pop. of the borough, with an area of above 6 sq. m., 48,167.

LEICESTERSHIRE, les′-tẹr-shịr, a co. nearly in the centre of England. Pop. 215,867.

LEIDEN. See LEYDEN.

LEIGH, lee, a manufacturing t. of England, in Lancashire, 12 m. W. of Manchester. Pop. of West Leigh and Pennington townships, comprising the town of Leigh, 6,838.

LEINSTER, lin′-ster, or leen′-ster, one of the four provinces into which Ireland is divided, occupying the E. portion of the island. It comprises the counties of Carlow, Dublin, Kildare, Kilkenny, King's and Queen's, Longford, Louth, Meath, West Meath, Wexford, and Wicklow.

LEIPSIC, lipe′-sik, (Ger. Leipzig, lipe′-tsig,) the second city of the kingdom of Saxony, is situated in a delightful plain, watered by the r. Pleisse and its branches, 60 m. W. N. W. of Dresden. Its streets are irregular and narrow, though well paved, and adorned by numerous fine edifices, both public and private. Leipsic possesses a multitude of literary and scientific institutions, among which we may name the University, founded in 1409, one of the most celebrated and flourishing in Europe, with a library of above 100,000 vols.; it has 120 professors and teachers, and between 1,100 and 1,200 students: the Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, which is the oldest establishment of the kind in Europe: the Academy of Fine Arts, &c. Leipsic is the centre of an extensive trade, being the most commercial town in the kingdom, and is regarded as the first book emporium in the world. The concentration of the German book-trade here, has been in fact the principal cause of the celebrity and wealth of this city. Lat. 51° 20′ N., Lon. 12° 22′ E. Pop. in 1837, 47,514. (M.)

LEIRIA or LEYRIA, lăë-ree′-å,* a small but ancient t. of Portugal, in Estremadura, 72 m. N. N. E. of Lisbon. Pop. 2,000. (B.) In its vicinity is the village of Marinha-grande (må-reen′-yå grăn′-dà), with an extensive glass manufactory.

LEITH, leeth, a seaport t. of Scotland, in the co. of Mid-Lothian, on

* "Sustained by thoughts like these, from morn till eve
He journeyed, and drew near LEYRIA'S walls:"—
SOUTHEY'S *Roderick*, Book III.

Digitized by Google

a river of the same name, at its entrance into the Frith of Forth, 2 m. N. by E. of the centre of Edinburgh, with which it is connected by a small street called Leith Walk. It is irregularly built, and ill paved, but contains many handsome houses of recent erection. Leith is considered as the port of Edinburgh. Pop. 26,433.

LEITMERITZ, līte'-mĕr-its, a t. of Bohemia, cap. of a circle of the same name, on the Elbe, which is here crossed by a bridge, 843 ft. in length. The neighbouring country is so fertile and well cultivated, that it is called the Bohemian paradise. Lat. 50° 30′ N., Lon. 14° 5′ E. Pop. 3,900. (B.) Near Leitmeritz, at the junction of the Eger and Elbe, is Theresienstadt (tā-rā'-zē-ĕn-stätt'), an important fortress.

LEITRIM, lee'-trim, a co. in the N. W. part of Ireland, in the prov. of Connaught, and bordering on Donegal Bay. Pop. in 1831,141,524. (P.C.)

LE'-MAN (Lat. Lema'nus, or Leman'nus), otherwise called the LAKE OF GENEVA, a L. in the W. part of Switzerland, situated 1,150 ft. above the sea. Its form resembles a crescent. Length, about 50 m; greatest breadth, 9 m.; greatest depth, 906 ft. It is traversed by a steamboat. The Rhone flows through L. Leman.

LEM'-BERG (Ger. pron. lem'-bĕRG; Polish, Lwow lwof; Lat. Leop'-olis), a city of the Austrian empire, the cap. of Galicia, situated on the Peltew (pel'-tef), a tributary of the Bug. Its streets, unlike those of most Polish towns, are wide, straight, well paved, and clean. Lemberg is the residence of a Roman Catholic, an Armenian, and a Greek archbishop: it contains a university, two gymnasia, and several other institutions for education. Lat. 49° 52′ N., Lon. 24° 3′ E. Pop. above 60,000. (B.)

LEM'-NOS or STAL-IM'-E-NE (called by the Turks Lim'-no or Lim'-nee), an i. in the N. part of the Ægean Sea, intersected by the parallel of 39° 50′ N. Lat., and the meridian of 25° 10′ E. Lon. Its greatest length is above 20 m. Its area is estimated at 147 sq. m. Pop. 8,000. (P. C.)

LE'-NA (Siberian pron. lā-nä'), the principal r. of Eastern Siberia, rises in the mountains which skirt the N. W. shore of Lake Baïkal, in about 53° N. Lat. and 106° E. Lon. It first runs northerly, and then in a general E. N. E. direction, till it reaches Yakootsk; after which it flows N. to the Frozen Ocean, which it enters by several mouths, in about 73° N. Lat. and 127° 30′ E. Lon. Near its termination, the river is very broad, and several of its numerous arms (among which are extensive deltas or islands) present the appearance of wide estuaries. The whole length of the Lena is estimated at 2,500 m. It is said to be safely navigable for the greater part of its course.

LEN'-A-WEE', a co. in the S. E. part of Mich., bordering on Ohio. Pop. 17,889. Co. t. Adrian.

LENOIR, le-nore', a co. in the S. E. central part of N. C., intersected by the Neuse r. Pop. 7,605. Co. t. Kingston.

LENTINI, lĕn-tee'-ne (Anc. Leon'tium), a t. of Sicily, near a lake of the same name, 14 m. S. S. W. of Catania. Pop. in 1831, 7,276. (M.)

LEOM'-IN-STER, a t. of England, in Herefordshire, 11 m. N. of Hereford. Pop. 3,892.

LE'ON (Sp. pron. lā-one'), a prov. of Spain, forming a part of the an-

Digitized by Google

cient kingdom of this name; bounded on the N. by Asturia, E. by Palencia, S. by Valladolid, Toro, and Zamora, and W. by Galicia. It is about 140 m. from E. to W., and above 50 m. from N. to S.

LEON (Anc. Le/gio Sep/tima), an old and decayed city of Spain, the cap. of the above prov., and once the residence of the kings of Leon. Its cathedral is regarded as the finest in Spain. Lat. 42° 31′ N., Lon. 5° 36′ W. Pop. 5,500. (B.)

LEON, a regularly built and beautiful t. of Mexico, in the state of Guanaxuato, 36 m. W. N. W. of Guanaxuato. Pop. estimated at about 6,500. (M.)

LEON, a city of Central America, the former cap. of the state of Nicaragua.* It contains a university, established in 1812. Lat. about 12° 25′ N., Lon. 86° 50′ W. The pop., a few years ago, amounted to 32,000; but the civil contentions within the town have reduced it to half that number. (P. C.)

LEON, a co. of Florida, extending from Ga. to the Gulf of Mexico. Pop. 10,713. Co. t. Tallahassee.

LEON, ISLE OF (Sp. Isla de Leon, ees'-lå dà là-one'), an i. close to the S. coast of Spain, about 11 m. in length. Cadiz stands on the N. W. extremity, and San Fernando (sàn fẽR-nàn'-do), called also Isla de Leon, in the S. E. part of the island, in Lat. 36° 28′ N., Lon. 6° 12′ W. This town contains a fine observatory, and about 18,000 inhabitants. (B.) It appears to have greatly declined from what it was in the early part of the present century; its great naval school is said to be quite deserted.

LE-PAN'-TO (Anc. Naupac/tus), a small seaport t. of Greece, on the gulf to which it has given its name. Lat. 38° 23′ N., Lon. 21° 51′ E.

LEPANTO, GULF OF (Anc. Sinus Corinthiacus or "Bay of Corinth"), extends from near Patras, eastward, to within a few miles of the Gulf of Ægina. It is about 77 m. in length, and more than 20 m. in its greatest breadth. At its narrowest part, where it communicates with the Gulf of Patras, it is scarcely a mile and a half wide. Lepanto has given its name to a celebrated naval battle between the Turks and Christians, fought on this gulf in 1571, in which the former were utterly defeated.

LERIDA, lẽR'-e-dà (Anc. Iler'da), a fortified t. of Spain, in Catalonia. Lat 41° 39′ N., Lon. 0° 30′ E. Pop. 13,000. (B.)

LERWICK, lẽr'-rik, the chief t. of the Shetland Islands, is situated on Mainland. Lat. 60° 11′ N., Lon. 1° 10′ W. Pop. 2,787.

LESINA, les'-e-nà, (Anc. Pha/rus,) and LIS'-SA (Is'sa), two islands in the Adriatic, belonging to Dalmatia, near 43° N. Lat. and 17° E. Lon. United area, 260 sq. m. Pop. about 14,000. (M.)

LESKEARD. See LISKEARD.

* Balbi and the Penny Cyclopædia give Leon as the cap. of Nicaragua. McCulloch, however, calls it the *former* capital, and states that the seat of government has been removed to Granada. The works previously cited, probably refer to a former date.

Digitized by Google

LEETWITHIEL. See LOSTWITHIEL.

LEUTSCHAU, loit'-shou, (Hung. Löcse, lö-chā), a royal free t. of Hungary, cap. of the co. of Zips. Lat. 48° 57′ N., Lon. 20° 33′ E. Pop. in 1837, 5,175. (M.)

LE-VANT' (*i. e.* literally the "rising," but, like the Latin *Orient*, signifying the "East"), a name of French derivation, usually applied to the eastern coasts of the Mediterranean, extending from the western part of Greece round to the western border of Egypt.—Adj. and inhab. LEVANTINE, lev'-ạn-teen',* (It. Levantino, lĕv-ản-tee'-no).

LEWES, lu'-is, a t. of England, in the co. of Sussex, on the Ouse, 43 m. S. of London. Pop. 9,199.

LEW'-IS, the largest of the Hebrides, is situated about 27 m. W. from the mainland of Ross-shire, Scotland, between 57° 42′ and 58° 33′ N. Lat., and 6° 10′ and 7° 10′ W. Lon. Length, 60 m.; greatest breadth, 30 m. Area, including the subsidiary islets, 748 sq. m. The S. part of the island, forming a peninsula, is called the Island of Harris. This portion belongs to Inverness-shire; the remainder, usually denominated the Island of Lewis, to Ross-shire. Entire pop. 21,466.

LEWIS, a co. in the N. part of N. Y., E. of L. Ontario, intersected by the Black r. Pop. 17,830. Co. t. Martinsburg.

LEWIS, a co. in the N. W. part of Va. Pop. 8,151. Co. t. Weston.

LEWIS, a co. in the N. E. part of Ky., bordering on the Ohio. Pop. 6,306. Co. t. Clarkesburg.

LEWIS, a co. in the N. E. part of Mo., bordering on the Missouri r. Pop. 6,040. Co. t. Monticello.

LEW'-ISH-ẠM, a village of England, in Kent, 5 m. S. E. of London. Pop. of the parish, 9,361.

LEW'-IS-TỌN, a port of entry of N. Y., in Niagara co., on the Niagara r., 7 m. above its entrance into L. Ontario.

LEX'-ING-TỌN, the cap. of Rockbridge co., Va., and the seat of Washington College, founded in 1812, situated on a branch of James r., about 110 m. W. by N. from Richmond.

LEXINGTON, the cap. of Fayette co., and formerly the seat of the state government, is the oldest and perhaps the handsomest town in Kentucky, situated at the E. extremity of the Lexington and Ohio railroad. Here is the Transylvania University, a flourishing institution, founded in 1798. Lexington is also the seat of the State Lunatic Asylum. Lat. 38° 6′ N., Lon. 84° 18′ W. Pop. 6,997.

LEXINGTON, a village and township of Middlesex co. Mass., 11 m. N. W. of Boston. Here the first blood was shed in the Revolutionary contest, April 19th, 1775.

LEYDEN, lī'-dẹn, a celebrated city of the Netherlands, in the prov. of

---

* ——————————————" he
Perceived it was the Pyrrhic dance so martial,
To which the LEVANTINES are very partial."—BYRON.

Cowper, however, using a poet's license, places the accent on the penultima (See *Task*, Book III., line 583.)

Digitized by Google

S. Holland, 10 m. N. E. of the Hague. It is pleasantly situated on a branch of the Rhine, in a level part of the country, traversed by numerous canals bordered with trees. The town is well built, and the principal streets are broad and well paved. Leyden is chiefly remarkable as a seat of learning. Its university, founded in 1575, is justly renowned; it was attended, in 1835, by 647 students; and possesses a library of 60,000 vols., and 14,000 manuscripts; an observatory, a botanic garden, and other subsidiary institutions. The most remarkable event in the history of Leyden is the siege by the Spaniards, in 1573, which it successfully resisted, though 6,000 of its inhabitants perished by famine and pestilence. To reward the valour of the citizens, an offer was made them, either of an exemption from taxes for a certain number of years, or the foundation of a university. Their choice is already known. Lat. 52° 9′ N., Lon. 4° 29′ E. Pop. 36,000 (P. C.)

LI-BE'-RI-A, a dist. on the W. coast of Africa, lying on both sides of the r. St. Paul, which falls into the Atlantic in about 6° 20′ N. Lat., and 10° 46′ W. Lon. A portion of this country was purchased by the American Colonization Society, in 1821, for the purpose of colonizing such of the African race as had been, or thereafter should be, manumitted in different parts of the United States.*—Adj. and inhab. LI-BE'-RI-AN.

LIBERTY, a co. in the S. E. part of Ga., bordering on the sea. Pop. 7,241. Co. t. Riceboro.

LIBOURNE, le'-boorn', a t. of France, in the dep. of Gironde, on the Dordogne, 18 m. E. N. E. of Bordeaux. It was founded by Edward I., of England (at that time duke of Guienne). Pop. in 1831, 8,046. (P. C.)

LICH'-FIELD, a city of England, in Staffordshire, 15 m. N. of Birmingham. The city forms a small co. of itself. It was the birth-place of Dr. Johnson. Pop., including an area of near 5 sq. m., 6,761.

LICHTENSTEIN, lik'-ten-stine', or LIECHTENSTEIN, leek'-ten-stine', PRINCIPALITY OF, a small independent state of Germany, intersected by the parallel of 47° 10′ N. Lat., and the meridian of 9° 32′ E. Lon. It is separated by the Rhine from the Swiss canton of St. Gall. Area, 53 sq. m. Pop. 6,000. (B.)

LICK'-ING, a co. in the S. E. central part of Ohio, intersected by the Ohio and Erie Canal. Pop. 35,096. Co. t. Newark.

LIÈGE, leej, (Fr. pron. le-aizh'; Dutch, Luyk or Luik, loik; Ger. Lüttich, lüt'-tik';) an important commercial and manufacturing city of

* The most contradictory accounts respecting the present condition and prospects of this colony, are to be found in works of a highly respectable character. McCulloch represents them in a very unfavourable light, while Balbi, who appears to base his statements on the testimony of impartial observers, says that they are tolerably prosperous (assez prospère), and that the noble object for which the colony was established—that of diffusing civilization and Christianity among the benighted Africans—has, to a considerable extent, already been attained. If we turn from these works to the publications of our own country, we shall find a still more striking discrepancy to prevail.

Digitized by Google

Belgium, the cap. of a prov. of the same name, is situated on the Meuse, 54 m. E. by S. of Brussels. In its vicinity are inexhaustible mines of coal, which have been worked since the year 1178. Liege contains a university, founded in 1817, a *collège royal*, a mining school, and numerous other institutions for the promotion of science, literature, and the arts. Lat. 50° 39′ N., Lon. 5° 32′ E. Pop. 58,000. (B.)

Liege, a prov. taking its name from the above city, in the E. part of Belgium, and bordering on the Prussian dominions. Pop. 371,000. (P. C.)

Liegnitz, leeg'-nits, a t. of Prussian Silesia, the cap. of a circle and gov. of the same name, on the Katzbach (kăts'-bäk), a branch of the Oder. It contains a gymnasium, a royal equestrian academy, and other institutions. Lat. 51° 12′ N., Lon. 16° 12′ E. Pop. 11,000. (B.)

Lier, leer, (Fr. Lierre, le-air',) a manufacturing t. of Belgium, 10 m. S. E. of Antwerp. Pop. 13,000. (B.)

Lille or Lisle, leel, an important manufacturing and commercial city of France, the cap. of the dep. of Nord, situated on the canal of the Deule (which communicates with the Lys), in the midst of a fertile and highly cultivated country. The town is well laid out, with nearly thirty market-places or other open spaces, and most of the streets are wide. Its admirable citadel, and other fortifications, render Lille one of the strongest cities of Europe. Of literary institutions, there are a considerable number, including a public library of 20,000 vols, a high school, &c. Lat. 50° 38′ N., Lon. 3° 4′ E. Pop. 72,005. (B.)

Lima, lee'-mâ, an archiepiscopal city of S. America, formerly the cap. of the viceroyalty of Peru, and at present of the dep. of Lima and of the Peruvian republic. It is situated in a fertile and spacious valley, on a small r. called Rimac, which name has been corrupted by the Spaniards into Lima. The streets are regular and wide, but they are very badly paved. In the middle of the town is the Plaza Mayor (plä'-thä mi-oR', or "great square," one of the finest in America, in which is a large fountain, with a bronze statue of Fame in the centre. Lima possesses a university, founded in 1571, a college of medicine and surgery, a national library, and several other institutions. Lat. 12° 2′ 34″ S., Lon. 77° 7′ W. Pop. 70,000. (B.)

Lim'-burg (Fr. Limbourg, lăm'-boor'), a prov. in the E. part of the Netherlands, bordering on the Prussian dominions, divided since the revolution of 1830 between Holland and Belgium. Area of the Belgian prov., 970 sq. m. Pop. 227,000. Area of the part belonging to Holland, 530 sq. m. Pop. 156,000. (P. C.)

Lim'-er-ick, an inland co. in the S.W. part of Ireland, in the prov. of Munster, bordering on the estuary of the Shannon. Pop., exclusive of the co. of the town of Limerick, 248,801. (P. C.)

Limerick, an ancient city of Ireland, the cap. of the above co., on the S. side of the Shannon. This town is the centre of an extensive trade, but its manufactures are very limited. One of the most remarkable objects of this place are the hanging gardens, constructed in 1808 by Mr. Roche, which contain a surface of more than an English acre.

Digitized by Google

The co. of the city of Limerick has an area of more than 41 sq. m. with a pop. (in 1831) of 66,554. (P. C.) Pop. of the town and suburbs, 44,100. Lat. 52° 40′ N., Lon. 8° 38′ W.

LIMESTONE, a co. in the N. part of Ala., bordering on Tenn. Pop. 14,374. Co. t. Athens.

LIMOGES, le`-mozh′, (Anc. Augustori′tum, afterwards Lemov′ices,) a manufacturing city of France, the cap. of the dep. of Upper Vienne, and formerly of the prov. of Limousin, on the Vienne, 110 m. N. E. of Bordeaux. It contains an *académie universitaire*, a royal college or high school, a school of anatomy, and various other literary and scientific establishments. Lat. 45° 50′ N., Lon. 1° 16′ E. Pop. 27,000. (B.)

LIMOUSIN, le`-moo`-zăN′, or LIMOSIN, one of the former provinces of France, now comprehended in the deps. of Corrèze and Upper Vienne. This name, as well as that of Limoges, is derived from the Lemovices, a people who inhabited this district in the time of the ancient Romans.

LIMOUX, le`-moo′, a t. of France, in the dep. of Aude, on the r. Aude, 13 m. S. S. E. of Carcassonne. Pop. 6,666. (M.)

LINCOLN, link′-ọn, (Anc. Lin′dum,) a city of England, the cap. of Lincolnshire, 121 m. N. of London. Its cathedral is esteemed one of the most beautiful in England. Lat. 53° 24′ N., Lon. 0° 36′ W. Pop. 13,896.

LINCOLN, a co. in the S. part of Me., intersected by the Kennebeck r., and bordering on the sea. Pop. 63,512. Co. t. Wiscasset.

LINCOLN, a co. in the S. W. part of N. C., bordering on the Catawba and S. C. Pop. 25,160. Co. t. Lincolnton.

LINCOLN, a co. in the E. N. E. part of Ga., bordering on the Savannah r. Pop. 5,895. Co. t. Lincolnton.

LINCOLN, a co. in the S. part of Tenn., bordering on Ala. Pop. 21,493. Co. t. Fayetteville.

LINCOLN, a co. in the S. E. central part of Ky., S. of Lexington. Pop. 10,187. Co. t. Stanford.

LINCOLN, a co. in the E. part of Mo., bordering on the Mississippi, above the mouth of the Missouri r. Pop. 7,449. Co. t. Troy.

LINCOLNSHIRE, link′-ọn-shĭr, a co. in the E. part of England, bordering on the r. Humber and the sea. Pop. 362,602.

LIN-LITH′-GŌW or WEST LOTHIAN (lō′-THE-ạn), a co. of Scotland, lying along the S. side of the Frith of Forth. Pop. 26,872.

LINLITHGOW, the cap. of the above co., on the S. bank of a lake of the same name, 17 m. W. by S. of Edinburgh. Pop. 3,872.

LINN, a co. in the N. part of Mo., E. of Grand r. Pop. 2,245.

LINN, a co. of Iowa, intersected by Red Cedar r. Pop. 1,373. Co. t. Marion.

LINTZ or LINZ, lints, a beautiful city and fortress of the Austrian empire, cap. of Upper Austria, on the Danube, which is here crossed by a bridge 280 yards in length. A fine railway (the first ever constructed in Germany) connects it with Budweis, in Bohemia. Lintz possesses a lyceum, a gymnasium, and various other literary and scien-

Digitized by Google

tific institutions; it also has some extensive manufactures. Lat. 48° 19′ N., Lon. 14° 17′ E. Pop. 24,000. (B.)

Lip′-ą-ri, or lee′-pą-re Islands, (Anc. Æo′liæ In′sulæ,) a group in the Mediterranean, off the N. coast of Sicily, consisting of seven principal islands, besides several islets and rocks. Lipari (Anc. Lip′ara), the largest, intersected by the parallel of 38° 30′ N. Lat., and the meridian of 14° 55′ E. Lon, is about 8 m. in length. Pop. 12,500. (P. C.) Among the others, Strom′boli (Anc. Stron′gyle), an insular mountain, nearly 3,000 ft. in height, is remarkable for its constantly burning volcano, which serves for a light-house to the sailors in that sea. The Lipari islands are evidently of volcanic origin. They were sometimes called Vulcaniæ by the ancient Romans, from the supposition, probably, that Vulcan had his workshops here as well as in Ætna.

Lippe, lip′-pe, a small r. of Germany, which flows into the Rhine on the right.

Lippe-Detmold (-det′-molt), a principality of Germany, on the sources of the above r., from which circumstance it is supposed to take its name. It consists of the counties of Lippe and Sternberg, being situated between 51° 48′ and 52° 12′ N. Lat., and 8° 35′ and 9° 10′ E. Lon. Area, 435 sq. m. Pop. 80,000. (P. C.) Detmold, the cap., situated on the Werra, contains 2,800 inhabitants. (B.) Lat. 51° 56′ N., Lon. 8° 50′ E.

Lippe-Schauenburg (-shou′-ęn-boorg or shou′-ęn-burg), often, though incorrectly, written Schaumburg, a small principality of Germany, intersected by the parallel of 52° 20′ N. Lat., and the 9th meridian of E. Lon. Area, 210 sq. m. Pop. 25,000. Bückeburg (bük′-kŏh-bŏŏrg), the cap., contains 2,100 inhabitants. (B.) Lat. 52° 16′ N., Lon. 9° E.

Liria, lee′-re-ą, a manufacturing t. of Spain, in the prov. of Valencia, 15 m. N.W. of Valencia. Pop. 12,000. (B.)

Lis′-bŏn (Port. Lis-bo′-a : Anc. Olisipo), the cap. of Portugal, on the N. bank of the Tagus, about 9 m. above its entrance into the sea. The river at the W. end of Lisbon is but little more than a mile in breadth, but opposite to the centre of the city it widens considerably, and above forms a bay several miles in extent, which furnishes a safe and magnificent harbour, capable of containing all the fleets of Europe. In the old portion of the town, the streets are irregular, narrow, ill-paved, and dirty. But in that part which has been rebuilt since the great earthquake of 1755, the houses are handsome, the streets regular and very clean. Perhaps the most remarkable edifice of Lisbon is the palace of Ajuda (ą-zhoo′-dą), which, when finished, will rank among the finest in Europe. Among the numerous literary and scientific institutions of this city, we may mention the Royal Academy of Sciences, the College of the Nobles, the Royal Academy of Marine, with an observatory, and the Royal Military College. The commerce of Lisbon, though much diminished since the loss of Brazil, is still considerable. Among its manufactures, those in gold and jewelry are perhaps the most remarkable. We may observe, that the want of industry, as well as the ignorance, of the Portuguese, has been much exaggerated by travellers.

Digitized by Google

The Observatory is in 38° 42′ 24″ N. Lat., and 9° 8′ 21″ W. Lon. Pop. about 260,000. (B.)

LIG′-BURN, one of the handsomest towns in the N. of Ireland, in the co. of Antrim, 8 m. S. S. W. of Belfast. Pop. in 1831, 5,745. (P. C.)

LISIEUX, le`-ze-*uh*′, (Anc. Noviom′agus or Nœom′agus, afterwards Lexov′ii), a manufacturing t. of France, in the dep. of Calvados, 93 m. W. by N. from Paris. Lat. 49° 9′ N., Lon. 0° 14′ E. Pop. 11,473. (P. C.)

LIS-KEARD′ or LES-KEARD′, a small t. of England, in Cornwall. Lat. 50° 27′ N., Lon. 4° 26′ W.

LISLE. See LILLE.

LIS-MORE′, a t. of Ireland, in the co. of Waterford, on the Blackwater r., 28 m. E. N. E. of Cork. Pop. in 1831, 2,998. (P. C.)

LIS′-SA (Polish, Leszno, lesh′-no), a manufacturing t. of Prussia, on the borders of Silesia. Lat. 51° 52′ N., Lon. 16° 36′ E. Pop. 7,500. (B.)

LITCH′-FIELD, a co. forming the N. W. extremity of Conn. Pop. 40,448.

LITCHFIELD, the cap. of the above co., situated about 33 m., in a straight line, N. N. W. of New Haven. Here is a female seminary of distinguished reputation. Pop. of the township, 4,038.

LITH-U-A′-NI-A (see Int. XI.), a country of Europe, which constituted an independent and powerful state, from about the year 1206 to 1385, when it was united with Poland, by the marriage of king Yaguellon with the Polish queen Hedvige. Olghord, the father of Yaguellon, and the most powerful of the Lithuanian princes, had extended his dominions to the banks of the Don and the shores of the Black Sea, and thrice presented himself in triumph before the gates of Moscow. A great part of these possessions was afterwards lost under the reign of Casimir III., and of several succeeding princes. The territory which constituted the duchy of Lithuania, at the time of the first dismemberment of Poland, in 1772, now forms the Russian governments of Vilna, Grodno, Bialystock, Vitepsk, Mohelef, Minsk, and Augustov or Augustow.—Adj. and inhab. LITH-U-A′-NI-AN.

LITTLE ROCK, the cap. of the state of Arkansas, on the right bank of the Arkansas r. Lat. 34° 40′ N., Lon. 83° 10′ W. Pop. about 3,000.

LIVADIA or LEBADIA,* le-vä-dee′-a, (Anc. Lebade′a,) a t. of Greece, which, under the Turkish government, gave its name to the prov. in which it was situated. Before the war of independence, the pop. was estimated at 10,000 (B.), but it is said to have been entirely ruined in that contest. The ancient town was remarkable as the seat of the famous oracle or cavern of Trophonius. Lat. 38° 24′ N., Lon. 22° 58′ E.

LIV′-ER-POOL`, a city of England, in Lancashire, and, next to London, the greatest commercial emporium of the British empire, is situated on the estuary of Mersey, 3 or 4 m. from the sea. Before the middle of the last century, the streets of this town were narrow and inconvenient, and the buildings wholly devoid of architectual beauty; but successive alterations have given it a degree of commodiousness and elegance not to be met with in any other commercial port in Eng-

* See Introduction, XXI. 11.

Digitized by Google

land. By means of canals and railways, Liverpool has ready communication with all the more important places in the interior of the country; a circumstance which, with its proximity to Manchester, has contributed, perhaps not less than its maritime trade, to its extraordinary commercial prosperity. Among the numerous literary and scientific establishments of this city, we may mention the Royal Institution, founded in 1814, by the celebrated William Roscoe, and containing an extensive museum of natural history, many valuable paintings, &c.; courses of lectures are given on literature and the various branches of physical science. Like most of the great towns of England, Liverpool is furnished with water and gas, which are distributed to the private houses. With the exception of London, this town is the most populous in Great Britain. Its growth has been extremely rapid; in 1700, its pop. was only 5,714; in 1801, it was 77,708; in 1831, 165,221 (M.), and in 1841, it amounted to 223,003. The numbers here given for the pop. of 1831 and 1841 refer only to the parish of Liverpool. The whole borough, with an area of scarcely more than 8 sq. m., contained, at the last census, 286,487 inhabitants. Lat. 53° 24′ N., Lon. 2° 58′ W.

Liv'-ings-ton, a co. in the W. part of N. Y., intersected by the Genesee r. Pop. 35,140. Co. t. Genesee.

Livingston, a parish in the E. part of La., on the Amite r. and Pontchartrain L. Pop. 2,315.

Livingston, a co. in the N. W. of Kentucky, bordering on the Ohio and Tennessee rivers. Pop. 9,025. Co. t. Salem.

Livingston, a co. in the S. E. part of Mich., W. N. W. of Detroit. Pop. 7,430. Co. t. Howell.

Livingston, a co. in the N. E. central part of Ill., a little S. of the Illinois r. Pop. 759.

Livingston, a co. in the N. W. part of Mo., on the Grand r. Pop. 4,325.

Li-vo'-ni-ȧ (Ger. Liefland, leef'-lânt), a gov. in the W. part of European Russia, between the Gulf of Livonia and Lake Peïpus. Capital, Riga.—Adj. and inhab. Li-vo'-ni-ȧn.

Livonia, Gulf of, a portion of the Baltic, situated S. of the Gulf of Finland, between 56° 55′ and 57° 30′ N. Lat., and 22° and 24° 40′ E. Lon. It is sometimes called the Gulf of Riga.

Livorno. See Leghorn.

Lizard Point, a bold headland in the British Channel, on the S. coast of Cornwall, forming the most southerly part of England. Lat 49° 57′ 30″ N., Lon. 5° 11′ W.

Ljusne, lyoos'-ne, a small r. in the N. of Sweden, which flows into the Gulf of Bothnia, near Lat. 61° 10′ N.

Llan-daff', a small decayed t. of S. Wales, in Glamorganshire, 27 m. W. of Bristol, only remarkable for being a bishop's see, and for its ancient cathedral.

Llanelly, lan-eth'-le, a seaport t. of S. Wales, in Caermarthenshire, 13 m. S. E. of Caermarthen. Pop. of the borough, 6,818.

Digitized by Google

LLANGOLLEN, lan-goth'-lẹn, a t. of N. Wales, in Denbighshire, 18 m. S. S. E. of Denbigh. Pop. of the parish, 4,906.

LLANIDLOES, lan'-id-less, a t. of N. Wales in Montgomeryshire, on the Severn, near its source, 19 m. W. S. W. of Montgomery. Pop. 2,742.

LLANOS, lyà'-noce, (*i. e.* in Spanish the "plains,") a name applied to the extensive plains of S. America, particularly to those lying between the r. Caqueta and the Orinoco, which are comprised chiefly within the republics of New Grenada and Venezuela.

LLERENA, lyà-rà'-nà, a t. of Estremadura, Spain. Lat. 38° 15′ N., Lon. 6° 3′ W. Pop. 6,495. (M.)

LÔ, SAINT (Fr. pron. sân lô), a manufacturing t. of France, cap. of the dep. of Manche. Among its literary and scientific institutions, there is a public library of 5,000 vols. Lat. 49° 8′ N., Lon. 1° 5′ W. Pop. 8,820. (B)

LOANGO, lo-ang'-go, a kingdom on the W. coast of Africa, lying between the equator and the r. Congo or Zaïre, in about 6° S. Lat. The people of this country are very ignorant and superstitious; the government is an absolute despotism. Loango, the cap., stands about 3 m. from the sea. Lat. 4° 36′ S., Lon. 12° 20′ E. Pop. 15,000.

LOCK'-PÖRT, a flourishing t. of N. Y., cap. of Niagara co., on the Erie Canal, about 60 m. W. of Rochester. It derives its name from the locks where the canal descends a terrace called the Mountain Ridge: there is at this place about 60 ft. lockage. Pop. of township, 9,125.

LODÈVE, lo'-dave' (Anc. Lute'va or Lote'va), a manufacturing t. of France, in the dep. of Hérault. Lat. 43° 44′ N., Lon. 3° 19′ E. Pop. 11,071. (M.)

LODI, lo'-de, a t. of Austrian Italy, cap. of a delegation of the same name, on the Adda, 18 m. S. E. of Milan. It contains a royal lyceum, two gymnasia, a college or high-school for girls, and other institutions. Lodi is memorable in history as the scene of one of Napoleon's most brilliant victories, which was gained over the Austrians on the 10th of May, 1796. Lat. 45° 18′ N., Lon. 9° 31′ E. Pop. 15,000. (B.)

LOF-FO'-DEN* or LOFODEN ISLES, a group on the coast of Norway, between 67° 30′ and 69° 30′ N. Lat., and 11° and 16° 30′ E. Lon. It consists of 5 principal islands. Hindöen, the largest, is about 50 m. long, with perhaps an average breadth of 25 m. The aggregate pop. is estimated at between 3,000 and 4,000. (M.) Near the southern extremity of this group is the MAELSTRÖM (male'-strum),† a great whirl-

* We frequently hear this name pronounced with the accent on the first syllable; but the accentuation, as given above, is supported (as we are informed) by the practice of the people of Sweden and Norway. It is also sanctioned by the authority of one of our most distinguished poets.

"Round the rocks, where loud LOFFODEN
Whirls to death the roaring whale;
Round the hall, where Runic Odin
Howls his war-song to the gale."—CAMPBELL.

† Literally, "mill-stream," so named probably from its whirling like a mill-stone, and crushing or breaking whatever is thrown into it.

Digitized by Google

pool, a mile and a half in diameter, which sometimes draws within its vortex ships, as well as whales and other animals, and dashes them on the rocks beneath. An American captain who visited the Maelström, some years since, says there "is evidently a subterranean passage." He adds, "I should not doubt that instant destruction would be the fate of a dozen of our largest ships, were they drawn in at the same moment" (Goodrich's Pictorial Geography, page 782.) No satisfactory explanation has yet been given of this wonderful phenomenon.

Lo'-gan, a co. in the W. part of Va., on the Guyandotte. Pop. 4,309. Seat of justice, Logan c. h.

Logan, a co. in the S. S. W. part of Ky., bordering on Tenn. Pop. 13,615. Co. t. Russelville.

Logan, a co. in the W. central part of Ohio, intersected by the Miami r. Pop. 14,015. Co. t. Belle Fontaine.

Logan, a co. near the centre of Ill. Pop. 2,333. Co. t. Postville.

Logroño, lo-grone'-yo, a t. of Spain, in Old Castile. Lat. 42° 24′ N., Lon. 2° 28′ W. Pop. about 8,000. (B.)

Loir and Cher, lwâr and share, (Fr. Loir-et-Cher, lwâr à share,) a dep. in the N. W. central part of France, intersected by the rivers Loir and Cher, the latter of which flows into the Loire; the former into the Sarthe. Pop. 244,043. (B.) Capital, Blois.

Loire, lwâr, (Anc. Li'ger,) a r. which rises in the S. E. part of France, in the dep. of Ardèche, and flowing, first in a general northerly and afterwards westerly course, falls into the Bay of Biscay, in about 47° 15′ N. Lat., and 2° 12′ W. Lon. It is the longest r. of France, its whole length being estimated at 670 m.; of which about 512 are navigable.

Loire, a dep. in the E. part of France, intersected by the Loire, and bordering on Upper Loire. Pop. 412,497. (B.) Capital, Montbrison.

Loire, Lower (Fr. Loire Inférieure, lwâr ăn'-fâ'-re'-ur'), a dep. in the W. part of France, intersected by the Loire, and bordering on the Bay of Biscay. Pop. 470,768. (B.) Capital, Nantes.

Loire, Upper (Fr. Haute-Loire, ōte lwâr), a dep. in the S. E. part of France, intersected by the Loire, near its source. Pop. 295,384. (B.) Capital, Le Puy.

Loiret, lwâr'-â', a dep. in the N. central part of France, on a little stream of the same name, which flows into the Loire. Pop. 316,189. (B.) Capital, Orleans.

Loja, lo'-hâ, a manufacturing t. of Spain, in Andalusia, on the Genil (hâ-neel'), 26 m. W. S. W. of Granada. Lat. 37° 10′ N., Lon. 4° 18′ W. Pop. estimated at 14,000. (B.)

Lokeren, lo'-ker-en, a manufacturing t. of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, 12 m. E. N. E. of Ghent. Pop. 16,000. (B.)

Lom'-bar-dy (It. Lombardia, lom-bar-dee'-â), a country in the N. of Italy, of rather indefinite limits, which derives its name from the Longobards or Longobardi, a nation of German extraction, who established themselves here in the latter part of the 6th century. It includes the greater part of the basin of the Po, consisting of a vast plain nearly

Digitized by Google

200 m. in length, and from 60 m. to 70 m. in breadth. This territory now belongs to Austria. (See ITALY, AUSTRIAN.)

LOMOND, BEN. See GRAMPIAN HILLS.

LOMOND, LOCH, lox lo'-mond, the largest lake of Great Britain,* is situated in Scotland, between the counties of Stirling and Dunbarton. Its length is about 22 m.; its greatest breadth about 5 m. The greatest depth is about 120 fathoms. The superficial extent is stated to be 45 sq. m.

LONDON, lun'-d'n, (Anc. Londin'ium,) the cap. of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the most commercial and probably the most populous city on the globe, is situated on the Thames, about 45 m. above its entrance into the sea, and 15 m. below the highest tideway. The greater part of the town stands on a slight elevation, on the left bank of the r., in the co. of Middlesex; the remainder, on the right bank, in the co. of Surrey. London may be considered as consisting of five principal portions, viz., Westminster and West-End, in the W. part of the city; the city proper, which forms the central and most ancient quarter of the town; East-End; and Southwark. Six noble bridges cross the Thames; the Waterloo, the London, the Westminster, the Blackfriars', the Southwark, and the Vauxhall. Of these, the Waterloo bridge, built of granite, and 1,242 ft. in length, is the largest and most beautiful. The Southwark bridge, constructed of iron, and 708 ft. in length, is remarkable for the extent of the central arch, which has a span of 240 ft. The Thames is also traversed by a tunnel or subterraneous passage, consisting of a brick cylinder or pipe, divided into two roadways, each 15 ft. high, and 12 ft. broad. This tunnel, which is about 2 m. below the London bridge, has been constructed for the purpose of uniting the two banks without injury to the shipping interest, which could not have been effected by the erection of a bridge. Among the great number of public edifices which adorn the metropolis of the British empire, the most remarkable are—the palace of St. James, situated N. of a park of the same name; since the year 1695, it has been the residence of the English kings; but, notwithstanding the richness and elegance of the interior, the building being only of brick, and irregular in its form, the exterior exhibits none of that magnificence by which many other of the palaces of Europe are distinguished: the Tower, a vast and ancient fortress, founded by William the Conqueror, and formerly inhabited as a palace by several English sovereigns. Since the reign of queen Elizabeth, it has been employed as an arsenal, and a repository for the jewels, records, &c., belonging to the crown, and sometimes as a state prison. It should be observed that extensive additions have been made to it at different times, so that the original tower, which is called the White Tower, at present forms but a small part of this vast edifice. Unhappily, on the 30th of October, 1841, that portion of the Tower of London, denominated the Grand Store-house, and

* The largest *lake*, properly speaking, but not the largest *loch*—it will be recollected that the latter term is often applied, in Scotland, to arms of the sea.

Digitized by Google

Small Armoury, with its contents, an inestimable collection of trophies, antiquities, &c., together with nearly 250,000 stand of arms, was reduced by fire to a mingled heap of ruins: an occurrence the more to be deplored, because, from the peculiar character of a large part of the articles destroyed, it is impossible that they should ever be replaced. Among the churches may be mentioned St. Paul's Cathedral, which is regarded as the most remarkable work of architecture in Great Britain, and, as a temple, the most sumptuous and vast that has ever been erected in Protestant Christendom; it was begun in 1675 and finished in 1710; one architect, Sir Christopher Wren, having superintended the work from its commencement to its completion; the extreme length of the cathedral is 510 ft.; height from the floor to the top of the cross, 362 ft.: and Westminster Abbey, one of the finest Gothic buildings in Europe, in which repose the ashes of many of the English kings, and others of the royal family, as well as of those who, by their talents or exploits, have added to the glory of the British name.—Among the almost countless multitude of institutions for the promotion of science, literature, and the arts, of which London can boast, our limits will permit us to notice only a few of the most remarkable. These are: the University of London, founded on a new plan, excluding theological studies, and admitting to its course, without distinction, all those who wish to attend it; this institution was incorporated in 1837: King's College, another university, which excludes students not professing with the established church: The Royal Society of London, instituted in the early part of the 17th century, and incorporated in 1663, one of the most distinguished as well as one of the oldest associations of the kind in Europe; its object is the promotion of general science: the Royal Institution of Great Britain, incorporated in 1800; it possesses a magnificent chemical laboratory, an extensive library, &c.—Professor Davy, afterwards Sir Humphry Davy, was connected with this institution, when, in 1807, he made the discovery of the composition of the fixed alkalies, a discovery which, viewed in all its relations, may be regarded as one of the most important, as well as one of the most brilliant, recorded in the annals of science:—the Linnæan Society, incorporated in 1802, with a valuable library and one of the most extensive botanical collections in the world; the East India Company has recently presented to this society all those invaluable collections, which have been made at different times by its agents in India (B.): the Zoological Society, incorporated in 1829, connected with which are the Zoological Gardens, with a menagerie stocked with animals from every region of the globe: the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, founded in 1826, incorporated in 1832; the great object of which is to distribute, among the middling and poorer classes, works on science, &c., at a low price; this is in every respect a useful and admirable institution, and possesses among its numerous members a large share of the talent and learning, as well as some of the most distinguished names, of Great Britain: The Royal Geographical Society, founded in 1830; an association which, though in its infancy, has

Digitized by Google

already done much towards advancing the interests of this important science. Another institution, of a different kind, especially deserving the attention of a stranger in the metropolis, is the British Museum, a rich and almost unrivalled collection of books, manuscripts, statues, coins, and other antiquities, besides specimens in the various departments of natural history.—As regards extent and activity of commerce, London is without a rival among all the cities of the globe. In 1825, the tonnage of the ships belonging to this port amounted to 876,400; about the same time, that of all the merchant vessels of France was only 689,448 (B.); so that *the tonnage of the British capital alone considerably exceeded all that of the third commercial power in the world!* At the same time, the tonnage of New York, which, in this respect, is the second city on the globe, amounted to only 304,500; Newcastle, the second port of the United Kingdom, and the third in the world, had only 193,100 tons. If we compare the value of the imports and exports of the most important commercial places in the world, we shall find that, in this respect, London is far before every other, while Liverpool holds the second and New York the third rank.

——— "Where has commerce such a mart,
So rich, so thronged, so drained, and so supplied,
As London—opulent, enlarged, and still
Increasing London? Babylon of old
Not more the glory of the earth than she,
A more accomplished world's chief glory now.
——— Now mark a spot or two
Which so much beauty would do well to purge."

"However imposing, however wonderful may be the picture presented to the thoughtless observer, or to him who contemplates London only from a distance—when we reflect what multitudes of her citizens are condemned to continual labour, which does not yield them a sufficiency of the necessaries of life, but whose efforts, like those of Sisyphus, are ever unsuccessful, and yet may never be remitted; and how many there are who have not the virtue, if they have the ability, to struggle manfully with want, but are supported by a charity which perhaps fear alone inspires, or by those dishonest practices which are the last resource of the idle, we shall find far more cause for abasement and sorrow, than for pride and exultation." It appears that, in 1838, there were in London 4,430 pickpockets and common thieves known to the police, 217 burglars and housebreakers, 2,295 vagrants, 2,786 habitual disorderlies (M.), besides various other classes of offenders. It is estimated that more than 14,000 persons are supported by street alms; a large portion of these mendicants are among the worst class of impostors. The pop. of London, as will be seen by the following statement, has increased far more rapidly during the present than the past century. The total pop. in 1700 was 674,350; in 1750, 676,250; in 1801, 868,198; in 1831, 1,508,469; in 1841, 1,873,676. St. Paul's Cathedral, situated nearly in the centre of London, is in 51° 30′ 48″ N. Lat., and 0° 5′ 48″ W. Lon.—Inhab. LONDONER, lun/-dọn-ẹr.

Digitized by Google

Fāte, fâr, fâll, făt; mē, mĕt; pīne or pīne, pĭn; nō, nŏt; ōō as in *good*,

---

LONDONDERRY, lun'-dŏn-dĕr'-re, a co. in the N. of Ireland, prov. of Ulster, bordering on the sea. Pop. in 1831, 222,012. (P. C.)

LONDONDERRY, or simply DERRY, a commercial city of Ireland, the cap. of the above co., situated on the r. Foyle, about 5 m. above where it falls into Lough Foyle. Lat. 54° 59′ N., Lon. 7° 19′ W. Pop. in 1831, 10,130. (P. C.)

LONG'-FORD, an inland co., near the centre of Ireland, prov. of Leinster. Pop. in 1831, 112,558. (P. C.)

LONGFORD, the cap. of the above co., situated on a tributary of the Shannon, 65 m. W. N. W. of Dublin. Pop. in 1831, 4,516. (P. C.)

LONG ISLAND, an i. on the E. coast of the U. S., forming a part of the state of New York, situated between 40° 33′ and 41° 6′ N. Lat., and 72° and 74° 2′ W. Lon. Its length is about 115 m.; its greatest breadth near 20 m. This i. is separated from the continent by Long Island Sound, which, near the city of New York, is but three-quarters of a mile wide, and is there called the East River, but, opposite to New Haven, its breadth is about 25 m.

LONS-LE-SAULNIER, lôN lę*h* sō'-ne-ā', the cap. of the French dep. of Jura. Lat. 46° 39′ N., Lon. 5° 33′ E. Pop. 7,684. (B.)

LOO-CHOO (or Lieou-Khieou) ISLANDS, a group in the N. Pacific, E. of China, between 26° and 28° N. Lat., and 127° and 129° E. Lon. They are all small, with the exception of one called the Great Loochoo, which is about 70 m. in length, and from 12 to 15 m. in breadth. These islands are tributary to China.

LO-RAIN', a co. in the N. part of Ohio, bordering on L. Erie. Pop. 18,467. Co. t. Elyria.

LORCA, lor'-kå, a t. of Spain, in the prov. of Murcia, with manufactures of saltpetre, woollen, and linen cloths, &c. Lat. 37° 42′ N., Lon. 1° 53′ W. Pop. stated at 40,366. (B.)

LO-RET'-TO (It. Loreto, lo-rā'-to), a t. of Italy, in the Papal state, about 3 m. from the Adriatic, and 15 m. S. S. E. of Ancona, celebrated for its sanctuary of the Virgin Mary, called La Santa Casa, *i. e.* the "holy house," said to have been the dwelling of Mary at Nazareth, and to have been transported, by supernatural power, to Italy, after the Mahometans had taken possession of Palestine, in the 13th century. The town is annually visited by numerous pilgrims. Lat. 43° 27′ N., Lon. 13° 36′ E. Pop. about 8,000. (B.)

L'ORIENT, lo'-re'-ăN', or LORIENT, a seaport t. and fortress of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, situated at the head of the Bay of Port Louis. L'Orient is well built, with wide and well-paved streets, and may be ranked among the handsomest towns of France. Its commerce, though much less than formerly, is still considerable; and it is the seat of several literary and scientific institutions, among which there are, a school for the special instruction of students destined for the navy; and an observatory. Lat. 47° 45′ N., Lon. 3° 21′ W. Pop. 18,000. (B.)

LOR'-RAINE', one of the largest of the former provinces of France, situated in the N. E. part of that kingdom, a small portion of which

Digitized by Google

was ceded to Prussia in 1815; the remainder constitutes the departments of Meurthe, Meuse, Moselle, and Vosges.

LOST-WITH'-IEL or LEST-WITH'-IEL, a small t. of England, in Cornwall, on the Fowey. Lat. 50° 24′ N., Lon. 4° 39′ W.

LOT, lot, a r. in the S. W. part of France, which flows into the Garonne. Its length is about 220 m., for 70 m. of which it is navigable.

LOT, a dep. of France, intersected by the above r. Pop. 287,003. (B.) Capital, Cahors.

LOT AND GARONNE (Fr. Lot-et-Garonne, lot à gâr'-onn'), a dep. in the S. W. of France, on the rivers from which it takes its name. Pop. 346,000. (B.) Capital, Agen.

LOTHIAN, lo'-THE-ąn, an extensive and fertile district of Scotland, lying along the S. side of the Frith of Forth, divided into the counties of East Lothian or Haddington, Mid-Lothian or Edinburgh, and West Lothian or Linlithgow. (See HADDINGTONSHIRE, EDINBURGHSHIRE, and LINLITHGOWSHIRE.)

LOU'-DON, a co. in the N. E. part of Va., bordering on the Potomac. Pop. 20,431. Co. t. Leesburg.

LOUGHBOROUGH, luff'-bur-ręh, a manufacturing t. in the central part of England, in Leicestershire, on a canal which communicates with Nottingham and Leicestershire, 10 m. N. by W. of the latter town. Pop. of the entire parish, 10,170.

LOUGHREA, lŏH'-rà', a t. of Ireland, in the co. of Galway, on a small lake of the same name. Lat. 53° 12′ N., Lon. 8° 35′ W. Pop. in 1831, 4,007. (M.)

LOUIS, ST., sęnt loo'-is, or loo'-e, the principal t. of Mo., seat of justice of a co. of the same name, and formerly cap. of the state, situated on the W. bank of the Mississippi, about 18 m. below the mouth of the Missouri. The position of this town, on one of the largest rivers in the world, near its union with the Missouri and Illinois, and in the centre of the most extensive system of internal navigation in America, is in the highest degree favourable to its commercial prosperity; and, in all probability, it is destined to become, in a few years, one of the greatest emporiums on the New Continent. The growth of St. Louis has been astonishingly rapid: in 1816, the pop. was only about 2,000; in 1830, it was 5,852; and in 1840 it amounted to 16,469. This place is the seat of a Roman Catholic college, called the University of St. Louis, founded in 1829. Lat. 38° 36′ N., Lon. 89° 36′ W. The co. of St. Louis has a pop. of 35,979.

LOUIS, SAINT, (Fr. pron. sĂN loo'-ee',) a t. of W. Africa, the cap. of the French possessions in Senegambia, on an island of the same name, in the Senegal, near its mouth. Lat. about 16° N., Lon. 16° 30′ W. Pop. near 6,000. (B.)

LOUISA, loo-ee'-za, a co. in the E. central part of Va., N.W. of Richmond. Pop. 15,433. Seat of justice, Louisa c. h.

LOUISA, a co. in the S. E. part of Iowa, bordering on the Mississippi r. Pop. 1,927.

LOUISIANA, loo'-e-ze-an'-ą, one of the U. S., forming the S. W. ex-

Digitized by Google

tremity of the Union, situated between 29° and 33° N. Lat., and 89° 50′ and 94° 20′ W. Lon., bounded on the N. by Arkansas and Mississippi, E. by Mississippi and the Gulf of Mexico, S. by the Gulf of Mexico, and W. by Texas, and divided into 39 parishes.* Length, from E. to W., about 290 m.; breadth, from N. to S., 230. Area, estimated at 48,500 sq. m. Pop. 352,411, of whom 158,457 are whites, 25,502 free coloured, and 168,452 slaves. Baton Rouge is the capital. Louisiana, which originally comprehended, besides the present state, all the territory N. of Texas between the Mississippi and the Rocky Mountains, was ceded by the French to the United States, in 1803. The state was admitted into the Union in 1812.

Louisville, loo′-is-vill′, a city of Ky., cap. of Jefferson co., on the S. bank of the Ohio. It is the largest town in the state, and, one of the most flourishing in all the western states. A little above the city, the Beargrass Creek falls into the Ohio, affording a harbour for steamboats and river craft. The Lexington and Ohio Railroad, when finished, will connect Louisville with Lexington. The Louisville and Portland Canal, passing round the falls of the Ohio, is one of the most important works in the country. It is about 2 m. long, and sufficiently wide and deep to admit the largest class of steamers. There are four locks, constructed in the most durable manner, with a total lockage of 22 ft. Louisville, besides being one of the most important commercial places in the western country, is the seat of several extensive manufactures. Lat. 38° 3′ N., Lon. 85° 30′ W. Pop. 21,210.

Louth, louth, a co. in the E. N. E. part of Ireland, prov. of Leinster, bordering on the sea. Pop. in 1831, 107,481. (P. C.)

Louth, a t. of England, in Lincolnshire, 127 m. N. of London. Pop. of the parish, with an area of 5 sq. m., 8,848.

Louvain, loo-vane′, (Fr. pron. loo′-văn′, Flem. Leu′-vęn,) a t. of Belgium, prov. of Brabant, on the Dyle and on the railway between Brussels and Liege. Its pop. in the 14th century is said to have amounted to near 200,000, though it does not now exceed 26,000. (B.) Louvain is the seat of a celebrated and flourishing university, founded in 1426, and attended by about 500 students. Lat. 50° 53′ N., Lon. 4° 42′ E.

Louviers, loo′-ve-ā′, formerly Loviers, a t. of France, in the dep. of Eure, on the r. Eure, 17 m. S. by E. of Rouen. Its manufactures of woollen cloths and kerseymeres, first introduced in 1681, are the most important of the kind in the kingdom. There are in all upwards of 40 factories. Lat. 49° 12′ N., Lon. 1° 9′ E. Pop. 10,000. (B.)

Lŏw′-ell, a flourishing t. of Mass., in the county of Middlesex, on

* Ascension, Assumption, Avoyelles, Baton Rouge, East, Baton Rogue, West, Bernard, St., Caddo, Calcasieu, Caldwell, Carroll, Catahaula, Charles, St., Claiborne, Concordia, Feliciana, East, Feliciana, West, Helena, St., Iberville, James, St., Jefferson, John Baptist, St., Lafayette, Lafourche Interior, Landry, St., Livingston, Madison, Martin's, St., Mary's, St., Natchitoches, Orleans, Plaquemines, Point Coupee, Rapides, Tammany, St., Tensas, Terre Bonne, Union, Washington, Washita.

Digitized by Google

the Merrimack, at the influx of the Concord r., about 23 m., in a straight line, N. N. W. of Boston, remarkable for its extensive cotton manufactures. The site on which the town stands had in 1820 only about 100 inhabitants; in 1822 the first cotton-mill was erected; in 1830 the pop. amounted to 6,474; and in 1840 to 20,796! Lowell is situated on the railroad which connects Boston with Concord, in New Hampshire. Lat. 42° 39′ N., Lon. 71° 19′ W.

LOWNDES, lounz, a co. in the S. of Ga., bordering on Florida. Pop. 5,574. Co. t. Franklinville.

LOWNDES, a co. in the S. central part of Ala., bordering on the Alabama r. Pop. 19,539. Co. t. Haynesville.

LOWNDES, a co. in the E. part of Miss., bordering on Ala. Pop. 14,513. Co. seat, Columbus.

LOWOSITZ, lo′-vo-sits, a village of Bohemia, near Leitmeritz, remarkable as the scene of an important victory gained by Frederic the Great over the Austrians, in 1756.

LOXA. See LOJA.

LOZÈRE, lo`-zare′, a dep. in the S. of France, intersected by the r. Lot, near its source. Pop. 141,733. (B.) Capital, Mende.

LÜ′-BECK, an important commercial city of Germany, formerly the head of the Hanseatic League, and still the cap. of the free Hanseatic cities of the Germanic confederation, is situated on the Trave (trä′-vĕh), 36 m. N. E. of Hamburg. This town, with its territory, containing an area of about 117 sq. m., constitutes an independent republic, which is a member of the Germanic confederation. Among the edifices of Lübeck, the Senate-House (Rathhaus, rät′-house), in which the Hanseatic deputies formerly met, deserves especially to be mentioned. Lat. 53° 51′ N., Lon. 10° 41′ E. Pop. of the town, about 26,000; total pop. of the republic, 46,000. (B.)

LUBLIN, loob′-lin, a t. of Russian Poland, the cap. of a palatinate of the same name, 97 m. S. E. of Warsaw; it contains several respectable literary and scientific institutions. Lat. 51° 16′ N., Lon. 22° 36′ E. Pop. 12,500. (P. C.)

LU′-CAS, a co. in the N. W. part of Ohio, bordering on Mich. and L. Erie. Pop. 9,382. Co. t. Toledo.

LUCCA (It. pron. look′-kä), DUCHY OF, a small state of Italy, N. of Tuscany, and bordering on the Mediterranean. It is intersected by the 44th parallel of N. Lat., and the meridian of 10° 30′ E. Lon. Area about 416 sq. m.

LUCCA (Anc. Lu′ca), an archiepiscopal t. of Italy, the cap. of the above duchy, situated in a rich plain, near the r. Serchio (sĕr′-ke-o), about 12 m. from the sea. This town holds an important place in the history of modern Italy, and was at one time, with Pisa, the head of the Ghibeline party. Lucca contains a lyceum, which may be regarded as a university: in the ducal palace there is a gallery of valuable paintings; also a library of 25,000 vols. The female seminary of this place is said to be one of the very best institutions of the kind. Lat. 43° 51′ N., Lon.

Digitized by Google

Fāte, fâr, fâll, fât; mē, mĕt; pīne or pine, pĭn; nō, nŏt; ōō, as in *good*;

10° 31′ E. Pop. estimated at 22,000. (B.)—Adj. and inhab. Lucchese, luk-kēze′.

Lu-cē′-nȧ (Sp. pron. loo-thȧ′-nȧ), a t. of Spain, in Andalusia. Lat. 37° 28′ N., Lon. 4° 28′ W. Pop. said to be 19,716. (M.)

Lucera, loo-chȧ′-rȧ, (Anc. Luce′ria,) a t. of Naples, in the prov. of Capitanata. Lat. 41° 29′ N., Lon. 15° 16′ E. Pop. 8,000. (B.)

Lu-cẹrne′ (Fr. pron. lü`-sĕrn′; Ger. Luzern, loot-sĕrn′); a canton in the N. central part of Switzerland. Area estimated at 657 sq. m. Pop. in 1836, 123,407. (P. C.)

Lucerne, the cap. of the above, is situated at the W. extremity of the L. of Lucerne, on both sides of the Reuss, which forms its outlet. The town is surrounded by old walls, flanked with towers. Lucerne contains a lyceum, a gymnasium, and numerous other institutions. One of the most remarkable things at this place is the topographic map, *in relief*, constructed by Gen. Pfyffer. This extraordinary work is 22 ft. long and 13 wide, and represents an extent of 180 sq. leagues, of which the L. of Lucerne forms the centre. The materials are pasteboard, wax, and resin. Gen. Pfyffer is said to have spent more than 10 years in making this topographical model. In the vicinity of Lucerne is the monument erected in 1821 to the memory of the Swiss Guards who died in defence of the Tuileries against the mob of Paris, on the 10th of August, 1792. It is the image of a wounded and dying lion of colossal size, sculptured in the side of a rock. Lat. 47° 3′ N., Lon. 8° 18′ E. Pop. 8,150. (P. C.)

Lucerne, Lake of (Ger. Waldstätter See, wâlt′-stet-ter sā), situated nearly in the centre of Switzerland, is one of the most picturesque pieces of water in Europe. It is nearly cruciform, with an addition to its E. end, called the L. of Uri. Its entire length is about 25 m., but the breadth of any of its arms is seldom more than 2 or 3 m. The surface is 1,380 ft. above the level of the sea. The greatest depth is stated to be near 900 ft.

Lucia lu′-shē-ȧ, St., one of the British W. India Islands, intersected by the 14th parallel of N. Lat., and the 61st meridian of W. Lon. It is above 30 m. in length, and about 17 in its greatest breadth, and contains an area of about 350 sq. m. Pop. in 1836, 16,116. (P. C.)

Luck`-now′, a large t. of Hindostan, since 1775 the cap. of Oude, is situated on the Goomty r. It consists of three distinct portions: the ancient, and much the largest part of the city is badly built, with dirty and narrow streets; another quarter, which contains the residences of the king and of the royal family, is comparatively new, and the houses are constructed and furnished after the English fashion; the remaining portion of the town is built in the oriental style, and has many fine houses and religious edifices. Lat. 26° 51′ N., Lon. 80° 50′ E. Pop. estimated at above 300,000. (B.)

Lud′-lōw, a t. of England, in Shropshire, 24 m. S. of Shrewsbury, and 126 m. W. S. W. of London. Pop. 5,064.

Ludwigsburg, lood′-wigs-burg` or lood′-wigs-bōōrg`, a handsome t. of Germany, in Würtemberg, the cap. of the circle of the Neckar, with

Digitized by Google

a lyceum, an arsenal, and a military school. Lat. 48° 53′ N., Lon. 9° 13′ E. Pop., exclusive of the military, estimated at 7,000. (B.)

LUDWIGSLUST, lood'-Wigs-lŏŏst`, or LUDWIGSBURG, a small t. of Germany, in the grand-duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, about 18 m. S. of Schwerin: it is the ordinary residence of the grand-duke. Pop. about 4,000. (B.)

LUGANO, loo-gä'-no, one of the principal towns of the Swiss canton of Tessin, situated on a lake of the same name. Lat. 45° 59′ N., Lon. 8° 57′ E. Pop. near 4,000. (B.)

LUGANO, LAKE OF (Anc. Cere'sius), is situated partly in the canton of Tessin and partly in Austrian Italy. Its form is very irregular; the whole length is perhaps about 20 m.; the breadth varies from a half or three-quarters of a mile to about 2 m.

LUGO, loo'-go, (Anc. Lu'cus Augus'ti,) a t. of Spain, in Galicia, on the Minho, with warm mineral springs. Its walls were built by the ancient Romans. Lat. 43° N., Lon. 7° 35′ W. Pop. 12,000. (B.)

LUMP'-KIN, a co. in the N. part of Ga., on the Etowah r. Pop. 5,671. Co. t. Dahlonega.

LUND, loond, a t. of Sweden, in the prov. of Skåne, with a celebrated university, established in 1668, and containing a library of near 40,000 vols.; the number of students in 1830 was 632; the celebrated Puffendorf was appointed professor of law in this institution in 1670; Linneus was for some time a pupil here. Lat. 55° 42′ N., Lon. 13° 13′ E. Pop. 4,120. (M.)

LÜNEBURG, lu'-nę*h*-burg`, or lü'-nę*h*-bŏŏRG`, a t. of Germany, in Hanover, the cap. of a prov. of the same name, on the Ilmenau (il'-męn-ou), with very productive salt works, an active commerce, and above 12,000 inhabitants. (B.) Lat. 53° 15′ N., Lon. 10° 24′ E.

LUNEL, lü`-nel', a t. in the S. of France, dep. of Hérault, 14 m. E. N.E. of Montpellier, famous for its wine. By the canal of Lunel, it communicates with the Rhone, the Mediterranean, and with the Southern Canal (Canal du Midi). Pop. 6,021. (M.)

LU'-NĘN-BURG`, a co. in the S. E. part of Va., on the Meherrin r., near its source. Pop. 11,055. Co. t. Lewistown.

LUNÉVILLE, lu'-ne-vil`, or lü`-nĕv`-ill', a t. of France, in the dep. of Meurthe, 16 m. S. E. of Nancy. The treaty of Lunéville, between France and Austria, was signed here in 1801. Lat. 48° 37′ N., Lon. 6° 29′ E. Pop. 12,661. (M.)

LUSATIA, lu-sā'-shę-a, (Ger. Lausitz, lou'-zits; Fr. Lusace, lü`-zâss';) a former margraviate of Germany, between 50° 50′ and 52° 16′ N. Lat., and 13° 20′ and 15° 15′ E. Lon.; bounded on the N. by Brandenberg, E. by Silesia, S. by Bohemia, and W. by Saxony. Area, 4,336 sq. m. It is now divided into Upper and Lower Lusatia. The whole of the latter portion, and the half of the former, belong to Prussia: the remainder, forming the circle of Upper Lusatia, is possessed by Saxony. (P. C.)

LÜTZEN, lut'-sęn or lüt'-sęn, a little t. of Prussian Saxony, 12 m. W. S. W. of Leipsic, remarkable as the scene of two great battles; the

Digitized by Google

first in 1632, between the Swedes, under Gustavus Adolphus, and the Imperialists, under Wallenstein, in which the former were victorious, though their king was slain; the other in 1813, between the army of Napoleon and the allies, encouraged by the presence of the emperor Alexander and the king of Prussia, in which the French gained a dearly-bought victory.

Lux'-ĕm-burg' (Fr. Luxembourg, lüx'-ăN'-boor'), a prov. or grand-duchy forming the S. E. extremity of the Netherlands, partitioned by the treaty of April, 1839, between Holland and Belgium; the E. portion, with an area of about 1,000 sq. m., and a pop. of 160,000, being assigned to the former, and the remainder, with an area of 1,700 sq. m., and a pop. of 163,000, to the latter kingdom. The title of the grand-duke of Luxemburg, with the right of suffrage in the Germanic confederation, is enjoyed by the king of Holland.

Luxemburg, a city of the Netherlands, the cap. of the grand-duchy of this name, and one of the strongest fortresses in Europe, situated about 116 m. S. E. of Brussels. It is surrounded by strong walls and deep ditches, with a double line of outworks, in the form of a heptagon. As a fortress, Luxemburg belongs to the Germanic confederation, and is occupied by their troops. Lat. 49° 38′ N., Lon. 6° 10′ E. Pop. about 11,000. (B.)

Luxeuil, lüx'-uĭ', (Anc. Luxo'vium,) a t. of France, in the dep. of Upper Saône, remarkable for its warm mineral springs, which were resorted to by the Romans. Lat. 47° 50′ N., Lon. 6° 22′ E. Pop. 3,628. (M.)

Luzern. See Lucerne.

Lu-zĕrne', a co. in the N. E. part of Pa., intersected by the E. branch of the Susquehanna. Pop. 44,006. Co. t. Wilkes'-bar-re.

Luzon, loo-zone', or Lugon (Sp. pron. loo-thone'), the largest of the Philippine Islands, situated between 12° 20′ and 19° N. Lat., and 119° 30′ and 124° 30′ E. Lon. Its form is very irregular. The whole length, following the bend of island, is about 580 m.; the greatest breadth is about 150 m. Area estimated at 50,000 sq. m. The pop. is stated at 2,264,807. (M.) According to Balbi, the part of Luzon which is under the government of the Spaniards is divided into 16 provinces. Manilla or Manila (mă-nee'-lă), situated at the head of a considerable bay in the S. W. part of the island, is the cap. of Luzon, as well as of all the Spanish possessions in the Philippine Islands. This town is regularly laid out, and some portions of it are said to be exceedingly well built, clean, and handsome, with broad and well-paved streets. Balbi estimates its pop. at near 140,000. That portion of Luzon which is not subject to the Spaniards, is inhabited by independent savages. (See Philippine Islands.)

Lycoming, li-kom'-ing, a co. in the N. part of Pa., intersected by the W. branch of the Susquehanna. Pop. 22,649. Co. t. Williamsport.

Lyme-Regis, lime re'-jis, a seaport t. of England, in Dorsetshire, somewhat frequented in summer as a watering-place. Lat. 50° 43′ N., Lon. 2° 55′ W. Pop. 2,756.

Digitized by Google

LYM'-FI-ORD' or lüm'-fe-ord', a remarkable arm of the sea, extending from the Cattegat, in about 57° N. Lat., westward to the German Ocean. Previously to 1825 it was separated from the ocean by a narrow strip of land, a mile or so in breadth, over which the sea occasionally broke; but the communication is now permanent. Its whole length is perhaps 100 m.; the breadth varies from 1 m. or less to about 15 m. The Lymfiord is shallow and of difficult navigation. (P. C.)

LYM'-ING-TON, a seaport t. of England, in Hampshire, about 80 m. W. S. W. of London. Lat. 50° 41′ N., Lon. 1° 32′ W. Pop. of the parish, 3,813.

LYNCH'-BURG, a flourishing t. of Va., the cap. of Campbell co., on James r., about 90 m., in a direct line, W. by S. of Richmond. Lat. 37° 36′ N., Lon. 79° 22′ W. Pop. 6,395.

LYNN, a flourishing and pleasant t. of Mass., in Essex co., on the sea-coast, about 9 m., in a straight line, N. E. of Boston, chiefly remarkable for its extensive manufacture of shoes. It stands on the Eastern Railroad, which connects Boston with Portsmouth, in New Hampshire. Lat. 42° 28′ N., Lon. 70° 57′ W. Pop. of the township, 9,369.

LYNN-REGIS (re'-jis), a seaport t. of England, in the co. of Norfolk, on the Ouse, near its mouth. Lat. 52° 46′ N., Lon. 0° 24′ E. Pop. of the borough, which includes an area of about 4 sq. m., 16,039.

LYONNAIS, le'-on'-nà', or LYONAIS, a former prov. of France, deriving its name from its cap., the city of Lyons; now divided into the deps. of Rhone and Loire.

LY'ONS (Fr. Lyon, le'ôn'; Anc. Lugdu'num); the second city of France, as regards population, wealth, and commerce, is situated on the Rhone, at its junction with the Saône, 275 m. E. N. E. of Bordeaux, and 245 m. S. S. E. of Paris. Much the greater part of the town is built on the tongue of land between the Saône and the Rhone, which is about 3 m. in length, with an average breadth of about 3 furlongs; some extensive and important quarters, however, are situated on the W. or right bank of the Saône. South of the city is a new and handsome suburb, on a tract of land gained by altering the bed of the Rhone, called, from the architect who planned it, the Presqu' ile Perrache (presk eel pèr'-råsh'), or the "peninsula Perrache." Lyons is the seat of a Roman Catholic archbishopric, and a Protestant consistory; it also possesses a great number of institutions for the advancement of literature and science, among which we may name the *Académie Universitaire*, the Royal College, the Royal Academy of Science, Belles-lettres, and Arts, and the Public Library, containing 92,000 vols., besides nearly 1,000 manuscripts. Lyons is the greatest manufacturing town in France; indeed, as regards the manufacture of silk, it is unequalled in Europe. The greater part of the silk produced in France is worked in the looms of this city, besides a large quantity imported from Italy. Lat. 45° 46′ N., Lon. 4° 50′ E. Pop. 147,223. (B.)—Adj. and inhab. LYONAIS, le'-o'-nà'; feminine, LYONAISE, le'-o-naze'.

LYS, leece, (Dutch pron. lice,) a small r. which rises in France, in the dep. of Pas-de-Calais, and, flowing north-easterly into Belgium, joins the Scheldt at Ghent.

Digitized by Google

MAASLUYS, mâă'-slois, or MAASLANDSLUYS, mâăs'-lânt-slois', a t. of Holland, on an arm of the Maas or Meuse, about 10 m. W. by N. of Rotterdam. Lat. 51° 55′ N., Lon. 4° 10′ E. Pop. near 5,000. (B.)

MAASTRICHT. See MAESTRICHT.

MACAO, mâ-câ'-o, or mą-kou', a seaport t. and Portuguese settlement in China, on an i. of the same name, forming a part of the Chinese prov. of Quang-tong. This town is remarkable as having been the centre of European trade in the E., during the time that the Portuguese had the sway in those seas; and may be regarded as the cradle of that extensive commerce which is now concentrated at Canton. Lat. 22° 13′ N., Lon. 113° 35′ E. Pop. about 30,000. (B.)

MAC'-CLES-FIELD', a manufacturing t. of England, in Cheshire, 16 m. S. by E. of Manchester. It is regarded as the centre of the silk manufacture in England: to this branch of industry it is chiefly indebted for its prosperity, which, however, has received some severe checks within the last few years. Pop. 24,137.

MCCRACK'-ĘN, a co. in the W. part of Ky., bordering on the Ohio r. Pop. 4,745. Co. t. Paduca.

MCDON'-OUGH, a co. in the W. part of Ill., midway between the Illinois and Mississippi rivers. Pop. 5,308. Co. t. Macomb.

MCDOW'-ELL, a co. in the W. part of N. C., on the sources of the Catawba.

MACERATA, mâ-chà-râ'-tâ, a city of Italy, in the Papal state, cap. of a prov. of the same name, 21 m. S. by W. of Ancona. It is a neat, well-built town, and has a university, with a library of 20,000 vols., a college, and other literary institutions. Lat. 43° 19′ N., Lon. 13° 26′ E. Pop. 15,000. (P. C.)

MCHENRY, a co. near the N. E. extremity of Ill., bordering on Wisconsin. Pop. 2,578. Co. t. McHenry.

MACHIAS, mątch-ī'-ąs, a small t. and port of entry of Maine, cap. of Washington co., on a bay of the same name. Lat. 44° 38′ N., Lon. 67° 25′ W.

MACK'-IN-AW', formerly MICHILIMACKINAC, mish'-il-e-mack'-in-aw', a strait which connects L. Huron with L. Michigan. In the narrowest part, it is from 2 m. to 4 m. wide.

MACKINAW or MICHILIMACKINAC, a co. of Mich., N. of and bordering on L. Michigan. Pop. 923.

MACKINAW, a port of entry, cap. of the above co., situated on the S. E. extremity of an island of the same name. Lat. about 45° 55′ N., Lon. 84° 40′ W.

MC'-IN-TOSH', a co. in the S. E. part of Ga., bordering on the Altamaha and the sea. Pop. 5,360. Co. t. Darien.

MĄC-KEN'-ZIE'S RIVER, a large r. of N. America, which originates in the Great Slave Lake, and, flowing north-westerly, empties itself into the Arctic Ocean, in about 69° N. Lat., and 135° W. Lon. Its length is estimated at 1,600 m.

MCLEAN, mąc-lane', a co. in the N. E. central part of Ill., a little E. of the Illinois r. Pop. 6,565. Co. t. Bloomington.

Digitized by Google

McMinn, a co. near the S. E. extremity of Tenn. Pop. 12,719. Co. t. Athens.

McNair'-ry, a co. in the S. W. part of Tenn., bordering on Miss. Pop. 9,365. Co. t. Purdy.

Macomb, ma-koom', a co. in the S. E. part of Mich., bordering on L. St. Clair. Pop. 9,716. Co. t. Mt. Clemens.

Mâcon, mâ'-kŏn', formerly written Mascon, (Anc. Matis'co,) a t. of France, cap. of the dep. of Saône and Loire, on the Saône. This is a very ancient place, and contains several interesting ruins; among others, the remains of the temple of Janus and of a triumphal arch. There is a bridge over the Saône, which some suppose to have been built by Cæsar. Lat. 46° 18′ N., Lon. 4° 50′ E. Pop. 11,944. (B.)

Ma'-con, a co. near the W. extremity of N. C., bordering on Tenn. and Ga. Pop. 4,869. Co. t. Franklin.

Macon, a co. in the S. W. central part of Ga., intersected by Flint r. Pop. 5,045.

Macon, a co. in the E. S. E. part of Ala., bordering on the Tallapoosa r. Pop. 11,247. Co. t. Tuskegee.

Macon, a co. near the centre of Ill., intersected by the Sangamon r. Pop. 3,039. Co. t. Decatur.

Macon, a co. in the N. part of Mo. Pop. 6,034.

Macon, a city of Ga., cap. of Bibb co., on the Ocmulgee, at the head of steamboat navigation, 30 m. S. W. of Milledgeville. Pop. 3,927.

Macoupin, ma-koo'-pin, a co. in the W. part of Ill., S. W. of Springfield. Pop. 7,826. Co. t. Carlinville.

Mac-quar'-rie, the name of a river and small lake in the E. part of the Australian continent.

Mad'-a-gas'-car (called by the natives Mad-e-casse' or Mad-e-gasse'), a large i. in the Indian Ocean, about 240 m. from the E. coast of Africa, extending from about 12° to 25° 40′ S. Lat., and from about 43° 10′ to 50° 30′ E. Lon. It is 960 m. long, with a breadth varying from 200 m. to 360 m. The area is estimated at 225,000 sq. m. Until the commencement of the present century, this island appears to have been divided among a great number of independent tribes, but, of latter times, it may be regarded as consisting of the kingdom of Madagascar, which occupies the larger portion, and several other parts under the government of independent chiefs. The whole pop. is estimated at between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000. Among the different nations into which the inhabitants of Madagascar are divided, the Ovahs, who occupy the interior of the island, are the most deserving of notice. They are the most industrious, powerful, and civilized of all the Madecasses. In height, they are rather above the European standard, portly in their person, of handsome features, and usually of a copper colour (though sometimes nearly or quite black), with dark and lank hair. The Madecasses evidently belong to the great Malay race. (B.) The prevailing religion is idolatry. The kingdom of Madagascar owes its origin to the late prince Radama, the chief of the Ovahs, who, in energy and enlightened policy, resembled Peter the Great. This ex-

Digitized by Google

traordinary man, after conquering a great part of the island, commenced the difficult but glorious enterprise of introducing into his empire the civilization and arts of Europe. He received and protected the missionaries, and promoted the establishment of schools, which, at the time of his death, had increased to more than 100, and in which nearly 5,000 children were taught. Several young persons were sent to Mauritius, and even to England, to receive instruction. Through the intercession of the English, Radama also abolished the slave trade in his dominions. He was on the point of seeing his vast projects crowned with the most brilliant success, when his queen, a second Clytemnestra, caused him to be poisoned in July, 1828. She, with her infamous accomplice, succeeded to the throne; and it is not improbable that this great kingdom will, ere long, be resolved into its original elements, if, indeed, this has not already taken place. Since the death of Radama, Europeans have had but little if any intercourse with Madagascar, so that nothing certain is known respecting the present condition of the island.—Adj. and inhab. MAD'-E-CASSE' or MAL-GASH' (Malegache).

MADDALONI, mȧd-dȧ-lo'-ne, a t. of Naples, in the prov. of Terra-di-Lavoro, with a royal college, 14 m. N. N. E. of Naples. Pop. 10,000. (P. C.)

MADEIRA, mȧd-ee'-rȧ, (Port. pron. mȧ-dā'e-rȧ,) an i. in the N. Atlantic, between 32° 36′ and 32° 53′ N. Lat., and 16° 40′ and 17° 20′ W. Lon. It is about 37 m. in length, and 15 m. in its greatest breadth. Area computed at above 300 sq. m. Pop. estimated at 80,000. (P. C.) This island is a mass of basaltic rock; of which the highest part is 5,450 ft. above the sea, and is covered with vegetation to its summit. The cliffs on all sides are very lofty; one on the N. coast is above 1,000 ft. in height. The mountain scenery in the interior is bold and highly romantic. Every part of the island not encumbered with rocks is extremely fertile. The climate of Madeira is perhaps more equable and mild than that of any other country, not within the tropics. The thermometer seldom falls below 53° in the severest weather, while the mean temperature of the summer is between 73° and 74°; that of winter is about 63°. The place is considered very healthy, and is much resorted to by invalids, particularly those suffering from pulmonary affections. Funchal is the capital.

MADEIRA, a r. of S. America, the largest affluent of the Amazon, into which it falls in about 3° 20′ S. Lat., and 58° 30′ W. Lon.

MAD'-IS-ON, a co. in the central part of N. Y., bordering on the Oneida L. Pop. 40,008. Co. t. Morrisville.

MADISON, a co. in the N. E. central part of Va., a little S. E. of the Shenandoah r. Pop. 8,107. Co. t. Madison.

MADISON, a co. in the N. E. part of Ga., bordering on Broad r., a branch of the Savannah. Pop. 4,510. Co. t. Danielsville.

MADISON, a co. in the N. part of Florida, bordering on Ga. and the Gulf of Mexico. Pop. 2,644. Co. t. Madison.

MADISON, a co. in the N. part of Ala., bordering on Tenn. Pop. 25,706. Co. t. Huntsville.

Digitized by Google

ou, as in *our*; th, as in *thin*; TH, as in *this*; N, nearly like *ng*.

MADISON, a co. in the W. central part of Miss., between the Big Black and Pearl rivers. Pop. 15,530. Co. seat, Canton.

MADISON, a co. near the N. W. extremity of Ark., bordering on Mo Pop. 2,775. Co. t. Sevierville.

MADISON, a co. in the W. part of Tenn., midway between the Mississippi and Tennessee rivers. Pop. 16,530. Co. t. Jackson.

MADISON, a co. in the E. central part of Ky., S. of, and bordering on the Kentucky r. Pop. 16,355. Co. t. Richmond.

MADISON, a co. in the S. W. central part of Ohio, W. of Columbus. Pop. 9,025. Co. t. London.

MADISON, a co. in the E. central part of Ind., intersected by the White r. Pop. 8,874. Co. t. Andersontown.

MADISON, a co. in the south-westerly part of Ill., bordering on the Mississippi r. Pop. 14,433. Co. t. Edwardsville.

MADISON, a co. in the S. E. part of Mo., on the St. Francis r., near its source. Pop. 3,395. Co. t. Fredericktown.

MADISON, a city of Ind., cap. of Jefferson co., on the Ohio, 85 m., in a straight line, S. S. E. of Indianapolis. Pop. 3,798.

MAD-RAS' or FORT ST. GEORGE, the cap. of Southern India, situated on the Coromandel Coast. The position of this town is very unfavourable to maritime commerce, on account of the rapid current which runs along the coast, and the dangerous surf which beats against the shore. Fort St. George was founded by the English in 1639; it was soon after surrounded by a town, which has since become very populous. The number of inhabitants, in 1822, amounted to 462,000, of whom nearly all are natives. The Observatory is in 13° 4′ 9″ N. Lat., and 80° 15′ 56″ E. Lon. Madras also gives its name to the most southerly of the three presidencies into which the British empire in India is divided, comprehending the whole of Hindostan, S. of the r. Krishna, besides some other districts.

MAD-RID' (Sp. pron. mâh-REED', almost MÄTH-REETH'), the cap. of Spain, is situated nearly in the centre of the Spanish peninsula, in a sterile plain surrounded by mountains, at an elevation of more than 2,000 ft. above the level of the sea. It is enclosed by a brick wall 20 ft. high, with 15 gates, which are mostly built of coarse gray granite. Owing to the sterility of the surrounding country, and the total absence of good houses and pleasure-gardens in the neighbourhood, the exterior view of the town is any thing but inviting. The interior, however, is not devoid of beauty. The houses are well constructed, and the principal streets are, with few exceptions, wide and handsome. Among the remarkable edifices of Madrid, we may notice the new palace of the king, which is perhaps the finest royal residence in Europe. It has four fronts, 470 ft. in length and 100 ft. high; and its interior is decorated in a style of costly magnificence. The Spanish capital contains a great number of literary and scientific establishments, but they are said, not generally to have kept pace with the march of improvement in other parts of Europe. There are, however, several institutions which enjoy a high reputation; among which we may cite the Spanish

Digitized by Google

Academy (La Academia de la Lengua, *i. e.* "the Academy of the Language"), founded in 1724, in imitation of the French Academy, and intended to be, like that body, the supreme tribunal in matters of literature: the Museum of Natural History, in which public lectures are given on various sciences, including mathematics, and which contains a splendid collection of minerals from the Spanish dominions in America, besides specimens in the other departments of natural history. There are two extensive libraries open to the public; one founded by Philip V., in 1712, which contains 150,000 vols., besides a very large collection of manuscripts, and a museum of medals and antiquities. Lat. 40° 25′ N., Lon. 3° 42′ W. Pop. in 1825, estimated at 201,000. (B.)—Adj. and inhab. MAD`-RĪ-LE′-NĪ-ĄN (Borrow)—Spanish, MADRILEÑO, mȧd-re-lane′-yo.

MADURA. See JAVA.

MAELAREN. See MÄLAREN.

MAELSTRÖM. See LOFFODEN.

MAESE. See MEUSE.

MAESTRICHT or MAASTRICHT, mȧs′-trĭxt, (Anc. Trajec′tum ad Mo′-sam,*) a strongly fortified t. of Holland, cap. of the Dutch part of the prov. of Limburg, on the Meuse or Maas, 14 m. N. by E. of Liege. In the vicinity is the mountain of St. Peter (Petersberg), remarkable for its immense stone quarries, which extend over a tract of 12 leagues in circumference, traversed, it is said, by 20,000 passages, which cross each other in all directions, forming such an intricate labyrinth that it is dangerous to enter it without an experienced guide. The inhabitants of the surrounding country, it is said, have found, in time of war, a safe refuge in this quarry, both for themselves and their cattle. Some parts of this mountain are supposed to have been worked 2,000 years ago. Lat. of the town, 50° 51′ N., Lon. 5° 41′ E. Pop. 22,000. (P. C.)

MAG-Ą-DOX′-Ą or MAG-Ą-DOX′-O (Port. pron. mȧg-ȧ-do′-sho: called by the inhabitants Mȧk`-ȧ-joo′), a t. on the E. coast of Africa, cap. of a kingdom of the same name, of which very little is known to Europeans. Lat. about 2° N., Lon. 45° 20′ E.

MAG-DĄ-LE′-NĄ (Sp. pron. mȧg-dȧ-lȧ′-nȧ), the principal r. of New Granada, in S. America. It rises in the little lake Papas (pȧ′-pȧs), among the Andes, in about 1° 50′ N. Lat. and 76° 30′ W. Lon., and, flowing northerly, empties itself into the Caribbean Sea, in about 11° 10′ N. Lat. and 74° 45′ W. Lon. Its entire length is estimated at above 800 m. It is navigable as far as Honda, more than 500 m.

MAG′-DE-BURG` (Ger. pron. mȧg′-dĕh-bŏŏrg`), a city of Germany, cap. of the prov. of Prussian Saxony and of a gov. of its own name, on the Elbe, 74 m. S. W. of Berlin. This place is very strongly fortified, and is one of the most important bulwarks of the Prussian monarchy. It

* *Maestrickt* is supposed to be a corruption of *Mosæ Trajectum*, *i. e.* the "bridge or passage of the Meuse," there having been a bridge over the river, at this place, in very early times.

Digitized by Google

is also the centre of an active commerce, and possesses various and extensive manufactures. Among the buildings we may mention the Cathedral, remarkable for its size; it has two steeples, 350 ft. in height, and one of the largest bells in Europe. The literary and scientific institutions, as well as the charitable establishments of this town, are numerous and well conducted. Lat. 52° 8′ N., Lon. 11° 39′ E. Pop. 50,000. (P. C.)

MAGELLAN, maj-el′-lan,* (Sp. pron. mȧ-HĔl-yȧn′,) STRAIT OF, at the S. extremity of S. America, between Patagonia and Terra del Fuego. Its whole length, following its windings, is more than 300 m. It was discovered in 1520, by the great Portuguese navigator, Magalhaens (mȧg-ȧl-yȧ′-ens), then in the service of Spain, and called, in honour of him, the Strait of Magalhaens. The Spaniards changed the name to Magellan, which, in their language, expresses a sound not very different from that of the Portuguese Magalhaens.

MAGGIORE, LAGO, lȧ′-go mȧj-jo′-rȧ, or the "large lake," (Anc. La′cus Verba′nus; Ger. Langensee, lȧng′-ẹn-sȧ′, or "long lake,") next to Garda the largest lake in Italy, lying partly between Piedmont and Lombardy, and partly in the Swiss canton of Tessin or Ticino. It is intersected by the 46th parallel of N. Lat. and the meridian of 8° 40′ E. Lon.; having a length of above 40 m., with a breadth varying from 1 to 6 m. Its surface is 578 ft. above the level of the sea; its greatest depth is stated by McCulloch to be not less than 300 fathoms!

MAGINDANAO. See MINDANAO.

MAGNESIA. See MANISSA.

MAHANUDDY, mȧh`-hạ-nud′-de, a r. of Hindostan, which rises in about 21° 30′ N. Lat. and 81° E. Lon., and, flowing easterly, enters the Bay of Bengal, by several mouths, in about 20° 10′ N. Lat., after a course of more than 500 m.

MAHON, mȧ-hone′ or mȧ-one′, or PORT MAHON, a seaport t. near the E. S. E. extremity of the island of Minorca, remarkable for possessing one of the finest and safest harbours in the world. Lat. 39° 51′ N., Lon. 4° 18′ E. Pop. unknown.†

MAID′-STONE, a t. of England, in Kent, 31 m. E. S. E. of London. Pop. of the borough, including an area of near 7 sq. m., 18,086.

MAIN or MAYN, mine, a r. of Germany, which rises in the northern part of Bavaria, and after a very circuitous course, falls into the Rhine, nearly opposite to Mentz. The whole length is about 230 m. Though

* "From cold Estotiland and south as far
Beneath MAGELLAN."—MILTON'S *Paradise Lost*, Book X.

"Gliding through MAGELLAN'S straits,
Where two oceans ope their gates,
What a spectacle awaits!"
MONTGOMERY'S *Voyage round the World*.

† McCulloch states the population of Port Mahon at about 19,000, but this is evidently a mistake. The P. C. gives 19.000 for the population of the district or *terreno* of Mahon; that of the whole island is only about 35,000.

Digitized by Google

shallow, it is of nearly uniform depth, and navigable throughout seven-eighths of its course.

MAINE, mane, one of the former provinces of France, now chiefly distributed among the departments of Sarthe, Mayenne, and Orne.

MAINE, one of the U. S., situated between 43° 4′ and 47° 30′ N. Lat., and 66° 50′ and 71° W. Lon.; bounded on the E. by New Brunswick, N. and W. by Canada and New Hampshire, and S. by the Atlantic; and divided into 13 counties.* Extreme length, according to the boundary established in 1842, about 320 m.; greatest breadth, from E. to W., about 200 m. The area is estimated at 32,000 sq. m.; according to the former boundary it is supposed to have exceeded 35,000 sq. m. Pop. 501,793. Augusta is the capital. Maine originally formed a part of the territory of Massachusetts: it was separated, and became an independent state in 1820.

MAINE AND LOIRE (Fr. Maine-et-Loire, mane à lwär), a dep. in the W. part of France, on the rivers Mayenne and Loire. Pop. 477,270. (B.) Capital, Angers.

MAIN'-LAND, the largest and most southerly of the Shetland Islands, is about 52 m. in length, and 20 in its greatest breadth. The form is very irregular, and the island, for the most part, craggy, mountainous, and barren.

MAJ-OR'-CĄ (Sp. Mallorca, mâl-yor'-cä), the largest of the Balearic Isles, situated in the Mediterranean, between 39° 15′ and 40° N. Lat., and 2° 23′ and 3° 32′ E. Lon. It is about 60 m. long, measuring nearly E. and W.; its greatest breadth, from N. to S., is 47 m. Majorca belongs to Spain, from the nearest part of which it is distant nearly 110 m. This island is very fertile, though the general surface of the country is hilly. Pop. about 140,000. (P. C.) The climate is described as being exceedingly mild and delightful. Palma is the capital, and the largest town on the island. Majorca and Minorca were anciently named Gymnesiæ; while the epithet of Major, or "the larger," was given the former, and that of Minor, or "the smaller," to the latter island.—Adj. and inhab. MAJ-OR'-CĄN or MALLORQUINE, mal'-lor-keen'; (Sp. Mallorquin, mâl-yor-keen'.)

MAL'-Ą-BAR', a name usually applied to the whole W. coast of Hindostan, from Cape Comorin to Bombay; but, strictly speaking, it denotes only that dist. or prov., with the adjoining coast, in which the Malabaric language is spoken, which does not extend beyond 12° 30′ N. Lat. —Adj. MAL'-Ą-BAR'-IC.

MĄ-LAC'-CĄ a t. of S. Asia, the cap. of a small colony of the same name, belonging to Great Britain, is situated on the W. coast of the Malay peninsula. It was formerly a place of considerable importance, but since the foundation of Singapore, in 1819, it has sunk into comparative insignificance. Lat. 2° 10′ N., Lon. 102° 5′ E. Pop. in 1822 12,000. (P. C.)

* Aroostook, Cumberland, Franklin, Hancock, Kennebec, Lincoln Oxford, Penobscot, Piscataquis, Somerset, Waldo, Washington, York.

Digitized by Google

MALACCA, STRAIT OF, is situated between the Malay peninsula and the island of Sumatra. Its breadth in some places is less than 30 m.; its whole length is about 600 m.

MAL'-Ą-GA or mȧl'-ȧ-gȧ (Anc. Mal'aca), the principal seaport of the Spanish prov. of Granada, situated on a bay in the Mediterranean, with a fine harbour. From the earliest ages, under all the nations who have possessed it, this place has been renowned for its commerce; and at present it is the only flourishing city in Andalusia. (P. C.) Lat. 36° 43′ N., Lon. 4° 25′ W. Pop. stated at 52,000. (B.)

MALAISIA, mal-ę/-she-ą, (Fr. Malaisie, mȧ`-lȧ`-ze/,) or the MALAY ARCHIPELAGO, called also the INDIAN, and sometimes the EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO, the most western and most important of the three great divisions of Oceanica, is situated between 12° S. and 21° N. Lat., and 95° and 133° E. Lon. It comprehends the Philippine and Molucca groups, the large islands of Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Celebes, and a multitude of smaller islands. The line which separates Malaisia from Polynesia, runs W. of Papua and E. of Gilolo, Mysol, and Ceram. (See OCEANICA.) Malaisia derives its name from the circumstance that the inhabitants, for the most part, belong to the great Malay race.—Adj. MALAISIAN, mal-ę/-she-ą-n.

MÄLAREN, mȧ/-lar-ę-n, a lake of Sweden, about 70 m. in length, which communicates with the Baltic at Stockholm.

MALAY PENINSULA, called also the PENINSULA OF MALACCA or MALAYA (mal-ę/-yą), a long and narrow territory in Chin India, forming the most southern part of the continent of Asia, situated between 1° 15′ and about 12° N. Lat., and 98° and 104° 20′ E. Lon. It is about 800 m. long, with a breadth varying from 50 to above 180 m. Area estimated at 80,000 sq. m. The soil appears to be, in general, not distinguished for fertility; but the mineral wealth of this region is remarkable. Gold is found in all the rivers, and is also obtained from mines in quantities sufficient to justify the name of Chersonesus Aurea, or the "golden peninsula," which the ancients gave to this country. Tin is also found in abundance. The inhabitants of the peninsula are Siamese and Malays; the former occupy that portion which is N. of the 5th or 6th degree of N. Lat., and the Malays the remainder.—Adj. MAL-AY'-AN and MAL-AY'; inhab. MALAY.

The MALAYS, according to Blumenbach, constitute the fourth grand division of the human race. In form they are short and robust. The medium height of the men may be 5 ft. 2 inches; that of the women 4 ft. 11 inches. The face is round, the mouth wide, and the teeth, in general, remarkably fine. These people have great mental activity, and eagerly apply themselves to commerce and navigation. (P. C.) Some of them appear to have made considerable advancement in civilization, and to be well acquainted with agriculture and the mechanic arts. They have also made some progress in medicine and in music. The Malays are spread not only over the islands of the Malay Archipelago, Madagascar, and the southern part of the Asiatic continent, but appear also to be found even in the remotest parts of Polynesia.

Digitized by Google

Fàte, får, fâll, fât: mè, mêt; pine or pīne, pĭn; nō, nŏt; ōō, as in *good*;

MAL/-DĪVES or MAL/-DIVE ISLANDS (called by the natives Mal-e-dee/-va, from Malé, the principal island, and deeva, a word signifying "island"), a chain of small islands in the Indian Ocean, extending from about 1° S. to 7° N. Lat., and situated between 72° 30′ and 74° E. Lon. The whole number is near 700. Total pop. stated at 19,000.

MAL/-LŌW, a t. of Ireland, in the co. of Cork, 18 m. N. by W. of Cork. Pop. in 1831, 7,099. (M.)

MALMÖ, mål/-mö, a fortified seaport t. of Sweden, in the prov. of Skåne, the cap. of the dist. of Malmöhus (mal/-mö-hooce), situated on the sound nearly opposite to Copenhagen. Lat. 55° 37′ N., Lon. 13° 1′ E. Pop. 8,000. (B.)

MALO, SAINT, sân mà`-lo/, a fortified and walled t. of France, in the Ille and Vilaine, situated on the Channel (La Manche), with a harbour large and safe, but difficult of access, on account of the narrowness of its entrance, and of the rocks and shoals which obstruct it. The tide here is said to be higher than in any other part of the European coast. St. Malo has an active commerce and considerable manufactures. Lat. 48° 39′ N., Lon. 2° 1′ W. Pop. 10,000. (B.)

MĂL-TĄ (Anc. Mel/ita), an i. in the Mediterranean, belonging to the English, about 55 m. S. from the nearest part of Sicily, and intersected by the parallel of 35° 50′ N. Lat., and the meridian of 14° 30′ E. Lon. It is about 17 m. in length, and 9 in its greatest breadth. Pop. in 1837, 104,521. (P. C.) Valetta is the capital.—Adj. and inhab. MĂL-TESE/.

MĂL/-WĄH, a prov. of Hindostan, on the r. Nerbuddah, situated principally between 22° and 26° N. Lat., and 74° and 80° E. Lon.

MAN, ISLE OF (Anc. Mo/na, Mona/pia, and Monæ/da), a small i. belonging to Great Britain, in the Irish Sea, about 28 m. from the nearest part of Cumberland. Length, 35 m.; greatest breadth about 13 m. Pop. 47,975.—Adj. MANX.

MAN-AAR/, GULF OF, is situated between the Island of Ceylon and the S. extremity of Hindostan.

MANCHA, LA, lå mân/-chå, a prov. of Spain, in the S. part of New Castile, bordering on Andalusia.—Adj. and inhab. MAN-CHE/-GĄN; (Sp. Manchego, mân-chà/-go.)

MANCHE, mânsh, a dep. in the N. W. part of France, bordering on the English Channel (called by the French La Manche). Pop. 594,382. (B.) Capital, St. Lô.

MAN/-CHES-TER, the great centre of the cotton manufacture of Great Britain, and the principal manufacturing town in the world, is situated in Lancashire, on the Irwell, a branch of the Mersey, 31 m. E. of Liverpool, and 163 N. N. W. of London. A multitude of mean-looking houses, in which the manufacturers lodge, a number of irregular, narrow, and ill-paved streets, and the continual smoke which rises from so many steam-engines, render the general aspect of this place rather repulsive. The newer parts of the town, however, are, for the most part, of a very different character. The streets are handsome, and several of the public edifices might be accounted ornaments to any

Digitized by Google

capital in the world. Manchester contains two colleges, besides numerous other literary institutions. In point of population, it is the third town in the kingdom. Its growth has been greatly promoted by the different canals which terminate here, and by the railways, through which it communicates with all the principal places in England. In 1773, the pop. of this town was estimated to be less than 23,000; in 1801, it was 76,788; in 1831, it amounted to 187,022; and in 1841, to 242,983. The borough includes an area of above 9 sq. m. Lat. 53° 29′ N., Lon. 2° 15′ W.

MANCHOORIA. See MANTCHOORIA.

MAN'-DA-VEE', a seaport t. of Hindostan, the most populous and commercial t. of Cutch, on the S. coast. Lat. 22° 50′ N., Lon. 69° 27′ E. Pop. in 1818 estimated at 35,000. (B.)

MAN-FRE-DO'-NI-A or mân-frà-do'-ne-à, an archiepiscopal t. of Naples, on a gulf of the Adriatic of the same name. Lat. 41° 38′ N., Lon. 15° 56′ E. Pop. about 5,000. (B.)

MANGALORE, mang'-ga-lore', a seaport t. of Hindostan, in the prov. of Canara. Lat. 12° 52′ N., Lon. 74° 54′ E. Pop. estimated at above 30,000. (B.)

MANHEIM or MANNHEIM, mânn'-hime, a handsome t. of Germany, the largest in the grand-duchy of Baden, and the cap. of the circle of the Lower Rhine, is situated on the Rhine, where it is joined by the Neckar, 32 m. N. of Carlsruhe. It is regularly and handsomely built, with broad streets. The palace of the grand-duke is one of the finest buildings of the kind in Germany. The right wing of this edifice contains a gallery of pictures, a cabinet of natural history, a collection of antiquities and of plaster casts of the finest ancient statues, and a library of 60,000 vols. Manheim has also a gymnasium, an academy of paintings and sculpture, and various other institutions. This place is a free port, and has an extensive trade. The observatory is in 49° 29′ 14″ N. Lat., and 8° 27′ 51″ E. Lon. Pop. above 22,000. (B.)

MANILLA. See LUZON.

MAN-IS'-SA (Anc. Magne'sia), a commercial t. of Asia Minor, 25 m. N. E. of Smyrna. Pop. estimated at 40,000. (B.)

MANITOUWOC, man'-e-too-wok', a co. in the E. part of Wisconsin, bordering on L. Michigan. Pop. 235.

MANRESA, mân-rà'-sà, (Anc. Minorisa,) a manufacturing t. of Spain, in Catalonia, 34 m. N. W. of Barcelona. Pop. 13,000. (M.)

MANS, LE, lẹh mân, (Anc. Suindinum, afterwards Cenomani,) the cap of the French dep. of Sarthe, and formerly of the prov. of Maine, is situated on the r. Sarthe, 115 m. W. S. W. of Paris. It contains a public library of 45,000 vols., and several other institutions. Lat. 48° N., Lon. 0° 12′ E. Pop. 20,000. (B.)

MANT-CHOO'-RI-A or MANDSHOORIA, a country in the N. E. part of Asia, belonging to China, between 41° and 56° N. Lat., and 117° and 140° E. Lon., and bordering on the Sea of Japan. It is chiefly remarkable as the original seat of the present ruling dynasty of China. The inhabitants are Tartars.—Adj. and inhab. MANT'-CHOO.

Digitized by Google

MAN'-TU-Ą (It. Mantova, mȧn'-to-vȧ), an ancient and celebrated t. in the N. of Italy, the cap. of a delegation of the same name, on the Mincio, 21 m. S. S. W. of Verona. It is nearly surrounded by lakes, partly natural and partly formed by the damming up of the river. It is regularly fortified, and is perhaps the strongest bulwark of Austrian Italy. Among the remarkable buildings of Mantua, we may notice the Cathedral, one of the finest in Italy, adorned with many excellent paintings; and the Public Library and Museum, containing 80,000 printed vols., besides many manuscripts, and a sculpture gallery, which ranks next after those of Rome, Florence, and Naples. That which perhaps has contributed more than anything else to the fame of Mantua, is the circumstance that Virgil was born in the vicinity of this town, whence he has been called the "Mantuan bard." Lat. 45° 9′ N., Lon. 10° 48′ E. Pop. 28,000. (B.)

MANZANARES, mȧn-thȧn-ȧ'-rēs, a t. of Spain, in the prov. of La Mancha, about 100 m. S. of Madrid. Lat. 39° N., Lon. 3° 23′ W. Pop. 9,100. (M.)

MARACAYBO or MARACAIBO, mȧr-ȧ-kī'-bo, a fortified city of Venezuela, cap. of the dep. of Zulia, on the W. shore of the strait connecting L. Maracaybo with the sea. Lat. 10° 39′ N., Lon. 71° 40′ W. Pop. about 20,000. (B.)

MARACAYBO, LAKE OF, is situated in the N. part of Venezuela, extending from about 9° to 10° 40′ N. Lat., and from about 70° 50′ to 72° 10′ W. Lon. Length above 110 m.; greatest breadth about 80 m. In its form it resembles a decanter. The strait by which it is connected with the Gulf of Maracaybo is scarcely 5 m. wide.

MAR'-Ą-NHAM' or MARANHÃO, mar`-ą-nyȧ'-o, (Port. pron. of both words, mȧr-ȧn-yȧ'-ŏN,) or SAN LUIS, a seaport t. of Brazil, the cap. of a prov. of the same name, is situated on the W. coast of the Island of Maranham, with a good harbour. Lat. 2° 32′ S., Lon. 44° 16′ W. Pop. estimated at 28,000. (B.)

The ISLAND OF MARANHAM or MARANHÃO, situated at the mouth of a r. of the same name, is about 30 m. in length, and 18 in breadth.

MARAVEE (Maravi), mȧ-rȧ'-ve, a large lake in the interior of Africa intersected by the 10th parallel of S. Lat., and the 34th meridian of E. Lon. It is supposed to be above 200 m. long, but little is known with certainty respecting it.

MARAÑON. See AMAZON.

MARBELLA, mar-bel'-yȧ, (Anc. Salduba,) a seaport t. of Spain, in Andalusia. Lat. 36° 31′ N., Lon. 4° 53′ W. Pop. 4,300. (B.)

MAR'-BLE-HEAD, a port of entry of Mass., in Essex co., on a peninsula projecting into Massachusetts Bay. Lat. 42° 30′ N., Lon. 70° 51 W. Pop. of the township, 5,575.

MAR'-BURG (Ger. pron. mar'-bŏŏrg), a t. of Hesse-Cassel, Germany, the cap. of the prov. of Upper Hesse, with a university, founded in 1527, containing a library of 100,000 vols, and attended by about 456 students. Lat. 50° 48′ N., Lon. 8° 40′ E. Pop. about 7,000. (B.)

Digitized by Google

ou, as in *our*; th, as in *thin*; TH, as in *this*; N, nearly like *ng*.

MARBURG, a t. of the Austrian empire, in Styria, on the Drave. Lat. 46° 35′ N., Lon. 15° 43′ E. Pop. 4,578. (M.)

MARCHE, LA, là-marsh, one of the provinces into which France was divided before the revolution, now chiefly included in the deps. of Creuse and Upper Vienne.

MAR-DEEN′ (Mardin), a fortified t. of Asiatic Turkey, in Mesopotamia, built on a mountain of limestone. Lat. 37° 20′ N., Lon. 40° 35′ E. Pop. estimated at 20,000. (B.)

MAR-EN′-GO, a village of N. Italy, in the Sardinian states, 3½ m. E. S. E. of Alessandria, memorable for a great victory won by Napoleon over the Austrians, in 1800.

MARENGO, a co. in the W. part of Ala., bordering on the Tombigbee. Pop. 17,284. Co. t. Linden.

MARGARITA, mar-gą-ree′-tą, an i. off the N. coast of S. America, belonging to Venezuela. Lat. about 11° N. Lon. 64° W. Length about 45 m.; greatest breadth above 20 m.

MARGATE, mar′-gĕt, a seaport, watering-place, and one of the prettiest towns of England, in Kent, on the Isle of Thanet, 65 m. E. by S. of London. Its fine baths are said to be frequented by 30,000 or 40,000 persons annually. Pop. of the parish, with an area of near 6 sq. m., 11,050.

MA′-RI-ĘN-BERG` (Ger. pron. mâ-ree′-ęn-bĕrg`, a t. in the kingdom of Saxony, 2,000 ft. above the level of the sea, with mines of silver, iron, tin, and cobalt, and about 4,000 inhabitants. (P. C.) Lat. 50° 40′ N., Lon. 13° 5′ E.

MA′-RI-ĘN-BURG` (Ger. pron. mâ-ree′-ęn-bŏŏrg`), a t. of W. Prussia, the cap. of a circle of the same name, is situated on the Nogath (no′-gât), an arm of the Vistula, 27 m. S. S. E. of Dantzic. It is chiefly celebrated as having been the seat of the grand-master of the Teutonic Order from 1309 to 1466. The remains of the palace of the Order are represented as extremely grand. Lat. 54° 1′ N., Lon. 19° 2′ E. Pop. 5,000. (B.)

MA′-RI-ĘN-WĘR′-DĘR (Ger. pron. mâ-ree′-ęn-wĕr′-dęr), a well-built t. of Prussia, the cap. of a gov. of the same name, 2 or 3 m. from the right bank of Vistula, and 44 m. S. by E. of Dantzic. Pop. 5,520. (M.)

MARIENZELL, mâ-ree′-ęn-tsell′, or MARIAZELL, mâ-ree′-â-tsell′, *i. e.* the "cell or shrine of [Saint] Mary," a small t. of Styria, with a church and famous statue of the Virgin. It has been called the Loretto of Austria, being the most celebrated place of pilgrimage in the empire. It is said to be annually visited by about 100,000 persons. Distant 56 m. S. W. from Vienna.

MARIGLIANO, mâ-reel-yâ′-no, a t. of Naples, 12 m. N. E. of the capital. Pop. estimated at 5,000. (M.)

MARINO, SAN. See SAN-MARINO.

MA′-RI-ON, a dist. in the E. of S. C., intersected by the Great Pedee, and bordering on N. C. Pop. 13,932. Seat of justice, Marion c. h.

MARION, a co. in the W. S. W. part of Ga., between the Flint and Chattahoochee rivers. Pop. 4,812. Co. t. Tazewell.

Digitized by Google

MARION, a co. in the N. W. part of Ala., bordering on Miss. Pop. 5,847. Co. t. Pikeville.

MARION, a co. in the S. part of Miss., intersected by Pearl r., and bordering on La. Pop. 3,630. Co. seat, Columbia.

MARION, a co. in the N. part of Ark., intersected by the White r., and bordering on Mo. Pop. 1,325. Co. t. Yellville.

MARION, a co. in the S. S. E. part of Tenn., bordering on Ala. and Ga. Pop. 6,070. Co. t. Jasper.

MARION, a co. nearly in the centre of Ky. Pop. 11,032. Co. t. Lebanon.

MARION, a co. in the N. W. central part of Ohio, on the Scioto. Pop. 14,765. Co. t. Marion.

MARION, a co. in the centre of Ind., intersected by the White r. Pop. 16,080. Co. t. Indianapolis.

MARION, a co. in the S. central part of Ill., a little E. of the Kaskaskia r. Pop. 4,742. Co. t. Salem.

MARION, a co. in the N. E. part of Mo., bordering on the Mississippi. Pop. 9,623. Co. t. Palmyra.

MARITZA, mȧ-rit'-sȧ, or MAR-IS'-SĄ (Anc. He'brus), a r. of European Turkey, which has its source in the Balkan Mountains, and flowing first easterly, and then southerly, empties itself into a small bay of the Archipelago, called the Gulf of Enos. Its whole course is above 300 m.

MARL'-BO-ROUGH, a dist. forming the N. E. extremity of S. C. Pop. 8,408. Seat of justice, Marlborough c. h.

MAR'-MO-RĄ* or MAR'-MĄ-RĄ, SEA OF (Anc. Propon'tis), is situated between Europe and Asia, communicating with the Grecian Archipelago by the strait of the Dardanelles, and with the Black Sea by the Bosphorus. Its extreme length is above 160 m.; its greatest breadth near 50 m. This sea receives its appellation from Marmora (Anc. Proconne'sus), a small island towards its western extremity, which has long been celebrated for its marble quarries, whence it is supposed to derive its name; *marmor* (in the plural *marmŏra*) being the Latin word for "marble."

MARNE, a r. in the N. of France, which flows into the Seine, 2 m. or 3 m. above Paris.

MARNE, a dep. in the N. of France, intersected by the r. Marne. Pop. 345,245. (B.) Capital, Châlons-sur-Marne.

MARNE, UPPER, (Fr. Haute Marne, ōte mȧrn,) a dep. in the N. E. part of France, intersected by the r. Marne, and bordering on the preceding dep. Pop. 255,969. (B.) Capital, Chaumont.

MAROSCH, mȧ'-rosh, (Hung. Maros, mŏr-osh,) a r. of the Austrian empire, which rises in the E. part of Transylvania, and flowing westerly, falls into the Theiss, opposite to Szegedin, in Hungary. Its length is above 300 m.

* "And you and I may chance ere morning rise
To find our way to MARMORA without boats."—BYRON

Digitized by Google

ou, as in *our*; th, as in *thin*; TH, as in *this*; N, nearly like *ng*.

MAROS-VÁSÁRHELY, mŏr'-osh'-vâ-shâr'-heĭ', or Szekely (sâ-keĭ) Vásarhely, (Ger. Neumarkt, noi'-markt, *i. e.* "new market,") a royal free t. of Transylvania, on the r. Marosch, 53 m. N. N. E. of Hermanstadt. It contains a Protestant college, a Roman Catholic gymnasium, and a noble library of 80,000 vols., which is open to the public. Lat. 46° 31′ N., Lon. 24° 31′ E. Pop. 10,000. (B.)

MARQUESAS, mar-kâ'-sâs, sometimes called the MENDAÑA (men-dân'-yâ) ARCHIPELAGO, from the name of the discoverer, a group of small islands in the Pacific, between 7° 50′ and 10° 30′ S. Lat., and 138° and 141° W. Lon. Nukahiva (noo-kâ-hee'-vâ), the largest, is about 20 m. long, and 12 m. broad.

MARQUETTE, mar-kett', a co. in the central part of Wisconsin, a little E. of the Wisconsin r. Pop. 18. Co. t. Marquette.

MARSALA, mar-sâ'-lâ, a seaport t. at the W. extremity of Sicily, near the site of the ancient Lilybœ'um or Lilybæum, celebrated for its wines, which form an important article of exportation. It has a royal college, and about 21,000 inhabitants. (B.) Lat. 37° 48′ N., Lon. 12° 27′ E.

MARSEILLES, mar-sailz', (Fr. Marseille, mar'-saĭ' or mar'-sâ'e;* Lat. Massil'ia; Gr. Μασσαλία,) a large commercial city and seaport of France, the cap of the dep. of the Mouths of the Rhone, situated on the E. side of a small bay of the Gulf of Lyons. Its harbour is a fine basin, about 1,000 yards in length, and extending into the very centre of the city. Its depth varies from 12 to 24 ft., so that it is exceedingly well adapted for moderate-sized merchantmen, but not for ships of the largest dimensions. The trade of Marseilles is very extensive and rapidly increasing; and the revenue derived from customs is greater than that of any other town in France, not even excepting Le Havre. This city contains, among other institutions, a royal academy, a royal school of navigation, an academy of sciences, belles-lettres and arts, and a public library of 60,000 vols. Massilia was founded about 600 years before Christ, by a colony of Greeks, from Phocæa. It was evidently a place of great importance, in the time of Julius Cæsar. In the middle ages, we find it holding a distinguished place both as a commercial and warlike power. The Marseillais appear to have been actively engaged in the crusades; and in the third crusade, several armaments sailed from their port. For a short time in the early part of the 13th century, Marseilles constituted an independent republic. The Observatory is in Lat. 43° 17′ 50″ N., Lon. 5° 22′ 15″ E. The pop. of the whole commune, in 1836, was 146,239 (B.), but at present it is said to exceed 170,000.—Adj. and inhab. MARSEILLAIS or MARSEILLOIS, mar'-sale'-yâ' or mar'-sâ'-yâ'; feminine, MARSEILLAISE, mar'-sale'-yaze'; and MAS-SIL'-I-AN, when the ancient town is referred to.

MAR'-SHALL, a co. near the N. W. extremity of Va., bordering on the Ohio r. Pop. 6,937. Co. t. Elizabethtown.

* See Int. XIX., 18.

Digitized by Google

MARSHALL, a co. in the N. E. part of Ala., intersected by the Tennessee r. Pop. 7,553.

MARSHALL, a co. in the N. part of Miss., bordering on Tennessee. Pop. 17,526. Co. seat, Holly Springs.

MARSHALL, a co. in the S. W. central part of Tenn., on the head waters of the Duck r. Pop. 14,555.

MARSHALL, a co. near the W. extremity of Ky., on the Tennessee r.

MARSHALL, a co. in the N. part of Ind., midway between the Wabash and Erie Canal and the S. border of Mich.. Pop. 1,651. Co. t. Plymouth.

MARSHALL, a co. in the N. central part of Ill., intersected by Illinois r. Pop. 1,849. Co. t. Lacon.

MAR`-TA-BAN', a t. of the Birman empire, formerly the cap. of a prov of the same name, on the r. Salwin (Than-lyeng), near its mouth. Lat 16° 28′ N., Lon. 97° 40′ E. Pop. uncertain.

MARTA SANTA. See SANTA MARTA.

MARTIGUES, LES, là mar`-teeg', a well-built t. in the S. of France, in the dep. of the Mouths of the Rhone. Lat. 43° 23′ N., Lon. 5° 2′ E. Pop. in 1831, 5,335. (P. C.)

MAR'-TIN, a co. in the E. part of N. C., bordering on the Roanoke. Pop. 7,637. Co. t. Williamston.

MARTIN, a co. in the S. part of Ind., intersected by the E. fork of the White r. Pop. 3,875. Co. t. Mt. Pleasant.

MARTINIQUE, mar`-tin-eek', (Sp. Martinico, mar-te-nee'-ko,) one of the West India Islands, belonging to the French, intersected by the parallel of 14° 40′ N. Lat. and 61st meridian of W. Lon. Length about 45 m.; mean breadth about 12 m. Pop. in 1836, 117,502. (M.) Fort Royal, in the S. W. part of the island, is the capital. Pop. 7,000. (B.) The celebrated empress of France, Josephine, was a native of Martinique.

MARTINS, ST., a parish in the S. part of La., W. of, and bordering on the Atchafalaya r. Pop. 8,674. Seat of justice, St. Martinsville.

MARWAR. See JOODPOOR.

MA'-RY-LAND, one of the thirteen original U. S., extending from about 38° to 39° 42′ N. Lat., and from about 75° to 79° 25′ W. Lon.; bounded on the N. by Pennsylvania, E. by Delaware and the Atlantic, and S. and W. by Virginia; and divided into 19 counties.* The length, from E. to W., according to Tanner's Map, is only about 208 m.; but some others make it near 230 m.; greatest breadth, from N. to S., 120 m. Area estimated from about 9,500 to near 14,000 sq. m. Pop. 469,232; consisting of 317,717 whites, 62,020 free coloured persons, and 89,495 slaves. Annapolis is the capital—Inhab. MA'-RY-LAND-ER.

MA'-RY-PORT, a seaport t. of England, in the co. of Cumberland, on Solway Frith, 25 m. S. W. of Carlisle. Pop. 5,311.

* Alleghany, Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Calvert, Caroline, Cecil, Charles, Dorchester, Frederick, Harford, Kent, Mary's, St., Montgomery, Prince George's, Queen Anne's, Somerset, Talbot, Washington, Worcester.

Digitized by Google

ou, as in *our*; th, as in *thin*; TH, as in *this*; N, nearly like *ng*.

MARY'S, ST., a co. of Maryland, occupying the angle between the Potomac and the Chesapeake Bay. Pop. 13,224. Co. t. Leon'-ard-town.

MARY'S, ST., a parish in the S. part of La., at the mouth of the Atchafalaya r. Pop. 8,950. Seat of justice, Franklin.

MARY'S, ST., a port of entry of Ga., in Camden co., on a r. of its own name.

MA'-SON, a co. in the N. W. part of Va., intersected by the Kanawha, and bordering on the Ohio. Pop. 6,777. Co. t. Point Pleasant.

MASON, a co. in the N. E. part of Ky., bordering on the Ohio r. Pop. 15,719. Co. t. Washington.

MASON (Notipescago), a co. in the W. part of Mich., bordering on L. Michigan.

MASON, a co. in the W. central part of Ill., on the Illinois r., at the mouth of the Sangamon.

MAS'-SA-CHU'-SETTS, one of the thirteen original U. S., extending from 41° 30′ to 42° 53′ N. Lat., and from about 70° to 73° 30′ W. Lon.; bounded on the N. by New Hampshire and Vermont, E. by the Atlantic, S. by the Atlantic, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, and W. by New York; and divided into 14 counties.* Length, from the S. W. extremity to the most easterly part of the peninsula of Cape Cod, above 180 m.; greatest breadth, from N. to S., about 93 m. Area, 7,800 sq. m. Pop. 737,699. Boston is the seat of government.

MASULIPATAM, mas-soo'-le-pa-tam', a fortified seaport t. of Hindostan, in the prov. of the Northern Circars, at the mouth of one of the arms of the Krishna, and the cap. of a dist. of the same name; its harbour is the best on the Coromandel Coast. This town has long been famous for the manufacture of chintzes. Lat. 16° 11′ N., Lon. 81° 13′ E. Pop. supposed to be about 75,000. (B.)

MAT-AN'-ZAS or ma-tan'-thas, a seaport t. of Cuba, second only to Havana in commercial importance. Lat. 23° 2′ N., Lon. 81° 38′ W. Pop. estimated at 20,000. (M.)

MAT-A-PAN', CAPE (Anc. Tæna'rium Promonto'rium), the most southern point of Greece. Lat. 36° 23′ 20″ N., Lon. 22° 30′ E.

MATARO, ma-ta-ro', a seaport and manufacturing t. of Spain, in Catalonia. Lat. 41° 32′ N., Lon. 2° 27′ E. Pop. estimated at 13,000. (B.)

MAT-AR-EE'-YEH, often written MATARIA or MATARYEH, (Anc. Heliop'olis, *i. e.* the "city of the sun,") a village of Lower Egypt, remarkable for the remains of edifices belonging to the ancient On or Hon, called afterwards Heliopolis, by the Greeks, on account of its magnificent temple, dedicated to the sun. Lat. 30° 48′ N., Lon., 31° 58′ E.

MATTHEWS, a co. in the E. part of Va., bordering on Chesapeake Bay. Pop. 7,442. Seat of justice, Matthews c. h.

MATHURA, mat'-oo-ra, sometimes written, and usually pronounced MUT'-RA, an ancient t. of Hindostan, supposed to have been the birth-

* Barnstable, Berkshire, Bristol, Dukes, Essex, Franklin, Hampden, Hampshire, Middlesex, Nantucket, Norfolk, Plymouth, Suffolk, Worcester.

Digitized by Google

place of the deity Krishna, on which account it is highly venerated by the Hindoos. Lat. 27° 31′ N., Lon. 77° 33′ E.

MATURA, mâ-too′-râ, a small fortified t. at the S. extremity of Ceylon, remarkable for a celebrated temple of Boodha, in its vicinity. Lat. 5° 58′ N., Lon. 80° 39′ E.

MAUCH CHUNK, a town or village of Pa., in Carbon co., on the r. Lehigh, about 70 m. in a straight line N. N. W. of Philadelphia. A railroad, about 8 m. in length, down an inclined plane, connects the coal-mines of Mauch Chunk with the town. The cars, when laden with coal, run the whole distance by their own weight, and require no other attention than to have their velocity occasionally moderated by means of a brake. They are drawn up by mules, which are rewarded for their severe labours by being allowed to ride down, in vehicles made for their especial accommodation. It is a curious fact, that after having become accustomed to the indulgence of riding, no severity or persuasion will induce them to walk down the inclined plane.

MAUI, mou′-e, sometimes written MOWEE, one of the largest of the Sandwich Islands, about 25 m. distant from the N. extremity of Hawaii, and intersected by the 21st parallel of N. Lat. and the meridian of 156° 30′ W. Lon. Length, about 50 m.; greatest breadth, 30 m. Pop. 18,000. Lahaina (lâ-hī′-nâ) is the principal town.

MAU-MEE′, a r. which commences in Indiana, and, flowing through the N. W. part of Ohio, empties itself into Maumee Bay, at the W. end of L. Erie.

MAUMEE, a port of entry of Ohio, in Lucas co., on the above r., at the head of boat navigation.

MAURA, SANTA. See SANTA MAURA.

MAUREPAS, mo′-re-pâ′, a small L. in the eastern part of La., W. of, and communicating with L. Pontchartrain.

MAURITIUS, mau-rish′-e-us, or ISLE OF FRANCE, an i. of the Indian Ocean, intersected by the 20th parallel of S. Lat. and the meridian of 57° 30′ E. Lon. Length, near 40 m.; greatest breadth, about 25 m. The area is estimated at 700 m.; the pop. at 100,000 (P. C.); about three-fourths of whom were originally negro slaves, now free. Port Louis or Port North West, on the N. W. side of the island, is the capital. Lat. 20° 10° S., Lon. 57° 29′ E. Pop. 26,000. (P. C.)

Mauritius, with the neighbouring island of Bourbon, was discovered by the Portuguese in 1505, and the whole group was called the Mascarenhas (mâs-kâ-ren′-yâs′) Islands, from the name of the discoverer. The Dutch afterwards took possession of Mauritius, which they named in honour of Maurice (in Latin Mauritius), the stadtholder of the Netherlands. In 1715, it fell into the hands of the French, who called it the Isle de France, but, in 1810, it was taken from them by the British, in whose possession it has since remained.

MAU′-RY, a co. in the S. W. central part of Tenn., intersected by Duck r. Pop. 28,186. Co. t. Columbia.

MAYENNE, mâ′-yenn′, a dep. in the W. N. W. part of France, inter-

Digitized by Google

sected by a r. of the same name, which flows into the Loire. Pop. 361,765. (B.) Capital, Laval.

MAYENNE, a manufacturing t. of France, in the above dep., on the r. Mayenne, 18 m. N. N. E. of Laval. Pop. 8,790. (M.)

MAYN. See MAIN.

MAY'-o, a co. in the W. part of Ireland, prov. of Connaught, bordering on the sea. Pop. in 1831, 367,956. (P. C.)

MAYS'-VILLE, a t. of Ky., in Mason co., on the Ohio, about 60 m. N. E. of Lexington. Pop. 2,741.

MAZANDERAN, mâ-zân'-dẹr-ân', usually pronounced, by the Persians, Mâ-zân'-dẹr-oon', a prov. in the N. of Persia, S. of, and bordering on the Caspian Sea.

MAZZARA, mât-sâ'-râ, (Anc. Mazarum,) a fortified seaport t. of Sicily, on the S. W. coast, near the W. extremity of the island. Lat. 37° 40′ N., Lon. 12° 34′ E. Pop. estimated at 8,000. (B.)

MEADE, a co. in the N. part of Ky., bordering on the Ohio r. Pop. 5,780. Co. t. Brandenburg.

MEAD'-VILLE, the cap. of Crawford co., Pa., on French creek, a branch of the Alleghany r., about 32 m., in a straight line, S. of Erie. It is the seat of Alleghany College, founded in 1815.

MEATH, meeth, a co. in the E. part of Ireland, prov. of Leinster, bordering on the sea. Pop. 176,826. (P. C.)

MEAUX, mô, (Anc. Jatinum, afterwards Meldi,) a t. of France, in the dep. of Seine and Marne, on the r. Marne, 25 m. E. N. E. of Paris. It contains a museum, a public library of 11,000 vols., and other institutions. Lat. 48° 58′ N., Lon. 2° 53′ E. Pop. in 1831, 8,481. (P. C.)

MEC'-CA, a celebrated city of Arabia, in the prov. of Hedjaz, remarkable as being the birth-place of Mahomet, and the great centre or capital of the Moslem religion. It is situated in a sterile valley, in the midst of mountains, about two days' journey E. of its port Jidda, on the Red Sea. The most remarkable edifice is the temple of the Kaaba (kâ'-bâ); a massive structure, forming an oblong square, 18 paces long, 14 broad, and nearly 40 ft. high, covered by an immense curtain of black silk, on which is inscribed, in letters of gold, the sentence which imbodies the essential part of the Mahometan's creed: "There is no god but God; Mahomet is the prophet of God." The sacred fountain of Zem-zem—said to be that found by Hagar, when her son Ishmael was dying of thirst—is enclosed in a substantial square building, with marble basins for ablution, and a room appropriated for pilgrims, who come in crowds to taste, and to be purified by, its waters. Mecca appears to have lost the reputation which it once possessed as a seat of Mahometan learning. Lat. about 21° 30′ N., Lon. 40° 15′ E. Pop. uncertain, said to be above 80,000 during the period of pilgrimage (B.); at other times, it may be between 20,000 and 30,000—Adj. and inhab. MECCAWEE, mek'-kâ-wee', sometimes written MECCAWAY.

MECHLIN, mek'-lin, or MECHELEN, mek'-ẹl-ẹn, (Fr. Malines, mâ'-leen',) an archiepiscopal city of Belgium, in the prov. of Antwerp, on the Dyle, 14 m. N. N. E. of Brussels. It is regularly laid out with

Digitized by Google

broad, clean, and well-paved streets. The lace manufactured in Mechlin has long been in high repute, and brings a great price: it is said, however, that this branch of business has declined of late. The town has recently acquired additional importance from being the central point at which several railways in Belgium meet. The archbishop of Mechlin is the primate of the kingdom. Lat. 51° 2′ N., Lon. 4° 29 E. Pop. 24,000. (B.)

MECK′-LĘN-BURG (Ger. pron. mek′-lęn-bŏŏrg`), a territory of Germany, between 53° 3′ and 54° 20′ N. Lat., and 10° 40′ and 14° E. Lon., and divided into two grand-duchies, viz., Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN (shwēr-een′) constitutes the western and much the larger division of the above territory. Area, 4,833 sq. m. Pop. 482,925. (M.) Schwerin is the capital.

MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ (strel′-its) is bounded on the W. by the above, and contains an area of 997 sq. m. Pop. 89,528. (M.) Strelitz is the capital.

MECKLENBURG, a co. in the S. S. E. part of Va., intersected by the Roanoke, and bordering on N. C. Pop. 20,724. Co. t. Boydtown.

MECKLENBURG, a co. in the S. S. W. part of N. C., bordering on the Catawba and S. C. Pop. 18,273. Co. t. Charlotte.

MEDINA, med-ee′-nȧ, (*i. e.* the "city," so called by way of eminence,) one of the cities held sacred by Mahometans, and, next to Mecca, their principal place of pilgrimage, is situated about 260 m. N. of Mecca, and about 100 m. N. E. of its port Yembo, on the Red Sea. It is not open, like Mecca, but surrounded with walls about 40 ft. high,* flanked by 30 towers (M.), and is entered by three fine gates. The glory of Medina, is the possession of the tomb which contains the remains of the Prophet. We may remark, that the story long current in Europe, of Mahomet's coffin being suspended in the air by a loadstone, is unknown in the East. Medina has but little commerce, and scarcely any manufactures. The inhabitants, too numerous to be supported by the productions of the sterile country by which they are surrounded, are said to be maintained, in a great measure, by the gifts which are sent or brought to them by the faithful. Pop. estimated at 18,000. (M.)

ME-DĪ′-NȦ, a co. in the N. part of Ohio, a little W. of the Ohio and Erie Canal. Pop. 18,352. Co. t. Medina.

MEDINA SIDONIA, med-ee′-nȧ se-do′-ne-ȧ, an ancient t. of Spain, in Andalusia, 22 m. E. by S. of Cadiz, with extensive manufactures of earthenware. Pop. 9,000. (B.)

MED`-IT-ER-RA′-NE-AN SEA (Lat. Ma′re Mediterra′neum; *i. e.* "midland sea," and Ma′re Inter′num; *i. e.* the "inner or inland sea"); a large inland sea, situated between Africa, on the S., and Europe and Asia on the N., extending from about 30° 20′ to 45° 40′ N. Lat., and from

* Balbi says "ninety feet high" (hauts de 90 pieds). This, however, is perhaps a typographical error.

Digitized by Google

about 5° 30′ W. to 36° E. Lon. It is rather more than 2,200 m. in length; its greatest breadth, from Venice to the S. extremity of the Bay of Sidra, is about 1,100 m. Area estimated at 690,000 sq. m. The Mediterranean communicates with the Atlantic by the Strait of Gibraltar, with the Black Sea by the Dardanelles, the Sea of Marmora, and the Bosporus. The depth of this sea is very great, it being, in most places, unfathomable. It is said, however, that between Sicily and Tunis, the channel is nowhere more than 30 fathoms deep. The Mediterranean, though poetically termed a "tideless sea," is not strictly so: in the Adriatic, as well as between that sea and the coast of Africa, the tides rise from 5 to 7 feet, and their influence is also felt more or less along the shores of Sicily and the W. side of the Morea. A great number of rivers flow into the Mediterranean, particularly from the N., and a strong current comes down through the Dardanelles from the Black Sea; yet, so rapid is the evaporation, that a constant influx takes place through the Strait of Gibraltar, in order to preserve its equilibrium with the Atlantic.

MED'-WAY, a r. in the S. E. of England, which flows into the estuary of the Thames, on the right.

MEGNA. See BRAHMAPOOTRA.

MEHALLET-EL-KEBEER (or el-kebir), meh-hăl'-let-el-kĕ*h*-beer', *i. e.* "the great place," an important t. of Lower Egypt, though now much decayed, situated on a canal communicating with the E. branch of the Nile. Lat. 31° N., Lon. 31° 12′ E. Pop. estimated at above 17,000. (B.)

MEIGS, megz, a co. in the S. E. part of Tenn., bordering on the Tennessee r. Pop. 4,794.

MEIGS, a co. in the S. E. part of Ohio, bordering on the Ohio r. Pop. 11,452. Co. t. Chester.

MEINAM (mā-năm'). See CAMBODIA.

MEININGEN, mī'-ning-ĕn, or MEINUNGEN, mī'-nōōng-ĕn, a small t. of Germany, cap. of the duchy of Saxe-Meiningen-Hildburghausen, on the Werra. It is regularly laid out, and well built; and contains a lyceum, a library of 25,000 vols., and other institutions. Lat. 50° 35′ N., Lon. 10° 24′ E. Pop. about 5,000. (B.)

MEISSEN, mī'-sĕn, a manufacturing t. of the kingdom of Saxony, in a circle of the same name, is situated on both sides of the Elbe, 15 m. N. W. of Dresden. The porcelain manufactured at Meissen is said to rival or surpass that of China in beauty and durability. Pop. 5,000. (B.)

MEK'-I-NES' or MEK'-NAS, also written MEQUINEZ, a large t. of Morocco, situated in a beautiful and well-watered valley, about 35 m. W. by S. from Fez. Among its various manufactures, that of leather is the most important. Lat. about 34° N., Lon. 5° 30′ W. Pop. 56,000. (P. C.)

MEL-ROSE', a small village of Scotland, in Roxburghshire, remarkable for the remains of Melrose Abbey, the finest monastic ruin in that country. It is about 31 m. S. E. of Edinburgh.

Digitized by Google

MEL'-TON-MOW'-BRAY (mō'-bre), a small t. of England, in Leicestershire, 92 m. N. by W. of London. Pop. of the parish, 3,740.

ME-LUN' (Fr. pron. m'lun'; Anc. Melodu'num); cap. of the French dep. of Seine and Marne, situated on the Marne, 25 m. S. E. of Paris. Pop. 6,830. (B.)

MEM'-EL or mā'-mĕl, a fortified seaport t. of E. Prussia, cap. of a circle of the same name, and the most northern town in the Prussian dominions, situated near the N. extremity of the Kurische Haff, about 50 m. N. N. W. of Tilsit. It has a large and safe harbour, with deep water, and a flourishing commerce. Lat. 55° 42′ N., Lon. 21° 8′ E. Pop. near 10,000. (B.)

MEMEL RIVER. See NIEMEN.

MEM'-MING-EN, a commercial and manufacturing t. of Bavaria, 44 m. S. W. of Augsburg, with a lyceum and several other institutions. Lat. about 48° N., Lon. 10° 12′ E. Pop. above 7,000. (B.)

MEN-ARD', a co. in the W. central part of Ill., intersected by the Sangamon. Pop. 4,431. Co. t. Petersburg.

MENDE or mând, an ancient t. of France, the cap. of the dep. of Lozere, on the Lot. It is badly built, but is well supplied with water from numerous public fountains. Lat. 44° 31′ N., Lon. 3° 30′ E. Pop. 5,109. (B.)

MEN-DO'-ZA (Sp. pron. mĕn-do'-thä), a t. of S. America, in the republic of La Plata, cap. of a prov. of the same name, on the W. side of the L. of Mendoza. Lat. about 32° 50′ S., Lon. 69° 15′ W. Pop. estimated by Balbi at 7,000 or 8,000, but some other geographers state it as high as 20,000.

MENIN, mę-nân', (Flemish, Meenen, mā'-nęn,) a manufacturing t. and fortress of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders, on the Lys, 11 m. N. of Lille. Lat. 50° 49′ N., Lon. 3° 5′ E. Pop. 7,909. (P. C.)

MENTZ, ments, or MAINZ, mints, (Fr. Mayence, mā'-yânce'; Anc. Magontiacum or Moguntiacum,) a fortified city of Germany, the cap. of the prov. of Rheinhessen, in Hesse-Darmstadt, and formerly of the electorate of its own name, is situated on the W. bank of the Rhine, nearly opposite to its junction with the Main. It is one of the strongest fortresses of Europe, and the chief bulwark of Germany against France. The village of Kastel or Kassel, on the opposite side of the Rhine, is included within its system of fortifications, and is connected with Mentz by a bridge of boats, about 1,800 ft. in length. The town is old fashioned, and, on the whole, badly built, and the streets, with few exceptions, are narrow, crooked, and gloomy. Among the remarkable edifices, we may mention the church of St. Ignatius, which is considered a model of beautiful ecclesiastical architecture; and the magnificent grand-ducal palace, formerly the house of the Teutonic Order. Mentz is remarkable for having given to the world the first complete specimen of a printed book, and for being the centre whence the typographical art has spread itself over the globe. One of the squares of the city is named in honour of Gutenberg (goo'-ten-berg), the inventor of the art of printing with moveable types, and a splendid monument

Digitized by Google

has recently been erected to his memory. Among its various literary and scientific institutions, Mentz contains a city library of above 90,000 vols., in which are preserved some of the earliest extant specimens of printing. The remains of a Roman bridge over the Rhine, and an aqueduct in the vicinity, among other monuments, attest the ancient origin of Mentz. Magontiacum, whence the modern town derives its name, was founded by Drusus, about 10 years before the Christian era. Lat. 50° N., Lon. 8° 11′ E. Pop., exclusive of the garrison (which amounts to about 6,000), 31,000. (B.)

MENZALEH, men-zȧ'-lę*h*, a small t. of Lower Egypt, near an extensive lagoon to which it gives its name. Lat. 30° 45′ N., Lon. 31° 55′ E. Lake Menzaleh is above 50 m. long, and near 30 m. wide.

MEQUINEZ. See MEKINEZ.

MER'-CER, a co. in the middle part of N. J., bordering on the Delaware. Pop. 21,502. Co. t. Trenton.

MERCER, a co. in the N. W. part of Pa., bordering on the Ohio. Pop. 32,873. Co. t. Mercer.

MERCER, a co. in the S. W. part of Va., bordering on New r. Pop. 2,233.

MERCER, a co. in the E. central part of Ky., bordering on the Kentucky r. Pop. 18,720. Co. t. Harrodsburg.

MERCER, a co. in the W. part of Ohio, bordering on Ind. Pop. 8,277. Co. t. St. Mary's.

MERCER, a co. in the N. W. part of Ill., bordering on the Mississippi. Pop. 2,352. Co. t. New Boston.

MERDIN. See MARDEEN.

MERGUI or MERGHI, męr-gee', a t. of Farther India, cap. of a British prov. of the same name, at the mouth of the r. Tenasserim, with a good harbour. Lat. 12° 30′ N., Lon. 98° 35′ E. Pop. in 1825, about 8,000. (B.)

MER'-I-DȦ (Anc. Augus'ta Emer'ita), a decayed t. of Spain, in Estremadura, on the right bank of the Guadiana, remarkable for its magnificent ruins. Among these we may mention a triumphal arch which has been attributed to Trajan, and a bridge over the Guadiana, one of the largest in Europe, remarkable for its solidity and fine preservation. Augusta Emerita was founded by a Roman general, under the Emperor Augustus: it afterwards became the capital of Lusitania, and the most magnificent city in Roman Spain. At the time of the Arab invasion, it was, according to a Moslem historian, 8 m. in circumference, and garrisoned by 90,000 men. Lat. 38° 51′ N., Lon. 6° 15′ W. Pop. about 6,000. (B.)

MERIDA, the cap. of the Mexican state of Yucatan, situated about 50 m. from the sea. Lat. about 20° 50′ N., Lon. 89° 40′ W. Pop. 28,000. (P. C.)

MERIDA, a t. of Venezuela, in the dep. of Zulia, the cap. of a prov. of the same name, with a university. Lat. about 8° 15′ N., Lon. 71° 14′ W. Pop. about 5,000. (B.)

Digitized by Google

Fāte, fär, fâll, fåt; mē, mĕt; pīne or pīne, pĭn; nō, nŏt; ōō, as in *good*;

MER'-I-ON'-ETH-SHIRE, a co. in the N. W. part of Wales, bordering on the sea. Pop. 39,332.

MER'-I-WETH'-ER, a co. in the W. part of Ga., bordering on the Flint r., near its source. Pop. 14,132. Co. t. Greeneville.

MER'-RI-MACK', a r. of New England, which rises in the N. central part of New Hampshire, and, flowing southerly into Massachusetts, afterwards changes its course to the N. E., and empties itself into the Atlantic about 20 m. S. of Portsmouth. Its whole length is near 200 m. The navigation is obstructed, especially in the upper part of its course, by a number of rapids and falls.

MERRIMACK or MAR'-Ă-MEC', a r. of Mo., which falls into the Mississippi about 20 m. below St. Louis.

MERRIMACK, a co. in the S. central part of N. H., intersected by the Merrimack r. Pop. 36,253. Co. t. Concord.

MĔR'-SE-BURG' (Ger. pron. mĕr'-sĕh-bŏŏrg'), a manufacturing and commercial t. of Prussian Saxony, the cap. of a gov. of the same name, on the r. Saale, 18 m. W. of Leipsic. It has a fine cathedral, with one of the largest organs in Germany. Lat. 51° 22′ N., Lon. 12° E. Pop. above 8,000. (B.)

MER'-SEY, an important r. in the W. N. W. part of England, which flows into the Irish Sea. About 15 m. from its mouth, it expands into an estuary, which, at its broadest part, is about 3 m. wide. The Mersey and Irwell have been rendered navigable as far as Manchester.

MERTHYR TYDVIL or TYDFIL, mẽr'-thĭr tĭd'-vil, a t. of Wales, in Glamorganshire, 19 m. N. by W. of Cardiff, with rich mines of coal and iron ore. It has increased very rapidly within the last few years. Lat. 51° 44′ N., Lon. 2° 20′ W. Pop. of the entire parish, 34,977.

MĔSH'-ED', often written MUSHED, a decayed city of Persia, in Khorassan, remarkable for the mausoleum of Imâm Reza, "the magnificence of which, with its silver gates, jewelled doors, rails once of solid gold, glittering domes and minarets, and handsome arcades, is almost unequalled in Persia." (M.) This city carries on considerable trade with the neighbouring towns of central Asia, and has some important manufactures. Lat. 36° 18′ N., Lon. 59° 35′ E. Pop. 45,000. It is, however, often doubled by the number of pilgrims who visit the shrine of Imâm Reza. (P. C.)

MES'-O-PO-TA'-MI-Ă (Arab. Al Jezira or El-Jez-ee'-rĕh, "the island"), the name given by the ancient Greeks to a country of Asia, which lies between the Euphrates and Tigris. Its length, from N W. to S. E., is between 600 m. and 700 m.; its greatest breadth is near 200 m. *Mesopotamia* signifies literally "between the rivers."

MESSINA, mes-see'-nă, (Anc. Zan'cle and Messe'ne or Messa'na,) a fortified city of Sicily, cap. of a prov. of the same name, near the N. E. extremity of the island, with the best harbour in the kingdom of the two Sicilies. The port of Messina is formed by a semicircular strip of land, which, from its resemblance to a sickle, suggested the original name of the town; Zancle (in Greek, Ζαγκλη) signifying a "sickle," or "pruning-hook." This city contains several remarkable buildings,

Digitized by Google

a royal college, and an extensive public library, which is rich in Greek manuscripts; it also possesses the most extensive commerce and manufactures of all the towns of Sicily. Lat. 38° 14′ N., Lon. 15° 35′ E. Pop. 60,000. (P. C.)

Metz, mets, (Fr. pron. mace; Anc. Divodu'rum; afterwards Mediomat'rici, and Met'tis or Me'tis,) a city and fortress in the N. E. part of France, the cap. of the dep. of Moselle, situated on the Moselle, about 80 m. W. N. W. of Strasburg. The interior of the town is in general handsome; the streets are straight, wide, and well paved. The most remarkable of the public edifices is perhaps the cathedral, a Gothic building remarkable for the boldness and lightness of its architecture. Its length is about 387 ft., and the height of the tower near 400 ft. Metz contains an *académie universitaire*, a royal college, a royal academy of letters and arts, a royal practical school of artillery and military engineering (the finest institution of the kind in Europe), a public library of 31,000 vols., and numerous other literary and scientific institutions. Lat. 49° 7′ N., Lon. 6° 10′ E. Pop. 42,793. (B.)

Meurthe, murt, a dep. in the N. E. part of France, intersected by the r. Moselle. Pop. 424,366. (B.) Capital, Nancy.

Meuse, muze, (Fr. pron. muz; Dutch, Maas, mâs: Anc. Mo'sa,) a r. which rises in the N. E. part of France, and, flowing through Belgium and the southern part of Holland, falls into the N. Sea, in about 51° 56′ N. Lat., and 4° 3′ E. Lon. Above 40 m. from its mouth, its waters unite with those of the Rhine or Whaal, but the stream thus formed still retains the name of Maas. The entire length of this river is estimated at 400 m. It is navigable to Verdun, in France, or about three-fourths of its course.

Meuse, a dep. in the N. E. part of France, intersected by the above r., and bordering on Belgium. Pop. 317,701. (B.) Capital, Bar-le-Duc.

Mex'-i-co, (Sp. pron. Méh'he-ko,) THE UNITED STATES OF, a federal republic of America, situated between 16° 40′ and 42° N. Lat., and 86° 40′ and 124° 30′ W. Lon.; bounded on the N. and E. by the United States, Texas, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Bay of Honduras; S. and W. by British Yucatan, the united states of Central America, and the Pacific Ocean. Extreme length, from S. E. to N. W., about 2700 m.; greatest breadth, from E. to W., near 1,000 m. The area, including Texas, is estimated by Balbi at about 1,656,000 sq. m., which would leave above 1,300,000 exclusive of that republic. The Mexican confederation consisted, a few years since,* of 19 states and the Federal District, besides several territories, with an immense tract of country which has not been annexed to any of the particular states. The following is a list of the states:—Chiapa (che-â'-pâ), Yucatan (yoo-kâ-tân'), Tabasco (tâ-bâs'-ko), Oaxaca (wâ-hâ'-kâ), Vera Cruz (vâ'-râ krooce), Puebla (pweb'-lâ), Mexico, Michoacan (me`-cho-â-kân'), Xa-

* Owing to the civil dissensions of the Mexicans and to other causes, it appears to be impossible to obtain any entirely satisfactory information respecting the *present* political condition of this republic. The pop. is probably about 7,000,000.

Digitized by Google

lisco or Jalisco (hå-lees'-ko), Guanaxuato (ġwân-å-hwå'-to), Queretaro (kĕr-å'-tå-ro), San Luis Potosi (sân loo-is' po-to-see'), Zacatecas (så-kå-tå'-kås), Durango (doo-rång'-go), Occidente (ok-se-den'-tå), Sonora and Cinaloa (se-nå-lo'-å), Chihuahua (che-wå'-wå), Cohahuila (ko-å-wee'-lå), and Texas (see TEXAS), Nuevo Leon (nwå'-vo lå-one'), Tamaulipas (tå-mou-lee'-pås). The territories are:—New Mexico, Colima (ko-lee'-mâ), Tlascala (tlâs-kå'-lå), and Upper and Lower California. The climate of Mexico, as might be expected in a country of such vast extent, varies greatly in different parts. In the neighbourhood of the capital, at an elevation of more than 7,000 ft. above the sea, the thermometer rarely falls below the freezing point. The winter may be compared to that of Naples, while in summer the temperature is seldom above 75°, in the shade. On the table-land of Toluca (S. S.W. of the city of Mexico), which has an elevation of near 9,000 ft. above the sea, the air is so cold, during the greater part of the day, that the thermometer generally ranges from 42° to 46°, so that even those persons who have been brought up in northern regions, find the climate very unpleasant. (P. C.) In the southern portions of the country, on the low lands, the climate is very hot, as in other intertropical regions. Humboldt has asserted, that in this country may be grown almost all the vegetable productions, which are found between the equator and the poles. Maize constitutes the principal food of the lower classes, and is produced everywhere, even on the highest table-lands, where wheat will not grow. On the low lands, bananas are extensively cultivated, or, to speak more correctly, are produced abundantly, with scarcely any cultivation. "Humboldt affirms that half a hectare (about an acre) of land, planted with bananas, will furnish food for more than fifty individuals; whereas the same extent of land, if sown with wheat in Europe, would not support more than two individuals." (M.) But this facility of obtaining a subsistence, appears to have exerted a most baneful influence on the character of the Mexicans, by fostering improvidence and sloth. Mexico is especially remarkable for its mineral wealth. Not only gold and silver, but copper, iron, and lead, exist in abundance. Quicksilver is also found. The carbonate of soda, which is necessary for the smelting of the silver ore, is collected in several lakes, where it is found crystallized on the surface, in great abundance. —Adj. and inhab. MEX'-I-CAN (Sp. Mexicano, mĕh-he-kå'-no).

MEXICO (called by the aborigines Tenochtitlan), the cap. of the united Mexican states, one of the most beautiful cities in the world, and, till recently, the largest in America, is situated in the midst of an elevated plain, surrounded by mountains, at the height of 7,468 ft. above the level of the sea. The streets are wide, well paved, and flagged, and cross each other almost uniformly at right angles. The Great Square (Plaza Mayor, plå'-så må-yore') is one of the finest to be seen in any metropolis: in its centre is a colossal statue of Charles IV. of Spain, said to be superior to any other work of this kind existing in the New World. The Cathedral, on the N. side of the Great Square, is regarded as the finest ecclesiastical edifice in America. There

Digitized by Google

are, besides, a number of churches, remarkable for the magnificence of their architecture, and the costliness of their paintings, sculpture, and other decorations. Mexico was formerly inferior to none of the American cities, as a seat of science and literature; but, in these as in most other respects, its course has been retrograde for several years past. There is a university, a college of mines, with a rich collection of minerals, and a number of other institutions, most of which, however, are said to be in a state of decay. Lat. 19° 26′ N., Lon. 99° 5′ W. Pop. estimated at 180,000. (B.)

MEXICO, GULF OF, on the S. E. coast of N. America, between about 18° 10′ and 30° 20′ N. Lat., and 81° and 98° W. Lon. Its length, from N. E. to S. W., is near 1,100 m.; its greatest breadth, above 600 m.

MÉZIÈRES, mĕz`-e-aiR′, a strongly fortified t. of France, the cap. of the dep. of Ardennes, on the Meuse. Lat. 49° 46′ N., Lon. 4° 44′ E. Pop. 4,000. (B.)

MIACO, me-ä′-ko, or KEE′-o, a large city of the Japanese empire, situated on the island of Niphon, 230 m. W. by S. of Yeddo. It was formerly the capital of Japan, and is now the residence of the Daïri (dä-ee-ree) or chief priest, and contains a number of remarkable edifices. One of the temples has a colossal image of the god Daïboots, or the Grand Boodha, made of wood and covered with gilt paper, represented, like the Hindoo idols, sitting on a flower of lotus. The total height is more than 90 ft., the statue being about 80, and the flower above 10 ft. high. The image is 25 ft. (4 toises) between the shoulders, and is capable of containing several people in the palm of the hand. In a neighbouring building is suspended the largest bell in the known world. It is about 18 ft. high, and weighs 2,040,000 Dutch pounds, or about 1,000 tons! (B.) Miaco is the first manufacturing and probably the first commercial town in Japan. Here, also, all the money of the empire is coined. Miaco signifies "capital;" Keeo (or Kio), a "residence." Lat. about 34° 30′ N., Lon. 136° E. The pop. probably exceeds 500,000. (B.)

MI-AM′-I, a r. which rises in the N. W. central part of Ohio, and, flowing south-westerly, joins the Ohio at the S. W. extremity of the state, about 20 m. below Cincinnati. Its whole length is probably 150 m.

MIAMI, a co. in the W. part of Ohio, intersected by the above r. Pop. 19,688. Co. t. Troy.

MIAMI, a co. in the N. central part of Ind., intersected by the Wabash and Erie Canal. Pop. 3,048. Co. t. Peru.

MICHAEL, ST., (Port. Sam Miguel, sä′ôN (almost *soung*) me-gel′), the largest i. of the Azores, intersected by the parallel of 37° 50′ N. Lat. and the meridian of 25° 30′ W. Lon. Length above 40 m.; greatest breadth, 14 m. Ponte Delgada is the chief town.

MICHIGAN, mish′-e-gan, one of the five great lakes of N. America connected with the r. St. Lawrence, situated between 41° 30′ and 46° N. Lat., and 85° 50′ and 88° W. Lon. Its length, following the curve, is near 350 m.; its greatest breadth, about 90 m. The surface of this

Digitized by Google

lake is about 600 ft above the level of the sea; its depth is stated to be 900 ft. Lake Michigan is connected, at its N. E. extremity, by the Strait of Mackinaw, with Lake Huron.

MICHIGAN, one of the U. S., situated between 41° 40′ and 48° N. Lat., and 82° 10′ and 91° W. Lon. It consists of two great natural divisions, viz., the lower peninsula, bounded on the W. and N. W. by Lake Michigan, on the N. E. and E. by Lake Huron, the r. and Lake St. Clair, the Detroit r. and Lake Erie, and on the S. by Ohio and Indiana; length, from N. to S., about 290 m.; greatest breadth, from E. to W., rather more than 200 m.: and the upper peninsula, situated between the lakes Superior, Huron, and Michigan, and bounded on the S. W. by Wisconsin; its length is near 330 m., with a mean breadth of 50 or 60 m. The total area is estimated at above 60,000 sq. m. The state is divided into 65 counties.* Pop. 212,267. Lansing is the seat of government. Michigan was admitted into the Union in 1836.

MICHILIMACKINAC. See MACKINAW.

MID′-DĔL-BURG`, an ancient t. of Holland, in the i. of Walcheren, cap. of the prov. of Zealand. Among its literary institutions, the Athenæum or Academy deserves to be mentioned. Lat. 51° 30′ N., Lon. 3° 37′ E. Pop. 3,500. (M.)

MIDDLEBURY, mid′-dĕl-bĕr-re, the cap. of Addison co., Vt., on Otter creek, 33 m., in a straight line, S. W. of Montpelier. Pop. of the township, 3,162. Middlebury College, of this place, was founded in 1800.

MID′-DLES-BŲ`-ROUGH, a t. and river port of England, in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, on the Tees, 16 m. E. by N. of Darlington, with which it is connected by a railway. Pop. 5,463; in 1831, it was only 154. (M.)

MID′-DLE-SEX`, a co. in the S. E. part of England, N. of, and bordering on the Thames. It comprises within its limits the greater part of the metropolis. Pop. 1,576,636.

MIDDLESEX, a co. in the N. E. part of Mass., bordering on N. H. Pop. 106,611. Co. towns, Cambridge and Concord.

MIDDLESEX, a co. in the S. part of Conn., intersected by the Connecticut r., and bordering on Long Island Sound. Pop. 24,879. Co. t. Middletown.

MIDDLESEX, a co. in the E. part of N. J., on the Raritan r. and bay. Pop. 21,893. Co. t. New Brunswick.

* Alcona (Negwegon), Allegan, Alpena (Anamickee), Antrim (Megissee), Arenac, Barry, Berrien, Branch, Calhoun, Cass, Charlevoix (Kishkawkee), Cheboygan, Chippewa, Clair St., Clare (Kaykakee), Clinton, Crawford (Shawwano) Eaton, Emmet (Tonedagana), Genesee, Gladwin, Gratiot, Hillsdale, Ingham, Ionia, Ioseo (Kanotin), Isabella, Jackson, Joseph St., Kalamazoo, Kalcasca (Warbassee), Kent, Lake (Aishcum), Lapeer, Leelenaw, Lenawee, Livingston, Macomb, Manistee, Mason (Notipeskago), Michilimackinac, Midland, Missaukee, Monroe, Montcalm, Montmorency (Cheonoquet), Necosta, Newaygo, Oakland, Oceana, Ogemaw, Omeena, Osceola (Unwattin), Oscoda, Ottawa, Otsego (Okkuddo), Presque Isle, Roscommon (Mickenauk), Saginaw, Shiawassee, Van Buren, Washtenaw, Wayne, Wexford (Kawtawwabet), Wyandot.

Digitized by Google

MIDDLESEX, a co. in the E. part of Va., S. of, and bordering on the Rappahannock. Pop. 4,392. Co. t. Urbanna.

MID'-DLE-TON, a manufacturing t. of England, in Lancashire, 5 m. N. N. E. of Manchester. Pop., including an area of near 3 sq. m., 7,740.

MID'-DLE-TOWN', a city and port of entry in Middlesex co., Conn., on the W. bank of the Connecticut r., about 22 m., in a straight line, N. E. of New Haven, with numerous manufactures, of which that of swords and fire-arms is perhaps the most remarkable. The Wesleyan University founded in 1831, is situated in Lat. 41° 33′ N., and Lon. 72° 39′ W. Pop. of the city of Middletown, 3,511.

MIDLAND, a co. in the E. part of Mich., bordering on Saginaw Bay.

MIF'-FLIN, a co. in the S. central part of Pa., on the Juniata. Pop. 13,092. Co. t. Lewistown.

MIL'-AN* (It. Milano, me-lä'-no; Lat. Mediola'num), the principal city of N. Italy, and the third in the Italian peninsula (being inferior only to Naples and Rome), is situated between the Olona and Lambro, on the Naviglio Grande (nä-veel'yo grän'-dä) or "great canal," which connects these rivers with each other, and flows all round the original town or city proper, of which it marks the boundary. The suburbs which have been built outside of this boundary, occupy more space than the original city. They are surrounded with a line of ramparts, which is planted with trees, and serves as a promenade. Much of the space, however, between the ramparts and the Naviglio, is occupied by gardens. Among the number of magnificent buildings that adorn Milan, the most remarkable is the Duomo or Cathedral, which, after St. Peter's, at Rome, is the largest and most sumptuous ecclesiastical edifice in Italy, and one of the finest in Christendom. The exterior, with its hundred spires, and its three thousand statues of various sizes, looks like a forest of marble. Milan is distinguished as a centre of learning and the arts; and it is said that more books are published here than in all the rest of Italy put together. Among other institutions, this city contains an academy of fine arts, one of the most extensive establishments of the kind in Europe, and a picture gallery, rich in the choicest productions of the ancient Italian masters. The library of Brera (brä'-rä) contains 100,000 vols., and is open to the public. Milan is the residence of an archbishop, of the Austrian viceroy, and of the governor-general of the Lombard provinces. The Observatory, which is considered the first in Italy, is in Lat. 45° 28′ 1″ N., Lon. 9° 11′ 48″ E. The pop., according to Balbi, is above 155,000, and increases rapidly from year to year.—Adj. and inhab. MIL'-AN-ESE'.

MILAZZO, me-lät'-so, or MELAZZO, mä-lät'-so, (Anc. My'læ,) a fortified seaport t. on the N. coast of Sicily, near the N. E. angle of the island,

* All the poets place the accent on the first syllable of this name. Byron and Moore rhyme it with *villain*. This appears to be the prevailing, if not universal pronunciation, among correct speakers.

Digitized by Google

Fāte, fär, fâll, fåt; mē, mĕt; pīne or pĭne, pĭn; nō, nŏt; ōō as in *good*;

on the W. side of a small bay, to which it gives its name. Lat. 38° 15′ N., Lon. 15° 14′ E. Pop. in 1831, 9,206. (M.)

Mil'-ford, a small t. of S. Wales, in Pembrokeshire, on the N. side of an extensive basin or inlet of the sea, called Milford Haven. Lat. 51° 43′ N., Lon. 5° W.

Milhau, me`-lō', a t. of France, in the dep. of Aveyron, on the Tarn. Lat. 44° 5′ N., Lon. 3° 5′ E. Pop. 9,437. (M.)

Military Frontier, the name given to a tract of country extending along the S. and S. E. frontier of the Austrian empire, from the Adriatic to the E. extremity of Transylvania. It is distinguished from the rest of the empire by having a purely military government. The object of this establishment was originally to secure the frontier against the inroads of the Turks. All the peasants are soldiers, and hold their lands from the state as fiefs, on tenure of military and civil service. In time of peace, 45,000 men are always under arms, who feed and clothe themselves, and perform their appointed services without any expense to the Austrian government. In time of war, they serve the state in the same manner as the rest of the army, and march out of the country, if required, and they receive the usual pay. It is said that, in any extremity, they can muster 200,000 men, and that, by means of alarm-fires and bells, this immense force can be summoned together, throughout the whole extent of the frontier, in the space of *four hours!* (M.)

Mil'-ledge-ville`, the seat of justice of Baldwin co., Ga., and the cap. of the state, situated on the Oconee, at the head of steamboat navigation. Lat. 33° 7′ N., Lon. 83° 20′ W. Pop. 2,095.

Miller, a co. in the S. central part of Mo., intersected by the Osage r. Pop. 2,282. Co. t. Tuscumbia.

Milo, me'-lo, (Anc. Me'los,) an i. in the Ægean Sea, about 70 m. E. of the Morea. It is about 14 m. long, and 8 m. wide. The N. coast is indented by a deep bay, which forms one of the best and safest harbours in the Levant. The Lat. of this port is 36° 42′ N., Lon. 24° 14′ E. Pop. of the island about 7,000. (B.)

Mil-wau'-kie, a co. in the S. E. part of Wisconsin, bordering on L. Michigan. Pop. 5,605. Co. t. Milwaukie.

Mincio, min'-cho, (Anc. Min'cius,) a r. in the N. of Italy, which has its source in the lake of Garda, and, flowing southerly, passes by Mantua, and joins the Po, 12 m. S. E. of that city.

Mindanao, min-da-nä'-o, or Magindanao, (Sp. pron. mä-heen-dä-nä'-o,) the most southern, and, after Luzon, the largest of the Philippine Islands, is situated between 5° and 10° N. Lat., and 121° 30′ and 126° E. Lon. It appears like two islands, connected with each other by a narrow isthmus. The eastern portion is above 300 m. in length, from N. to S., with a mean breadth of 80 or 90 m.; the western is about 170 m. long, and, on an average, perhaps 50 m. broad. The area is estimated at about 34,000 sq. m. The inhabitants appear to be chiefly Malays. (See Philippine Islands.)

Min'-den, an ancient t. and fortress of the Prussian dominions, in

Digitized by Google

Westphalia, the cap. of a gov. of the same name, on the Weser. Lat. 52° 18′ N., Lon. 8° 53′ E. Pop. 8,000.

MIN-DO′-RO, one of the Philippine Islands, intersected by the 13th par. of N. Lat., and the 121st mer. of E. Lon.. Length 100 m., breadth 50 m.

MIN`-E-SO′TA or MINNESOTA (originally spelled Minnay-Sotor), a territory of the United States; bounded on the N. by British America, E. by Lake Superior and Wisconsin, S., S. W., and W. by Iowa and the Missouri and White-Earth rivers. Area estimated at 120,000 sq. m.

MINHO in Portuguese, and Miño in Spanish, pronounced alike, meen′-yo (Anc. Min′ius), a r. in the N. W. part of the Spanish peninsula, which rises in the N. part of Galicia, and, flowing south-westerly, falls into the Atlantic in about 41° 53′ N. Lat., and 8° 47′ W. Lon. In the latter part of its course, it forms a portion of the boundary between Spain and Portugal.

MIN-OR′-CA, sometimes written MENORCA, (anciently one of the Gymnesiæ: see MAJORCA,) one of the Balearic Isles, intersected by the 40th parallel of N. Lat. and the 4th meridian of E. Lon. It is 32 m. in length, and about 13 m. in its greatest breadth. Area about 300 sq. m. Pop. 35,000. (P. C.)—Adj. and inhab. MINORQUINE, min-or-keen′, or MIN-OR′-CAN.

MINSK, an archiepiscopal t. of Russian Poland, the cap. of a gov. of the same name. Lat. 53° 57′ N., Lon. 27° 40′ E. Pop. stated at 20,000. (P. C.)

MIRAMICHI, mir`-a-me-shee′, a r. and bay in the E. part of New Brunswick, near 47° N. Lat. and 65° W. Lon.

MIRANDOLA, me-rân′-do-lâ, a fortified t. of N. Italy, in the duchy of Modena. Lat. 44° 50′ N., Lon. 11° 7′ E. Pop. about 6,000. (B.)

MIREPOIX, mir`-ẹh-pwâ′, or meer`-pwâ′, a small t. of France, in the dep. of Ariège. Lat. 43° 5′ N., Lon. 1° 52′ E. Pop. about 4,000. (M.)

MISKÓLCZ, mish-kôlts′, a large t. of Hungary, with a Protestant and a Roman Catholic gymnasium. Lat. 48° 7′ N., Lon. 20° 47′ E. Pop. estimated at about 28,000. (B.)

MIS`-SIS-SIP′-PI (*i. e.* the "great water"), a large r. of N. America, which forms with the Missouri, its principal affluent, *the longest river in the world*. It rises from two small lakes, in about 47° 20′ N. Lat., and 95° 30′ W. Lon., which are estimated to be about 1,500 ft. above the level of the sea. Its general course is nearly S.; it enters the Gulf of Mexico by several mouths, in about 29° N. Lat., and 89° 20′ W. Lon. The waters of the Mississippi, as it advances southward, are swollen by a number of important tributaries, viz., the Wisconsin, Illinois, and Ohio on the left, and the St. Peters, Desmoines, Missouri, Arkansas, and Red River on the right. Below the entrance of the Ohio, the breadth of the main river averages about 900 yards, and its mean depth varies from 90 to 120 ft. The velocity of the stream, below the mouth of the Missouri, is on average from 60 to 70 m. a day. In the latter part of its course, however, a number of *bayous* (see BAYOU), leaving the principal stream, very materially diminish the body of

Digitized by Google

water, and the rapidity of the current. The length of this mighty river is about 3,200 m., or, if we measure from the head of the Missouri, which may be regarded as its true source, it will amount to 4,400 m. It is navigable, at all seasons of the year, considerably above its junction with the Missouri, or more than 2,000 m. above its mouth.

Mississippi, one of the U. S., situated between the 30th and 35th degrees of N. Lat., and 88° 10′ and 91° 50′ W. Lon.; bounded on the N. by Tennessee, E. by Alabama, S. by the Gulf of Mexico and Louisiana, and W. by Louisiana and Arkansas, from which it is separated by the Mississippi r.; and divided into 56 counties.* Length, from N. to S., about 340 m.; greatest breadth, from E. to W., 184 m. The area is estimated at 48,000 sq. m. Pop. 375,651; consisting of 179,074 whites, 1,366 free coloured persons, and 195,211 slaves. Jackson is the capital. Mississippi was admitted into the Union in 1819.—Inhab. Mis`-sis-sip′-pi-an.

Mississippi, a co. in the N. E. part of Ark., bordering on the Mississippi r. Pop. 1,410.

Missolonghi, mis`-so-long′-ge, a fortified t. of Greece, on a bay or lagoon on the N. side of the Gulf of Patras, which was taken and destroyed by the Turks in 1826, after a long siege. Lord Byron died here, April 19, 1824. Lat. 38° 23′ N., Lon. 21° 28′ E.

Missouri, mis-soo′-re, a large r. of N. America, which rises in the Rocky Mountains, in about 45° N. Lat., and 110° 30′ W. Lon., and, after a very tortuous course of about 3,000 m., falls into the Mississippi, in about 38° 50′ N. Lat., and 90° 10′ W. Lon. It is navigable to the Great Falls, or about 2,500 m. from its mouth. The waters of this river are remarkably turbid, from which circumstance, it is said, the name, signifying "mud river," is derived.

Missouri, one of the U. S., situated between 36° and 40° 40′ N. Lat., and 89° and 95° 30′ W. Lon.; bounded on the N. by Iowa, E. by Illinois and Kentucky, from which it is separated by the Mississippi, S by Arkansas, and W. by the Indian territory; and divided into 79 counties.† Greatest extent, from E. to W., about 300 m.; from N. to S.,

* Adams, Amite, Attala, Bolivar, Carroll, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Claiborne, Clarke, Coahoma, Copia, Covington, De Soto, Franklin, Greene, Hancock, Hinds, Holmes, Itawamba, Jackson, Jasper, Jefferson, Jones, Kemper, Lafayette, Lauderdale, Lawrence, Leake, Lowndes, Madison, Marion, Marshall, Monroe, Nashoba, Newton, Noxubee, Octibbeha, Panola, Perry, Pike, Pontotoc, Rankin, Scott, Simpson, Smith, Tallahatchie, Tippah, Tishamingo, Tuncia, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Wilkinson, Winston, Yalabusha, Yazoo.

† Adair, Andrew, Audrain, Barry, Bates, Benton, Boone, Buchanan, Caldwell, Callaway, Cape Girardeau, Carroll, Chariton, Charles St., Clair St., Clark, Clay, Clinton, Cole, Cooper, Crawford, Dade, Daviess, Francois St., Franklin, Gasconade, Genevieve St., Greene, Grundy, Henry, Holt, Howard, Jackson, Jasper, Jefferson, Johnson, Kinderhook, Lafayette, Lewis, Lincoln, Linn, Livingston Louis St., Macon, Madison, Marion, Miller, Monroe, Morgan, Montgomery, New Madrid, Newton, Niangua, Oregon, Osage, Ozark, Perry, Pettis, Platte, Pike, Polk, Pulaski, Ralls, Randolph, Ray, Ripley, Rives, Saline, Scott, Scotland, Shannon, Shelby, Stoddard, Taney, Van Buren, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Wright.

Digitized by Google

about 290 m. Area estimated at 68,000 sq. m. The pop. in 1840 was 383,702, of whom 323,888 were whites, 1,574 free coloured, and 58,240 slaves. According to the last census (of 1844) it is stated to be 511,937. Jefferson City is the seat of government. Missouri was admitted into the Union in 1821.

MITTAU, mit'-tou, a t. of European Russia, the cap. of the prov. of Koorland, remarkable for its literary institutions, among which its gymnasium, with an observatory and a library of 24,000 vols., may be mentioned. Lat. 56° 39′ N., Lon. 23° 44 E. Pop. 16,500. (P. C.)

MOBILE, mo-beel', a r. of Ala., formed by the union of the Tombigbee and Alabama rivers; after a course of 4 or 5 miles it divides into several branches; the western or main channel is called the Mobile, the eastern the Tensaw r. They flow S., and terminate in Mobile Bay, which communicates with the Gulf of Mexico.

MOBILE, a co. forming the S. W. extremity of Ala. Total pop. 18,741.

MOBILE, a city and port of entry of Ala., cap. of the above co., situated on the W. side of the Mobile r., near its mouth. It is by far the most considerable town in the state, both as regards population and commerce, and, next to New Orleans and Charleston, is the greatest market for cotton in the whole country. The situation of this town was formerly very unhealthy, but it has of late been much improved by drainage. Lat. 30° 40′ N., Lon. 88° 11′ W. Pop. 12,672.

MO'-CHA (Arab. pron. mo'-kâ`), a decayed, though still important seaport t. of Arabia, in Yemen, on the Red Sea. Lat. 13° 16′ N., Lon. 43° 10′ E. Pop. estimated at from 5,000 to 7,000. (B. and M.)

MOD'-EN-A or mod'-ên-â* (Anc. Mu'tina), a well-built city of Italy, cap. of a duchy of the same name, situated near the right bank of the Secchia (sek'-ke-â), a tributary of the Po, 24 m. W. N. W. of Bologna. The ducal palace is vast, splendid, and richly furnished. It contains a gallery of paintings, executed by some of the most distinguished Italian masters, and a library of 90,000 printed vols., besides 3,000 manuscripts. There is also a university, a college of nobles, of distinguished reputation, with 28 professors and teachers, and various other institutions. The Observatory is in Lat. 44° 38′ 53″ N., Lon. 10° 55′ 48″ E. Pop. about 27,000. (B.)

The duchy of Modena has an area of about 2,000 sq. m. Pop. estimated at 403,000. (M.)—Adj. and inhab. MOD`-EN-ESE'.

MODICA, mod'-e-kâ, (Anc. Motyca,) a t. of Sicily, the cap. of a dist. of the same name, near the S. E. extremity of the island. Lat. 36° 53′ N., Lon. 14° 45′ E. Pop. estimated at 20,000. (B.)

MOG`-A-DORE' (called by the Moors Swee'-ra), a fortified t. of Morocco, the principal place for maritime commerce in the empire, is situ-

* "If ever you should come to MODENA,
Stop at a palace near the Reggio gate."
ROGERS' *Italy*, Part First, XVIII.

Digitized by Google

ated on the Atlantic coast. Lat. 31° 30′ N., Lon. 9° 40′ W. Pop. estimated at 10,000. (M.)

MOGUL. See MONGOLIA.

MOHA'CS, mo`-hâch', a t. of Hungary, on the Danube. Lat. 45° 58 N., Lon. 18° 44′ E. Pop. 8,300. (M.)

MO'-HAWK, a r. of N. Y., which rises in Lewis co., and, flowing south-easterly, falls into the Hudson, about 3 m. above Troy. Its whole length is estimated at near 140 m.

MO-HEE'-LEF (often written Mohilew or Moghilev), a commercial t. of European Russia, cap. of a gov. of the same name, on the Dnieper. It is the residence of a Greek and a Roman Catholic archbishop. Lat. 53° 54′ N., Lon. 30° 25′ E. Pop. stated at 21,800. (P. C.)

MOISSAC, mwâ`-sâk', a t. of France, in the dep. of Tarn and Garonne, on the Tarn (which is here navigable), 97 m. S. E. of Bordeaux. Pop. 6,190. (M.)

MOLDAU, mol'-dou, a r. of Bohemia, which rises in the Böhmer-wald Mountains, on the south-western frontier, and, flowing northerly, joins the Elbe, at Melnik, about 20 m. N. of Prague. Its length is estimated at above 200 m. It is navigable for boats to Budweis.

MOL-DA'-VĬ-Ą (Turk. Bogh`-dân'), a principality nominally included in European Turkey, of which it forms the most northern part, but in reality under the protection of Russia. (See WALLACHIA.)—Adj. and inhab. MOL-DA'-VĬ-ĄN.

MOL-FET'-TĄ (Anc. Res'pa), a manufacturing and commercial t. and seaport of Naples, on the Adriatic. Lat. 41° 13′ N., Lon. 16° 37′ E. Pop. 11,000. (B.)

MOLOKAĬ, mo`-lo-kī', or MOROKAĬ, one of the Sandwich Islands, near 21° 10′ N. Lat., and intersected by the 157th meridian of W. Lon. Length near 40 m.; greatest breadth, about 8 m. Pop. 3,000.

MO-LUC'-CAS or MOLUCCA ISLES, a group belonging to the Malay archipelago, between 5° N. and 9° S. Lat. and 125° and 131° E. Lon. In a more limited sense, the Moluccas include only the Spice Islands; namely, Amboyna, Banda, Ceram, Ternate, Tidore, and Batchian. Balbi distributes the Moluccas into three groups, as follows: 1st, the GROUP OF AMBOYNA, comprising the island of this name, Ceram, Booroo, and the adjacent islets; 2dly, the GROUP OF BANDA, consisting of ten small islands, near 4° 30′ N. Lat., and 130° E. Lon.; and 3dly, the GROUP OF THE MOLUCCAS, properly so called, comprehending the large island of Gilolo, with the smaller ones of Batchian, Morty or Mortay, Mysol, Tidore, Ternate, and numerous others lying immediately around Gilolo. Almost all the islands of these different groups are dependent on the Dutch, who carry on an important commerce in the various natural productions, among which cloves and nutmegs are almost the only articles that are sent to Europe or this country.

MOM-POX' (Sp. pron. mom-poh'), a t. of S. America, in New Granada, on the Magdalena. Lat. 9° 14′ N., Lon. 74° 27′ W. Pop. estimated at 10,000. (B.)

MONACO, mon'-â-ko, PRINCIPALITY OF, a small state of N. Italy, under

Digitized by Google

the protection of Sardinia, situated between Nice and Genoa, and bordering on the Mediterranean. Area, 51 sq. m. Pop. about 7,000. (M.)

Monaco, a little town on the Mediterranean, containing about 1,000 inhabitants, is the capital. Lat. 43° 42′ N., Lon. 7° 28′ E.

Monaghan, mon/-ą-HAN, an inland co. in the N. of Ireland, in the S. part of the prov. of Ulster. Pop. in 1831, 195,536. (M.)

Monaghan, a t. of Ireland, cap. of the above co., 68 m. N. N. W. of Dublin. Pop. in 1831, 3,848. (M.)

Mondego, mon-dā/-go, a r. of Portugal, which falls into the Atlantic near 40° 10′ N. Lat., and 8° 50′ W. Lon.

Mondoñedo, mon-dōn-yā/-DO, a manufacturing t. of Spain, in Galicia. Lat. 43° 24′ N., Lon. 7° 25′ W. Pop. 6,000. (B.)

Mondovi, mon-do-vee/, a fortified t. of N. Italy, in Sardinia, the cap. of a prov. of the same name, with manufactures of cloth, silk, and paper. Lat. 44° 28′ N., Lon. 7° 59′ E. Pop. 15,700. (P. C.)

Monferrato, mon-fĕr-rā/-to, a former principality of N. Italy, S. of, and bordering on the Po, now forming a part of the Sardinian territories.

Monghir, mung-geer/, a t. of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bahar, sometimes called, on account of its extensive manufactures in iron and steel, the Birmingham of India. Lat. 25° 23′ N., Lon. 86° 40′ E. Pop. probably above 30,000. (B.)

Mon-go/-li-ą, an extensive country in the N. E. part of Asia, belonging to China, between 38° and 53° N. Lat., and 84° and 124° E. Lon.; bounded on the N. by Asiatic Russia, E. by Mantchooria, S. by China and Thibet; on the W. its limits do not appear to be known. Indeed, its extent towards the S. or E. can be only very vaguely stated. The length, from E. to W., is perhaps 1,700 m.; its greatest breadth, from N. to S., may amount to near 1,000 m. The pop. is loosely estimated at 2,000,000. (P. C.)—Adj. **Mon-go/-li-an**, and **Mon-gol/** or **Mon-gul/**; inhab. **Mongol**.—The name **Mo-gul/**, though evidently of the same origin with Mongol, is properly restricted to the empire founded in Hindostan by Baber (a descendant of the great Mongol conqueror, Tamerlane), about the year 1526.

Mon/-mouth, a co. in the W. of England, bordering on the Bristol Channel. Pop. 134,355.

Monmouth, a t. of England, the cap. of the above co., on the Wye, 25 m. N. by W. of Bristol. Pop., including an area of above 4 sq. m., 5,446.

Monmouth, a co. in the E. middle part of N. J., bordering on the Atlantic. Pop. 32,909. Co. t. Freehold.

Mo-non'-gą-he/-la, a r. which rises in the N. part of Va., and, flowing into Pa., unites with the Alleghany to form the Ohio.

Mo-non-ga/-li-ą, a co. in the N. N. W. part of Va., bordering on Pa. Pop. 17,368. Co. t. Morgantown.

Mo-nop'-o-li, a fortified seaport t. of Naples, in the prov. of Bari, remarkable for the subterranean dwellings found in its vicinity, which are

Digitized by Google

supposed to have been excavated in the remotest antiquity. Lat. 40° 56′ N., Lon. 16° 58′ E. Pop. in 1838, 15,535. (M.)

Mŏn-rōe′, a co. in the N. W. part of N. Y., intersected by the Genesee r., and bordering on L. Ontario. Co. t. Rochester.

Monroe, a co. in the E. part of Pa., bordering on the Delaware r. Pop. 9,879. Co. t. Stroudsburg.

Monroe, a co. towards the W. part of Va., on the Greenbrier and New rivers. Pop. 8,422. Co. t. Union.

Monroe, a co. near the centre of Ga., bordering on the Ocmulgee. Pop. 16,275. Co. t. Forsyth.

Monroe, a co. occupying the S. W. extremity of the peninsula of Florida. Co. t. Key West.

Monroe, a co. in the S. W. part of Ala., intersected by the Alabama r. Pop. 10,680. Co. t. Monroeville.

Monroe, a co. in the N. E. part of Miss., bordering on Ala. Pop. 9,250. Co. seat, Athens.

Monroe, a co. in the E. part of Ark., intersected by the White r. Pop. 936. Co. t. Clarendon.

Monroe, a co. in the S. E. part of Tenn., on the Tennessee r. Pop. 12,056. Co. t. Madisonville.

Monroe, a co. in the S. part of Ky., bordering on Tenn. Pop. 6,526. Co. t. Tompkinsville.

Monroe, a co. in the E. S. E. part of Ohio, bordering on the Ohio r. Pop. 18,521. Co. t. Woodsfield.

Monroe, a co. forming the S. E. extremity of Mich. Pop. 9,922. Co. t. Monroe.

Monroe, a co. in the S. W. central part of Ind., on the W. fork of the White r. Pop. 10,143. Co. t. Bloomington.

Monroe, a co. in the S. W. part of Ill., bordering on the Mississippi r. Pop. 4,481. Co. t. Waterloo.

Monroe, a co. in the N. E. part of Mo., a little W. of the Mississippi r. Pop. 9,505. Co. t. Paris.

Mons, mŏn, (Flemish, Bergen, bĕr′-gĕn,) a strongly fortified city of Belgium, the cap. of the prov. of Hainault, situated on the Mons and Condé Canal, 32 m. S. W. of Brussels. It contains a college, a medical school, and other institutions. Lat. 50° 26′ N., Lon. 4° E. Pop. 23,000. (B.)

Montagnana, mon-tän-yä′-nä, a manufacturing and commercial t. of Austrian Italy, 22 m. S. E. of Padua, with a noted college for young ladies. Pop. 8,000. (B.)

Montargis, mŏnt`-ar`-zhe′, a t. of France, in the dep. of Loiret, 39 m. E. by N. of Orleans. Pop. 7,757. (M.)

Montauban, mŏnt`-ō`-bän′, a manufacturing t. of France, the cap. of the dep. of Tarn and Garonne, is situated on the Tarn, 112 m. E. S. E. of Bordeaux. It has long been one of the principal seats of the reformed religion in France; on account of which, it suffered much during the reigns of Louis XIII. and Louis XIV. Among its literary

Digitized by Google

institutions, are a Protestant theological seminary, and a public library of 10,000 vols. Lat. 44° 1′ N., Lon. 1° 21′ E. Pop. 17,531. (B.)

MONTERRSON, mòn'-bre'-zòn', the cap. of the French dep. of Loire. Lat. 45° 37′ N., Lon. 4° 4′ E. Pop. 6,020. (B.)

MONTCALM, mont-kàm', a co. in the S. W. central part of Mich., a little N. of Grand r.

MONT-DE-MARSAN, mòn' dè' mar'-sàn', the cap. of the French dep. of Landes, 64 m. S. of Bordeaux. Pop. 3,924. (B.)

MONTE-LEONE, mon'-tà là-o'-nà, a t. of Naples, in Calabria Ultra. Lat. 38° 42′ N., Lon. 16° 10′ E. Pop. about 7,000. (B.)

MONTÉLIMART, mòn'-tel'-e'-mar', an ancient fortified t. of France, in the dep. of Drôme. Lat. 44° 33′ N., Lon. 4° 44′ E. Pop. 6,150. (M.)

MONTERET, mon-tà-ray', a t. of Mexico, the cap. of the state of Nuevo Leon. Lat. about 25° 45′ N., Lon. 100° 25′ W. Pop. 15,000.

MONTEREY (California). See APPENDIX.

MON-TE-VI'-DE-O or mon'-tà-vee'-dà-o, the cap. of the republic of Uruguay, in S. America, situated on the left bank of the Rio de la Plata, which is here 70 m. wide. This town has suffered greatly in the recent wars. The pop., which was formerly estimated at 26,000, amounts, at present, only to about 10,000. (B.) Lat. 34° 55′ S., Lon. 56° 14′ W.

MONTGOMERY, mont-gum'-er-e, an inland co. of N. Wales, on the sources of the Severn. Pop. 69,219.—Also a small t., cap. of the above. Lat. 52° 34′ N., Lon. 3° 8′ W.

MONTGOMERY, a co. in the E. part of N. Y., intersected by the Mohawk. Pop. 35,818. Co. t. Canajoharie.

MONTGOMERY, a co. in the S. E. part of Pa., intersected by the Schuylkill. Pop. 47,241. Co. t. Norristown.

MONTGOMERY, a co. of Md., bordering on the Potomac and the District of Columbia. Pop. 14,669. Co. t. Rockville.

MONTGOMERY, a co. towards the S. W. extremity of Va., E. of, and bordering on New r. Pop. 7,405. Co. t. Christiansburg.

MONTGOMERY, a co. in the S. W. central part of N. C., E. of, and bordering on the Yadkin. Pop. 10,780. Co. t. Lawrenceville.

MONTGOMERY, a co. in the S. E. central part of Ga., intersected by the Oconee. Pop. 1,616. Co. t. Mt. Vernon.

MONTGOMERY, a co. in the S. E. central part of Ala., on the Talapoosa and Alabama rivers. Pop. 24,574. Co. t. Montgomery.

MONTGOMERY, the cap. of the above co., and of the state of Ala., is situated on the Alabama r., about 100 m. S. E. of Tuscaloosa.

MONTGOMERY, a co. in the N. N. W. part of Tenn., bordering on Ky., and intersected by the Cumberland r. Pop 16,927.

MONTGOMERY, a co. in the eastern part of Ky., a little S. W. of the Licking r. Pop. 9,332. Co. t. Mt. Sterling.

MONTGOMERY, a co. in the S. W. part of Ohio, intersected by the Miami r. Pop. 31,938. Co. t. Dayton.

MONTGOMERY, a co. in the W. part of Ind., a little E. of the Wabash r. Pop. 14,438. Co. t. Crawfordsville.

Digitized by Google

Fāte, fär, fâll, făt; mē, mĕt; pine or pine, pĭn; nō, nŏt; ŏŏ, as in *good*;

MONTGOMERY, a co. in the S. central part of Ill., S. of Springfield. Pop. 4,490. Co. t. Hillsborough.

MONTGOMERY, a co. in the eastern part of Mo., N. of, and bordering on the r. Missouri. Pop. 4,371. Co. t. Danville.

MONTILLA, mon-teel'-yâ, a t. of Spain, in Andalusia, 19 m. S. by E. of Cordova. Pop. estimated at 12,800. (M.)

MONTMARTRE, mŏn'-martr', a t. of France, in the dep. of Seine, in the immediate vicinity and N. of Paris. Pop. 6,234. (M.)

MONT'-MO-REN'-CI (Chenonquet), a co. in the N. E. part of Mich.

MONT-PE'-LI-ER, a small t. of Vt., the cap. of the state and the seat of justice of Washington co., situated on the Onion r. Lat. 44° 17′ N., Lon. 72° 36′ W. Pop. of township, 3,725.

MONT-PEL'-LI-ER (Fr. pron. mŏn'-pĕl'-le'-ā'), an important manufacturing and commercial t. in the S. of France, the cap. of the dep. of Hérault, is beautifully situated on a hill commanding a view of the sea, which is about 5 m. distant. Among its numerous literary and scientific institutions may be mentioned the *Académie Universitaire*, with a library of 35,000 vols.; the medical department of this institution enjoys a distinguished reputation: the Royal College: and the Botanic Garden, the most ancient, and one of the best institutions of the kind in France. The Observatory is in Lat. 43° 36′ 16″ N., Lon. 3° 52′ 54″ E. Pop. 36,000. (B.)

MONTREAL, mont'-re-aul', (Fr. Montréal, mŏn'-rā'-dl',) the cap. and principal emporium of Canada, situated on the S. E. side of an i. in the St. Lawrence, 142 m. S. W. of Quebec. Its most remarkable edifice is the new Roman Catholic Cathedral, opened in 1829; one of the largest churches on the New Continent, and capable of containing from 10,000 to 12,000 persons. Montreal possesses a college, erected in 1819, and attended by about 300 students; an English university, chartered in 1821; and a number of other institutions for education. Lat. 45° 31′ N., Lon. 73° 34′ W. Pop. in 1840, including the suburbs, 27,297. (M.)

MONTREALE, mont-rā-â'-lā, or, more properly, MONREALE, an archiepiscopal t. near the N. coast of Sicily, 7 m. S. W. of Palermo. Pop. near 13,000. (B.)

MONT-ROSE', a seaport t. of Scotland, in Forfarshire, 60 m. N. N. E. of Edinburgh, with a good harbour. This town has long been celebrated for its schools. It was the first place in Scotland in which Greek was taught, and has since preserved the character which it so early (1534) attained. (M.) Pop. 13,402.

MONZA, mon'-zâ, (Anc. Modi'cia or Modœ'tia), a t. of Austrian Italy, on the Lambro, 9 m. N. N. E. of Milan, remarkable for having been the cap. of the Lombard kings. The iron crown of Lombardy, and other relics, are kept in the ancient cathedral, supposed to have been built in the 7th century. Pop. about 10,000. (P. C.)

MOOLTAN or MOULTAN, mool-tân', an ancient and decayed city of Hindostan, in the Punjâub, on the Chenâub. Lat. 30° 9′ N., Lon. about 71° 30′ E. Pop. 60,000. (B.)

Digitized by Google

MOORE, a co. in the S. central part of N. C., W. of Cape Fear r. Pop. 7,988. Co. t. Carthage.

MOORSHEDABAD, moor'-she-da-bâd', a large but badly built city of Hindostan, in Bengal, of which, previously to the British conquest, it was the capital. It stands on one of the arms of the Ganges, 115 m. N. of Calcutta. Pop. estimated at 165,000. (B.)

MOOR-ZOOK', a walled t. of N. Africa, the cap. of Fezzan. Lat. 25° 54′ N., Lon. about 14° 30′ E.

MOOSE-HEAD LAKE, the principal source of the Kennebeck r., in Maine, and the largest lake in the state, situated between the counties of Somerset and Piscataquis. Its form is very irregular. The length is above 35 m.; the breadth varies from about 2 m. to 6 or 7 m.

MORAVA, mo-rä'-vä, (Morawa,) a r. in the N. part of European Turkey, which falls into the Danube.

MO-RA'-VI-A (Ger. Mähren, mä'-ren), an important prov. of the Austrian empire, between 48° 40′ and 50° 25′ N. Lat., and 15° 10′ and about 19° E. Lon. Length, near 180 m.; greatest breadth, above 100 m. Area estimated at 10,240 sq. m. Pop. 2,143,052. (M.) Brünn is the capital.—Adj. and inhab. MO-RA'-VI-AN.

MORAY, pronounced, and often written, MUR'-RAY. (See ELGIN.)

MORAY FRITH (Anc. Æstuarium Vararis), a bay on the E. coast of Scotland, between Ross-shire and Elginshire.

MORBIHAN, mor'-be'-an', a dep. in the W. of France, N. of, and bordering on the Bay of Biscay. Pop. 449,743. Capital, Vannes.

MO-RE'-A,* THE, (Anc. Peloponne'sus,) a peninsula forming the S. extremity of continental Greece. Its length is near 160 m.; its breadth about 100 m. Area estimated at 8,800 sq. m. In shape, it is supposed to resemble a mulberry leaf. The name *Morea* was given to this peninsula by the Italians, from the quantity of mulberries (in their language "more") which it produces. (P. C.)—Adj. and inhab. MO'-RE-OT'.

MOR'-GAN, a co. in the N. E. part of Va., bordering on the Potomac. Pop. 4,253. Co. t. Bath.

MORGAN, a co. in the N. E. central part of Ga., bordering on the Oconee. Pop. 9,121. Co. t. Madison.

MORGAN, a co. in the N. part of Ala., S. of, and bordering on the Tennessee r. Pop. 9,841. Co. t. Somerville.

MORGAN, a co. in the N. N. E. part of Tenn., a little N. of the Tennessee r. Pop. 2,660. Co. t. Montgomery.

MORGAN, a co. in the E. part of Ky., intersected by the Licking r. Pop. 4,603. Co. t. West Liberty.

MORGAN, a co. in the S. E. part of Ohio, intersected by the Muskingum. Pop. 20,852. Co. t. McConnelsville.

MORGAN, a co. in the S. W. central part of Ind., intersected by the White r. Pop. 10,741. Co. t. Martinsville.

* "Slow sinks, more lovely ere his race be run,
Along MOREA'S hills the setting sun."—BYRON

Digitized by Google

Fāte, fär, fâll, fât; mē, mĕt; pīne or pĭne, pĭn; nō, nŏt; ōō, as in *good*,

---

Morgan, a co. in the W. part of Ill., E. of, and bordering on the Illinois r. Pop. 19,549. Co. t. Jacksonville.

Morgan, a co. near the centre of Mo., bordering on the Osage r. Pop. 4,407. Co. t. Versailles.

Morlaix, mor`-lā', a seaport and manufacturing t. of France, in the dep. of Finistère: it was the birth-place of General Moreau. Lat. 48° 35′ N., Lon. 3° 52′ W. Pop. 7,800. (M.)

Mo-roc'-co, empire of, (called by the natives Moghrib ul Acsa, mo'-grib ool ak'-sā, *i. e.* the "farthest west:" the Maurita'nia Tingita'na of the ancient Romans,) is situated in the N. W. of Africa, between the 28th and 36th degrees of N. Lat. and the 1st and 12th of W. Lon.; bounded on the N. by the Mediterranean and Strait of Gibraltar, E. by Algiers, S. by the Sahara, and W. and N. W. by the Atlantic. Length, from N. E. to S. W., above 700 m.; greatest breadth, perhaps 300 m. Area estimated at 175,000 sq. m. Pop. 6,000,000. (B.) The climate of Morocco is not so hot as might be expected from its position, a circumstance which is chiefly owing to the alternation of sea and land breezes, and to the influence of the various mountain ranges by which this country is intersected. The thermometer rarely rises, in the hottest places, so high as 90°; and along the sea, it seldom, if ever, falls below 39° or 40°. The seasons are divided into wet and dry. The wet season corresponds with our winter, and usually continues, with slight interruptions, from October to March. During the dry season or summer, showers are of rare occurrence. The fruits of this country, and the vegetable productions generally, are, with slight exceptions, like those of Southern Europe. The prevailing religion of Morocco is Mahometanism. Among all the followers of the prophet, the Moors are said to be most bigoted. The government is an absolute despotism, the sultan being the head of both church and state, and having unlimited power over the property and lives of his subjects.—Adj. Moor'-ish and Moresque, mo-resk'; inhab. Moor and Mo'-ghreb-in (Arab. Mō'-ghra-bee`; in the plural, Mo`-ghan'-bā`.—See Int. XVI., Obs. 4).

Morocco (Arab. Mā-rāksh'), a large though decayed city of Africa, the cap. of the above empire, situated near the r. Tensift, about 110 m. from the Atlantic. It is surrounded by a strong wall, 30 ft. high and near 6 m. in circuit. The area enclosed contains several large gardens and open spaces. The most remarkable building is the sultan's palace, which occupies an oblong space on the outside of the main wall, about 1,500 yards in length, and 600 in breadth; which includes, besides the sultan's residence, a number of gardens and detached pavilions. The most important branch of industry in Morocco is the manufacture of leather. The tanners possess the art of tanning the skins of lions and panthers, and giving them a snow-white colour, with the softness of silk. (P. C.) Their bright colours are considered inimitable in Europe. Lat. 31° 37′ N., Lon. 7° 36′ W. Pop. probably between 50,000 and 60,000. (B.)

Digitized by Google

Mor'-ris, a co. in the N. part of N. J., intersected by the Morris Canal. Pop. 25,844. Co. t. Morristown.

Mos'-cōw (Russ. Mos-kwä'), a large city of European Russia, the cap. of a prov. of the same name, and formerly the seat of the imperial government, is situated in the midst of a fertile and highly cultivated country, on the r. Moskwa, about 380 m. S. E. of St. Petersburg. The view of the city from a distance has excited the admiration of all travellers. The innumerable towers, some with cupolas, either gilt or painted green, others rising in the form of minarets, and the many gardens and trees intermixed with houses, give the city quite an Oriental appearance. Since, however, the conflagration of 1812, the aspect of Moscow has been considerably changed, and it is becoming more and more like the capitals of western Europe. Among the remarkable buildings, may be mentioned the Kremlin, the old residence of the czars, which has been repaired since the attempts of the French to blow it up in 1812, and still retains its ancient irregularity and grandeur: the Great Hall for exercising the troops in bad weather, which is about 560 ft. long, 180 ft. wide, and 50 ft. high; the ceiling of such vast extent has not a single pillar to support it: and the building of the Foundling Hospital, regarded as the handsomest and most extensive of the kind in Europe. The ancient capital of Russia possesses a great number of literary and scientific institutions, among which we may notice the University, the first in the empire for the number of its professors and students; its library, partly destroyed in 1812, has been restored, and contained in 1835 about 45,000 volumes (M.): the Anatomical Museum, one of the most extensive in the world: the Imperial Society of Naturalists; and the Society of Amateurs of Russian History and Antiquities. Moscow is the great entrepôt for the internal commerce of European Russia: it is also the residence of two archbishops. Lat. 55° 46′ N., Lon. 35° 39′ E. Pop. somewhat uncertain; Balbi estimates it at not less than 250,000.

Mo-zELLE' (Ger. Mosel, mo'-zel; Anc. Mosel'la or "Little Meuse"); a r. which rises in the mountains between the deps. of Vosges and Upper Rhine, in France, and, flowing northerly, crosses the French frontier, and, passing through the Prussian territory, joins the Rhine at Coblentz. Its whole course is about 280 m., for 170 of which it is navigable.

Moselle, a dep. in the N. E. of France, intersected by the above r., and bordering on the grand-duchy of Luxemburg and the Prussian territories. Pop. 427,250. (P. C.) Capital, Metz.

Mosk'-wA (Russ. pron. mos-kwä'), a r. in the central part of European Russia, which flows into the Oka.

Mosquito, mos-kee'-to, a co. in the E. part of Florida, bordering on the Atlantic. Pop. 73. Co. t. New Smyrna.

Mo'-sul or **Moo'-sul**, a decayed city of Asiatic Turkey, in the pashalik of Bagdad, on the W. bank of the Tigris. A bridge of boats connects the town with the E. side of the river, where some mounds are supposed to mark the site of the ancient Nineveh. The manufactures

Digitized by Google

in cotton, for which Mosul was once so celebrated,* have greatly declined, though they are still extensive. Lat. 36° 21′ N., Lon. about 43° E. Pop. probably above 60,000. (B.)

Moulins, moo`-lăn′, a commercial and manufacturing t. of France, the cap. of the dep. of Allier, on the r. Allier (here crossed by a fine stone bridge, above 700 ft. in length), 165 m. S. S. E. of Paris. It possesses a royal college, a public library of 20,000 vols, and some other institutions. Lat. 46° 34′ N., Lon. 3° 19′ E. Pop. 14,502. (B.)

Mourzouk. See Moorzook.

Mozambique, mo`-zam-beek′, (called by the natives Mâs-âm-beek′,) a seaport t. of E. Africa, the cap. of a Portuguese colony of the same name. Lat. 14° 49′ S., Lon. 40° 45′ E. Pop. unknown.

Mub′-len-burg`, a co. in the W. part of Ky., bordering on Green r. Pop. 6,964. Co. t. Greenville.

Mühlhausen, müle′-hou`-zĕn, a walled t. in Prussian Saxony, on the Unstrut, with numerous manufactures and an active commerce. Lat. 51° 13′ N., Lon. 10° 29′ E. Pop. near 12,000. (P. C.)

Mühlhausen, mule`-hou′-zĕn, (Fr. Mulhouse, mül`-ooze′,) a manufacturing and commercial t. of France, in the dep. of Upper Rhine, on the Ill, a tributary of the Rhine. It is the great centre of the manufacture of printed cottons and silks, so much esteemed for their brilliant and indelible colours. This business is carried here to a higher degree of perfection, and conducted on a more extensive scale than in any other place in the world. The manufactures of Muhlhausen and its immediate vicinity, occupy near 60,000 workmen, the annual value of whose productions is estimated at 50,000,000 francs. (B.) Lat. 47° 47′ N., Lon. 7° 21′ E. The present pop., according to Balbi, amounts to more than 24,000, having quadrupled itself since the commencement of the present century.

Mühlheim, müle′-hīme, a manufacturing t. of the Prussian states, on the Ruhr (roor), an affluent of the Rhine. Lat. 51° 26′ N., Lon. 6° 53′ E. Pop. 6,400. (B.)

Mull, one of the Hebrides, forming a part of Argyleshire, and separated from the main land of Scotland by a channel called the Sound of Mull. It is about 35 m. in length and 14 in its greatest breadth, containing an area of about 300 sq. m.

Mul`-lin-gar′, the cap. of the co. of Westmeath, Ireland, situated 44 m. W. by N. of Dublin. Pop. in 1831, 4,295. (M.)

Mün′-den, a manufacturing and commercial t. of Germany, in Hanover, at the confluence of the Fulda and Werra, whose united streams here take the name of Weser. Lat. 51° 26′ N., Lon. 9° 38′ E. Pop 5,300. (B.)

Mu′-nich (Ger. München, mün′-hĕn), a city of Bavaria, the cap. of the circle of the Isar, and of the whole kingdom, is situated on the Isar, 225 m. W. of Vienna. This town has been greatly improved and enlarged since the beginning of the present century, and now ranks

* From the name of this town, the word *muslin* has been derived.

Digitized by Google

among the handsomest in Germany. New and splendid streets are seen extending in all directions, adorned with elegant houses and magnificent public buildings. The king's palace, when the important alterations undertaken by the reigning sovereign shall have been completed, will probably be the richest and most beautiful royal residence in the Germanic empire. As a seat of learning and the arts, Munich stands in the first rank of European cities. Among the most remarkable institutions, we may name the University, formerly established at Ingolstadt, whence it was removed, in 1800, to Landshut, and in 1827 transferred to the Bavarian capital; there are 58 ordinary and 10 extraordinary professors, and between 1,300 and 1,400 students; the University library contains 105,000 vols.: the Public Library, with 400,000 printed vols. and 8,500 manuscripts: the Royal Academy of Arts: and the Military Academy. Munich is greatly indebted to the taste and liberality of the present sovereign, Ludwig I., not only for the recent improvement in the buildings and general appearance of the city, but especially for its distinguished reputation as a seat of the fine arts. The magnificent collections in painting and sculpture, deposited in the Pinacotheca, "picture-repository," and the Glyptotheca, "sculpture-repository," are regarded as the chief glory of the Bavarian capital, and may rank among the finest establishments of the kind in the world. The observatory of Munich, one of the best in Europe, is in Lat. 48° 8′ 45″ N., Lon. 11° 36′ 37″ E. Pop. about 100,000. (B.)

Mun'-ster (Ger. Mün'-ster), a city of the Prussian dominions, the cap. of a circle of the same name, and of the whole prov. of Westphalia, is situated on the Aa, a tributary of the Ems, with which river it also communicates by a canal. It was formerly strongly fortified, but in 1765 the fortifications were destroyed, and the ramparts planted with linden trees and converted into a promenade. Munster has an academy, attended by 350 students, with a faculty of philosophy, and one of theology (for the Roman Catholics); and a gymnasium, attended by nearly 400 students, with a library of 25,000 vols. Lat. 51° 58′ N., Lon. 7° 36′ E. Pop. 21,000. (B.)

Mun'-ster, one of the four provinces into which Ireland is divided, occupying the S. W. portion of the island, comprising the counties of Clare, Cork, Kerry, Limerick, Tipperary and Waterford.

Murcia, mur'-she-a, (Sp. pron. moor'-the-ä,) a prov. and formerly a kingdom in the S. E. of Spain, bordering on Andalusia and the Mediterranean. Extreme length, from N. to S., about 130 m.; greatest breadth, from E. to W., near 110 m.—Adj. and inhab. **Murcian**, mur'-she-an; (Sp. Murciano, moor-the-ä'-no.)

Murcia, a city of Spain, the cap. of the above prov., situated in a beautiful and fertile valley, watered by the r. Segura (sĕg-oo'-rä), about 26 m., in a straight line, from the sea. It is the seat of several colleges and other institutions. The silk manufactures of this place are said to have formerly employed 16,000 hands, but now only 400. The inhabitants of the capital, like those of the province generally, are described as slothful, gloomy, and reserved, on which account Murcia is

Digitized by Google

said to be one of the dullest cities in Spain. Lat. 38° N., Lon. 1° 14′ W. Pop. 36,000. (B.)

MUR'-FREES-BO-ROUGH, a small t. of Tenn., the seat of justice of Rutherford co., and formerly the cap. of the state, situated 32 m., in a straight line, S. E. of Nashville.

MURRAY. See ELGIN.

MUR'-RAY, a co. in the N. W. part of Ga., bordering on Tenn. Pop. 4,695. Co. t. Springplace.

MURRAY FRITH. See MORAY FRITH.

MURVIEDRO, moor-ve-ā'-dro, (Anc. Sagun'tum, afterwards Murvetum or Mu'ri Vet'eres, *i. e.* "old walls,") a t. of Spain, in the prov. of Valencia, chiefly interesting on account of its antiquities. Lat. 39° 41′ N., Lon. 0° 17′ W. Pop. 6,000. (B.)

MUS-CAT', a fortified seaport t. of Arabia, the cap. of the prov. of Oman, important as the great entrepôt for the merchandise brought through the Persian Gulf from India to Persia and Arabia, and as the centre of the trade in pearls, which are found in such abundance in the Persian Gulf. Lat. about 23° 30′ N., Lon. 58° 39′ E. Pop. ordinarily estimated at about 12,000 (B.), though some rate it much higher. The imâm (or sacerdotal prince) of Muscat is an independent sovereign, possessing, besides the little state of Muscat, the island of Zanzibar, of Africa, and some territory on the opposite coast.

MUSCATINE, mus`-kạ-teen', a co. in the E. part of Iowa, bordering on the Mississippi. Pop. 1,942. Co. t. Bloomington.

MUS-CO'-GEE (g hard), a co. in the W. part of Georgia, bordering on the Chattahoochee. Pop. 11,699. Co. t. Columbus.

MUSKINGUM, mus-king'-gum, a r. in the S. E. part of Ohio, which flows into the Ohio r. It is navigable for boats about 100 m.

MUSKINGUM, a co. in the S. E. central part of Ohio, intersected by the above river. Pop. 38,749. Co. t. Zanesville.

MUSSELBURGH, mus'-sẹl-bur`-rẹh, a seaport t. of Scotland, in Edinburgshire, on the Frith of Forth, at the mouth of the Esk, 5 m. E. of Edinburgh. Pop. 6,331.

MYSORE, mi-sore', a large prov. in the S. of Hindostan, belonging to the presidency of Madras, between 11° 30′ and 15° N. Lat., and 74° 45′ and 78° 40′ E. Lon. Pop. estimated at 2,500,000. (M.)

MYSORE, the cap. of the above, occupies a considerable space of ground, which is enclosed by a wall. Lat. 12° 19′ N., Lon. 76° 42′ E. Pop. probably above 50,000. (B.)

NAAS, nāce, a t. of Ireland, in the co. of Kildare, 18 m. S. W. of Dublin. Pop. in 1831, 3,808.

NAG-POOR', a large but badly built city of Hindostan, in the prov. of Gundwana, the cap. of a kingdom of the same name. Lat. 21° 9′ N., Lon. 79° 10′ E. Pop. in 1825, 115,000. (B.)

NAGY ENYED, nŏdy (almost nŏdge—see Int. XXII., 16 and 17) en`-yed', a large village of Transylvania, near the right bank of the Maroech, remarkable for its Protestant college, which is regarded as the

Digitized by Google

first institution of the kind in that country. Lat. 46° 18′ N., Lon. 23° 41′ E. Pop. 6,000. (B.)

NAGY KA'ROLY, nŏdy kâ'-roĭ', a t. in the E. part of Hungary, 37 m. E. by N. of Debreczin, Pop. above 11,000. (P. C.)

NAGY SZOMBATH. See TYRNAU.

NAGY VARAD. See GROSS-WARDEIN.

NAIRN'-SHIRE, a co. of Scotland, S. of, and bordering on Moray Frith. Pop. 9,217.

NAIRN, the cap. of the above, is a seaport t. at the mouth of a small river of the same name, which flows into Moray Frith. Pop. 2,672.

NA'-MUR (Fr. pron. nà'-mür'; Flem. Namen, nâ'-mĕn); a prov. in the S. E. part of Belgium, bordering on France. Area, 1,413 sq. m. Pop. 212,725. (P. C.)

NAMUR (Lat. Namur'cum), the cap. of the above prov., situated at the confluence of the Sambre and the Meuse. It is regarded as the strongest fortress in Belgium, and is the seat of various manufactures, particularly of arms and cutlery. Lat. 50° 28′ N., Lon. 4° 51′ E. Pop. 19,000. (B.)

NANCY (Fr. pron. nàn'-see'), a t. of France, the cap. of the dep. of Meurthe, and formerly of Lorraine, near the r. Meurthe, 30 m. S. of Metz. It has an *académie universitaire*, a royal college, a rich museum, a public library of 23,000 vols., and other institutions. Lat. 48° 42′ N.; Lon. 6° 10′ E. Pop. 30,000. (B.)

NANGASAKI, nang'-ga-sâ'-ke, a seaport t. of Japan, on the island of Kioo-sioo (Kiu-siu), the only place in the empire which is open to Europeans. The streets are narrow and winding; but the numerous temples render the appearance of the town picturesque to those approaching from a distance. Lat. 32° 46′ N., Lon. 129° 52′ E. Pop. variously estimated from 15,000 or 18,000 (P. C.), to 60,000 or 70,000 (M.) This great difference may perhaps be accounted for by the occasional influx of foreigners.

NAN-KIN' or NAN-KING' called also KIANG NING, a large city of China, formerly the cap. of the empire, situated near the right bank of the river Yang-tse-kiang, about 120 m. from its mouth. It is enclosed by walls, nearly 20 m. in circuit, composed of limestone, cemented by sunburnt clay. The city has declined much, both in size and splendour, since the end of the 13th century, when Kublai-Khan removed the imperial residence to Pekin. At that time, Nankin was the largest town on the globe. The streets of this city, though not so wide as those of Pekin, are regular and generally handsome, clean, well-paved, and bordered with well-furnished shops. The most remarkable edifice is the famous porcelain tower, an octagonal building, above 200 ft. high: each side of the base is 40 ft. long. There are 9 stories, of equal height; at the termination of each, a roof, built in the Chinese fashion, projects some feet on the outside, and under it is a passage round the tower. At the projecting corners of these roofs small bells are fastened, which sound with the slightest breeze. The material of which the walls are constructed is said to be a kind of white brick, made of fine clay. Nearly the whole

Digitized by Google

of the interior is gilded. Nankin is connected by canals with the Yang-tse-Kiang; it carries on an active commerce, and is the seat of numerous manufactures. It is also distinguished as a centre of learning and the arts. Lat. 32° 5′ N., Lon. 118° 47′ E. The pop., which is said to have once been 4,000,000, is at present estimated by Balbi at about 500,000.

NAN'-SE-MOND', a co. in the S. E. part of Va., bordering on N. C. Pop. 10,795. Co. t. Suffolk.

NANTES (Fr. pron. nânt: Anc. Condevic'num; afterwards Namne'tes), a city of France, the cap. of the dep. of Lower Loire, delightfully situated on the N. bank of the Loire, 210 m. W. S. W. of Paris. It is, for the most part, well built, and contains about 20 places or squares. Among its various literary and scientific institutions, this town possesses a royal college, a school of medicine, a museum of antiquities, a valuable cabinet of natural history, a public library of 30,000 vols., &c. Nantes is one of the most commercial places in France, and is the seat of numerous manufactures. Lat. 47° 13′ N., Lon. 1° 32′ W. Pop. 75,150. (B.)

NAN-TUCK'-ET, an i. in the Atlantic, belonging to Massachusetts, from the main land of which it is distant about 20 m. It is about 16 m. in length, with a mean breadth of 4 or 5 m. It forms the co. of Nantucket, which has a pop. of 9,012.

NANTUCKET, a port of entry, cap. of the above, is situated on the N. side of the i., with a good harbour. Lat. 41° 17′ N., Lon. 70° 6′ W.

NANT'-WICH, a t. of England, in Cheshire, 18 m. S. E. of Chester. Pop. 5,489.

NA'-PLES (It. Napoli, nâ'-po-le: Anc. Parthen'ope and Neap'olis), an archiepiscopal city and seaport of Italy, the cap. of a kingdom to which it gives its name, is situated on the N. side of a small bay of the Mediterranean, called the Gulf of Naples, 118 m. S. E. of Rome. It contains but few buildings deserving admiration for their architecture; they are generally either disproportionate in their parts, or overloaded with ornaments. The houses of Naples are flat-roofed and covered with a kind of stucco, which becomes indurated on exposure to the atmosphere. Most of them have balconies in front, making the streets, which are generally narrow, appear still narrower. The most remarkable edifices are: the royal palace (La Reggia, lâ red'-jâ), a large mass of buildings, constructed at different times; the new palace has a front nearly 400 ft. in length, with three orders of pillars, one above the other, Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian; the apartments are adorned with valuable paintings of the old Italian masters: the Palazzo degli Studj Publici (pâ-lât'-so dĕl-ye stoo'-de-e, poob'-le-che), erected in the early part of the 17th century, originally intended and used for a university, but afterwards, in 1790, converted into a great national museum; this, called Museo Borbonico (moo-sâ'-o bor-bon'-e-ko), is said to be unrivalled in its collection of various antiquities; it contains also the Royal Library of 150,000 vols., which is open to the public. Naples possesses a great number of institutions for education, among which we may cite

Digitized by Google

the University, founded in 1224, and attended at present by about 1,500 students: the Lyceum del Salvatore: an establishment for unrolling and decyphering the manuscripts found at Herculaneum, and other ancient towns: a botanic garden, one of the richest in Italy: and a "Royal House for the Poor," where nearly 6,000 children are taught the different arts and trades, at the expense of the government. Naples is celebrated for its delicious climate and for the beauty of the surrounding country. The Observatory is in Lat. 40° 51′ 46″ N., Lon. 14° 15′ 4″ E. Pop. in 1835, exclusive of the garrison and non-resident foreigners, 350,000. (P. C.)—Adj. and inhab. NE'-A-POL'-I-TAN.

NAPLES, KINGDOM OF, otherwise called THE KINGDOM OF THE TWO SICILIES, a state comprising the S. portion of Italy, with Sicily and the adjacent islands, situated between 36° 30′ and 43° N., Lat. and 11° 50′ and 18° 30′ E. Lon. The length of the peninsular portion, following the curve, is near 390 m.; the breadth varies from about 13 m. to above 130 m. Area of the whole kingdom estimated at 42,000 sq. m. Pop. 7,420,000. (B.) The kingdom of Naples is divided into 22 provinces, or intendencies, 15 belonging to the peninsula, and 7 to Sicily. The gov. is nominally a limited monarchy, but approaches very nearly to a despotism. The reigning family is a branch of the house of Bourbon.

NAR-BONNE' (Anc. Nar'bo Mar'tius), a city of France, in the dep. of Aude, 6 or 7 m. from the Mediterranean, on a canal which communicates with this sea and the r. Aude. It is surrounded by a wall flanked with towers, and entered by four gates. A Roman colony was planted here about 116 years before the Christian era. Narbo is afterwards mentioned by Cicero and Strabo as one of the most important cities of Gaul. Several fragments of Roman architecture may be seen here, incorporated in the walls of the town, and a number of inscriptions exist in excellent preservation. The pop. of Narbonne, which in the middle ages amounted to more than 40,000, is now only 10,000. (B.) Lat. 43° 11′ N., Lon. 3° E.

NASH, a co. in the N. N. E. part of N. C., intersected by Tar r. Pop. 9,947. Co. t. Nashville.

NASH-O'-BA, a co. in the E. central part of Miss., intersected by Pearl r. Pop. 2,437. Co. seat, Philadelphia.

NASH'-VILLE, the largest t. in Tenn., the cap. of Davidson co. and of the state, is situated on the S. bank of the Cumberland r., which is navigable for steamboats to this place. It is the centre of an active trade. The University of Nashville, founded in 1806, is the principal literary establishment. Lat. 36° 9′ N., Lon. 86° 49′ W. Pop. 6,929.

NAS'-SAU (Ger. pron. nas'-sou), DUCHY OF, a state of Germany, between 49° 55′ and 50° 50′ N. Lat., and 7° 31′ and 8° 35′ E. Lon. The area is variously estimated, but is probably about 1,900 sq. m. Pop. in 1838, 379,272. (P. C.) The capital is Wisbaden.

NASSAU (usually pronounced Nas-sau'), a co. forming the N. E. extremity of Florida. Pop. 1,892. Co. t. Fernandina.

NATCH'-EZ, a port of entry and the principal t. of Miss., on the Mis-

Digitized by Google

sissippi r., near the S. W. extremity of the state. It is the centre of an extensive commerce, but the insalubrity of the climate has somewhat retarded its growth. Lat. 31° 34′ N., Lon. 91° 25′ W. Pop. 4,800.

NATCH'-I-TOCH'-ĘS, sometimes pronounced nak'-e-tush', a parish in the W. part of La., on the Red r. Pop. 14,350. Capital, Natchitoches.

NAT-O'-LI-Ą, AN'-Ą-TO'-LI-Ą or AN-Ą-DO'-LI, (from the Greek ἀνατολή, *i. e.* the "rising or east," being equivalent to the French word *levant*,) a part of Asiatic Turkey, now generally considered as synonymous with the Asia Minor of the ancients. Natolia or Anadoli, in a more restricted sense, is employed to denote an extensive province, occupying the W. and N. W. portions of Asia Minor.

NAUM'-BURG (Ger. pron. noum'-bòòrg), a flourishing t. of Prussian Saxony, on the Saale, near its junction with the Unstrut. It is the seat of the supreme tribunal for the governments of Merseburg and Erfurt. Lat. 51° 9′ N., Lon. 11° 40′ E. Pop. 11,000. (B.)

NAU'-PLI-Ą or NAPOLI DI ROMANIA, nâ'-po-le de ro-mâ-nee'-â, a seaport t. of Greece, in the E. part of the Morea, on a bay of the same name. The ancient Nauplia was the port and arsenal of Argos, during the flourishing period of Grecian history, but was almost or quite deserted in the time of the early Roman emperors. Under the Byzantine sovereigns it revived, and afterwards became the chief settlement of the Venetians in the Morea, until it was taken by the sultan Solyman, in 1537. Its situation, so picturesque and so advantageous for commerce and defence, caused it to be chosen, after the war of independence, for the capital of Greece; but, in 1834, the seat of government was transferred to Athens. Lat. 37° 34′ N., Lon. 22° 47′ E. Pop. probably near 12,000. (B.)

NAV'-ĄN, a t. of Ireland, at the confluence of the rivers Blackwater and Boyne, 26 m. N. by W. of Dublin. Pop. in 1831, including the suburbs, about 6,000. (M.)

NAVARINO, nav-ą-ree'-no, or NEOCASTRO, nâ'-o-kâs'-tro, a small t. and fortress of Greece, in the S.W. part of the Morea, on a bay of the same name, remarkable as the scene of a great naval contest, October 20th, 1827, between the combined fleet of the French, English, and Russians, under Admiral Codrington, and the Turco-Egyptian fleet, commanded by Ibrahim Pasha. The allies gained a complete victory, which established the independence of Greece.

NAV-ARRE' (Sp. pron. Navarra, nâ-var'-râ), a prov. and formerly a kingdom of Spain, bounded on the N. by France, S. E. by Aragon, S. W. by Old Castile, and W. by the Basque provinces or Biscay. Length from N. to S., about 80 m.; greatest breadth, from E. to W., 64 m. Pamplona is the capital.—Adj. and inhab. NAV'-ĄR-RESE'.

NAVIGATORS' ISLANDS, a group in the Pacific, between 13° and 15° S. Lat., and 169° and 173° W. Lon.

NAXIA, nax-ee'-ą (Anc. Naxos), a Grecian i., the most fertile of the Cyclades, intersected by the 37th parallel of N. Lat. and the meridian

Digitized by Google

of 25° 30′ E. Lon. Length, 21 m.; greatest breadth, 15 m. Pop. estimated at 10,000. (P. C.) The chief town, called also Naxia, is on the N. W. side of the island. Pop. 4,000. (M.)

NEAGH, LOUGH, lŏh nā, the largest lake in the United Kingdom, is situated in the N. E. part of Ireland, about 90 m. N. of Dublin. Its form resembles a parallelogram. Length about 20 m.; greatest breadth, rather more than 10 m.; greatest depth, about 100 ft.

NECK'-AR, a r. in the S. W. of Germany, which flows through Würtemberg and Baden, and joins the Rhine at Manheim.

NE-COS'-TA, a co. in the W. central part of Mich.

NEDJD, nej'd, or NEDJ'-ED, an extensive prov. occupying the central part of Arabia, inhabited chiefly by wandering tribes of Bedouins.

NEG'-RO-PONT' or EG'-RI-PO (Anc. Eubœ'a), a large i. near the E. coast of continental Greece, between 37° 57′ and 39° 4′ N. Lat. and 22° 57′ and 24° 35′ E. Lon. It is about 110 m. long, and from 3 or 4 to 26 m. wide. The channel (Anc. Euri'pus) which separates this island from the main land varies from 40 yards to about 14 m. in breadth. On the narrowest part is situated Egripos or Negropont (Anc. Chal'cis), the chief town of the island. Lat. 38° 30′ N., Lon. 23° 54′ E. Pop., before the war of independence, estimated at 16,000. (B.)

NEISSE, nī'-sẹh, a well-built t. and fortress of Prussian Silesia, the cap. of a principality of the same name, which belongs partly to Prussia and partly to Austria. The town is situated on the r. Neisse, a branch of the Oder, and is regarded as one of the most important fortresses in the Prussian dominions. In case of a siege, the adjacent country can be laid under water. It contains, besides other manufactories, a powder-mill and a royal manufactory of arms. Lat. 50° 25′ N., Lon. 17° 16′ E. Pop. above 10,000. (B.)

NEL'-SON, a co. in the S. E. central part of Va., bordering on James r. Pop. 12,287. Co. t. Livingston.

NELSON, a co. in the N. central part of Ky., S.W. of Frankfort. Pop. 13,637. Co. t. Bardstown.

NELSON RIVER. See SASKATCHAWAN.

NENAGH, nā'-nạ, a t. of Tipperary, Ireland, near a r. of the same name, which flows into the Shannon, 87 m. W. S. W. of Dublin. Pop. in 1831, 8,446. (M.)

NEOT'S, ST., sẹnt neets, or s'n neets, a small t. of England, in Huntingdonshire, on the Ouse, 50 m. N. by W. of London.

NE-PAUL' or NEPÂL, an independent kingdom of Hindostan, situated between 26° 30′ and 30° 50′ N. Lat., and 80° and 88° E. Lon. Length above 500 m.; mean breadth about 100 m. Pop. 2,500,000. (B.) The government is despotic; the prevailing religion is Bondhism. Catmandoo is the capital.—Adj. and inhab. NEP'-AUL-ESE'.

NER-BUD'-DAH or Nar-mā'-da, a large r. of Hindostan, which rises in the prov. of Gundwana, in about 22° 40′ N. Lat. and 82° E. Lon., and, flowing westerly, falls into the Gulf of Cambay, in Lat. 21° 36 N., Lon. 72° 50′ E., after a course of about 700 m.

NESS, LOCH, lox ness, a lake of Scotland, in Inverness-shire.

Digitized by Google

about 22 m. long, and from about three-quarters of a mile to near 2 m. wide.

NETH'-ER-LANDS (Dutch, Nederland, nā'-der-lânt'; Ger. Niederlande, nee'-der-lăn-deh; Fr. Pays Bas, pāe-bâ; each name signifying, in its respective language, "low land or low countries"), the name formerly applied to the whole country which constitutes the territories of Holland and Belgium, but now usually employed to denote the kingdom of Holland only. In the beginning of the 16th century, almost the whole of the Netherlands belonged to the house of Austria; but Charles V., emperor of Germany, united them in 1548 to the crown of Spain. In consequence of the cruel persecution of the Protestants, during the reign of his son Philip II., king of Spain, seven of the provinces, viz. Holland, Gelderland, Zealand, Utrecht, Friesland, Overyssel, and Groningen, revolted and formed the celebrated republic of the Seven United Provinces, which was afterwards generally called Holland, from the name of the largest and most influential province. To these were afterwards added, by conquest and treaty, other territories, including Drenthe and N. Brabant. The remaining provinces, including S. Brabant, continued united to the Spanish crown till 1706, when, after the battle of Ramilies, they acknowledged as their sovereign Charles VI., afterwards emperor of Germany, and were thenceforward known as the AUSTRIAN NETHERLANDS. In the seven Dutch provinces, the house of Orange obtained the hereditary dignity of Stadtholder, in 1747. After the fall of Napoleon, in 1813, the Prince, who, during the ascendancy of the French, influence, had been compelled to live in exile, was recalled and governed the country, with the title of "Sovereign Prince." In 1815, the seven northern and ten southern provinces, after a separation of 200 years, were again united under the name of the kingdom of the Netherlands. This union continued for 15 years, till the revolt of the Belgians, in 1830. (See BELGIUM and HOLLAND.)

NEU'-BURG (Ger. pron. noi'-bōōrg), a handsome t. of Bavaria, on the Danube, 45 m. W. S. W. of Ratisbon. Lat. 48° 44′ N., Lon. 11° 11 E. Pop. about 6,000. (B.)

NEUFCHÂTEL, nush'-â-tel', often written NEUCHÂTEL (Ger. Neuenburg, noi'-ĕn-bōōrg), a small canton in the N. W. part of Switzerland, bordering on France. Area, about 250 sq. m. Pop. in 1837, 58,616. (P. C.) Neufchâtel is a principality, of which the king of Prussia is the sovereign prince; it has, however, a legislative body, seven-eighths of whom are elected from the various districts of the canton. Neufchâtel, the capital, on the N. W. side of the lake of the same name, is distinguished for its manufacturing industry. Pop. about 5,000. (B.)

NEUFCHÂTEL, LAKE OF (Ger. Neuenburger-See, noi'-ĕn-bōōr'-gĕr sā), called also the LAKE OF YVERDUN, ē'-vĕr'-dun', on the S. E. side of the above canton, is 25 m. in length, and about 5 m. in its greatest breadth; greatest depth, about 400 ft. The surface is estimated to be 1,320 ft. above the level of the sea.

NEU-RUPPIN. See RUPPIN, NEW.

NEU'-SATZ or noi'-sâts (Hung. Ujvidék, oo-e-ve-daik), a royal free t.

Digitized by Google

of Hungary, on the Danube, opposite to Peterwardein, with which it is connected by a bridge of boats, 46 m. N. W. of Belgrade. It is the centre of an extensive trade. Pop. above 17,000. (B.)

NEUSE, a r. of N. C., flowing into the S. W. extremity of Pamlico Sound. Length about 300 m. It is navigable for boats 200 m.

NEU'-SOHL or noi'-sole (Hung. Besztercze Bánya, bĕs-tĕRt-sĕ bâân-yŏh), a royal free t. of Hungary, remarkable for the copper mines in its vicinity. Lat. 48° 40′ N., Lon. 19° 3′ E. Pop. 10,000.

NEU'-STADT or noi'-stätt (often called Wiener (wee'-nęr) Neustadt, from its proximity to Vienna), a handsome, flourishing, and well-fortified t. of Lower Austria, 27 m. S. by W. of Vienna, with which it communicates by a canal. It is the seat of a celebrated military academy, attended by about 500 pupils, and contains a number of flourishing manufactures. Lat. 47° 48′ N., Lon. 16° 13 E. Pop. above 8,000. (B.)

NEUSTADT (Hung. Nagy-Bánya, nŏdy—(almost nŏdge) bâân-yŏh), a t. of Hungary, near the N. frontier of Transylvania, remarkable for its rich mines of gold, silver, and lead. Lat. 47° 39′ N., Lon. 23° 32′ E. Pop. above 4,000. (B.)

NEU'-WIED, or noi'-weet, a manufacturing t. of Prussia, on the Rhine, 7 m. N. N. W. of Coblentz, with a gymnasium, a valuable collection of Roman antiquities, and of specimens in natural history, and 5,200 inhabitants, who are chiefly Moravians.

NE'-VA (Russ. pron. nâ'-vâ), a r. of Russia, which forms the outlet of L. Ladoga, and joins the Gulf of Finland, at St. Petersburg.

NEVADA, LA SIERRA. See the next article.

NEVADO, nâ-vâ'-do, a Spanish word signifying "covered with snow," which has been applied to numerous mountain peaks in S. America and Mexico.

LA SIERRA NEVADA (lâ se-er'-râ nâ-vâ'-dâ), or the "snow-clad ridge," is a chain of mountains in Granada, Spain, which runs due E. and W., and is about 60 m. in length. The peak of Mulahacen (moo-lâ-â-then'), near the centre of this chain, in 37° 10′ N. Lat., and 3° 28′ W. Lon., is the highest mountain summit in the Spanish peninsula, and, with the exception of the Alps, the highest in Europe, having an elevation of 11,658 ft. above the level of the sea. The Sierra Nevada is perpetually covered with snow above the height of 9,500 ft.

NEVADO DE SORATA. See SORATA.

NEVERS, nęh-vare', (Anc. Noviodu'num, afterwards Niver'num or Nevir'num,) a manufacturing and commercial t. of France, cap. of the dep. of Nièvre, on the Loire, at the junction of the little r. Nièvre, 133 m. S. by E. of Paris. It contains a royal cannon foundry, and other extensive manufactures in iron. The crockery made here is regarded as the best in France. Lat. 46° 59′ N., Lon. 3° 10′ E. Pop. 15,000. (B.)

NEW'-ARK, a t. of England, in Nottinghamshire, on the Trent, 110 m. N. by W. of London. Pop., including an area of about 3 sq. m., 10,220.

NEWARK, a port of entry of N. J., the cap. of Essex co., and the

Digitized by Google

largest t. in the state, is situated on the Passaic, 9 m. W. of New York. The river is navigable for sloops of 80 tons to this place; 4 m. below the t. it falls into Newark Bay. The position of this city is very favourable for trade, standing, as it does, on the railroad between New York and Philadelphia, and communicating with the Delaware at Easton, by means of the Morris Canal. It is the seat of numerous and flourishing manufactures, and contained, in 1840, 17,290 inhabitants, exhibiting an increase of more than 6,000 since the census of 1830. Lat. 40° 45′ N., Lon. 74° 10′ W.

NEWARK BAY is formed by the junction of the Passaic and Hackensack rivers. It is 6 or 7 m. long, and above 2 m. wide, communicating at its S. extremity with Staten Island Sound.

NEW BED'-FORD, a seaport t. and port of entry of Mass., in Bristol co., of which it is one of the seats of justice, on an arm of Buzzard's Bay, about 50 m., in a straight line, S. by E. of Boston. The inhabitants of this town own a large amount of shipping, and are very extensively engaged in the whale fishery. Lat. 41° 38′ N., Lon. 70° 56′ W. Pop. 12,087.

NEW'-BERN, a port of entry of N. C., cap. of Craven co., is situated at the confluence of the Trent and Neuse, about 100 m. E. S. E. of Raleigh. Lat. 35° 20′ N., Lon. 77° 5′ W. Pop. 3,690.

NEW'-BER-RY, a dist. in the N. W. central part of S. C., between the Saluda and Broad rivers. Pop. 18,350. Seat of justice Newberry c. h.

NEW BRUNS'-WICK, a prov. of British America, lying on the W. side of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Length, from N. to S., about 190 m.; average breadth estimated at 150 m. Pop. in 1834, 119,457. (P. C.) Frederickton is the capital.

NEW BRUNSWICK, a t. of N. J., the cap. of Middlesex co., on the Raritan, where it is crossed by the New York and Philadelphia railroad, 28 m., in a straight line, S. W. of New York. With this city it has daily intercourse, by means of steamboats on the Raritan, as well as by the railroad, while, through the Delaware and Raritan canal, it has a water communication with Trenton and Philadelphia. Pop. 8,693.

NEW'-BURG, a well-built t. of N. Y., in Orange co., on the Hudson, about 60 m., by water, from New York. It is alternately with Goshen the co. t. Lat. 41° 31′ N., Lon. 74° 1′ W. Pop. 8,933.

NEWBURYPORT, nu'-bĕr-re-pōrt', a beautiful t. and port of entry in Essex co., Mass., at the mouth of the Merrimack. It was formerly very flourishing, but in 1811 a fire destroyed nearly 300 buildings, from the effects of which calamity it has never recovered. Lat. 42° 48′ N., Lon. 70° 50′ W. Pop. 7,161.

NEWCASTLE, nu'-kas-s'l, the most northern of the three counties of Del. Pop. 33,120. Co. t. Newcastle.

NEW-CAS'-TLE-UPON-TYNE, an important commercial t. and river-port of England, in Northumberland, on the N. bank of the Tyne, 10 m. from its mouth. It is connected with Gateshead, on the opposite side of the river, in the co. of Durham, by a handsome stone bridge, with 9

Digitized by Google

elliptical arches. This town owes its importance and prosperity to its extensive commerce in coal, which is procured from numerous pits, situated on both sides of the Tyne, from within 2 m. of its mouth to 16 or 18 m. up the river. Newcastle forms a little county of itself, with an area of only 2,000 acres. It has nearly doubled in pop. during the present century. Lat. 50° 58′ N., Lon. 1° 37′ W. Pop. of the t. and co. of Newcastle, 48,860. Gateshead, which is regarded by some as a suburb of the above, contains about 19,000 inhabitants.

NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME or LYNE,* a t. of England, in Staffordshire, 135 m. N. W. of London. Pop. 9,838.

NEW ENGLAND, a name given to the N. E. portion of the U. S., including the six states of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut. The whole area may be estimated at about 67,000 sq. m., being rather less than that of Virginia. Total pop. 2,234,862. The inhabitants of New England are distinguished for their intelligence and enterprise. There is probably no country on the globe, in which the obligations of morality and religion are more generally respected and obeyed.

NEW'-FOUND-LAND', a large i. of British America, situated in the Atlantic, S. E. of Labrador, from which it is separated by the Strait of Belle Isle, between 46° 40′ and 51° 37′ N. Lat., and 52° 25′ and 59° 15′ W. Lon. Its form approaches that of a triangle. The length, measuring nearly N. and S., is about 320 m.; greatest breadth, near 300 m. Area estimated at 50,000 sq. m. Pop. fluctuating, in consequence of many persons, who visit the island in the fishing season, leaving it during winter: according to the census of 1836, it amounted to 73,705. (P. C.) Little is known of the interior of Newfoundland. It appears, however, to be generally barren. The inhabitants depend chiefly on fishing for their subsistence.

NEW GRANADA, grä-nä'-dä,† (Sp. Nueva Granada, nwä'-vä grä-nä'-dä,) one of the three republics of S. America, into which, in 1836, Colombia was divided. (See COLOMBIA.) The boundary line between Granada and Ecuador, appears not to be exactly settled, but it lies between 1° and 2° N. Lat.: towards the N. this republic extends to 12° 30′ N. Lat.: it is situated between 69° and 83° W. Lon; bounded on the N. by the Caribbean sea, E. by Venezuela and Brazil, S. by Brazil and Ecuador, and W. by the Pacific and Central America. The greatest length, from N. to S., is near 800 m.; greatest breadth, from E. to W., about 650 m. Area estimated at 400,000 sq. m. Pop. in 1826, 1,320,000. (B.) There is reason to believe that, in consequence of the unsettled state of the country, it has not materially increased since that period. Bogota is the capital.

* It appears from old records that an ancient forest on the borders of Cheshire was called Lyme or Lime (probably from *limes*, a "boundary"); from their proximity to which, a number of places are supposed to have received the addition to their names of *under lyme* or *lyne*.

† See note under GRANADA.

Digitized by Google

NEW GUINEA. See PAPUA.

NEW HAMP'-SHIRE, one of the thirteen original U. S., situated between 42° 40′ and 45° 20′ N. Lat., and 70° 40′ and 72° 30′ W. Lon., bounded on the E. by Maine and the Atlantic Ocean, S. by Massachusetts, W. N. W. and N. by Vermont and Canada, and divided into 10 counties.* Length, 193 m.; greatest breadth, from E. to W., 97 m. Area estimated from 8,000 to near 10,000 sq. m. Pop. 284,574. Concord is the seat of government.

NEW HAN'-O-VER, a co. in the S. part of N. C., intersected by Cape Fear r., and bordering on the sea. Pop. 13,312. Co. t. Wilmington.

NEW HA-VEN, a co. in the S. part of Conn., bordering on Long Island Sound. Pop. 48,619.

NEW HAVEN, a port of entry, the largest t. in Conn., the cap. of the above, and, alternately with Hartford, the seat of the state government, situated at the head of a small bay, projecting from Long Island Sound, about 34 m., in a straight line, S. S. W. of Hartford, with which town it is connected by a railroad. The general appearance of New Haven is neat, and even elegant. The state-house, built on a Grecian model, is perhaps the most remarkable edifice. This town is the seat of Yale College, founded in 1700, and one of the most flourishing collegiate institutions in the whole country. The collection of minerals is said to be the finest in the United States. The college is in Lat. 41° 18′ 30″ N., Lon. 72° 56′ 45″ W. Pop. of the township of New Haven, 14,390; of the city alone, 12,960.

NEW HOLLAND. See AUSTRALIA.

NEW JER'-SEY, one of the original U. S., between 38° 56′ and 41° 20′ N. Lat., and 73° 54′ and 75° 33′ W. Lon.; bounded on the N. by the state of New York, E. by the Hudson r. and Staten Island Sound (which divide it from New York), and by the Atlantic Ocean, S. and S. W. by the Atlantic and Delaware Bay, and W. by the states of Delaware and Pennsylvania, from which it is separated by the r. Delaware; and divided into 18 counties.† Length, 170 m.; greatest breadth, 74 m. At its narrowest part, near the middle, it is only 37 m. broad. Area estimated at 8,000 sq. m. Pop. 373,306. Trenton is the seat of government.

NEW KENT, a co. in the E. part of Va., bordering on the Pamunky and York rivers. Pop. 6,230. Seat of justice, New Kent c. h.

NEW LEB'-A-NON, a village of Columbia co., N. Y., 24 m. E. S. E. of Albany, remarkable as being one of the principal settlements of the Shakers in the United States. Pop. of the township, 2,536.

NEW LONDON (lun'-dŏn), a co. forming the S. E. extremity of Conn. Pop. 44,463. Co. towns, New London and Norwich.

* Belknap, Carroll, Cheshire, Coos, Grafton, Hillsborough, Merrimack, Rockingham Strafford, Sullivan.

† Atlantic, Bergen, Burlington, Cape May, Cumberland, Essex, Gloucester, Hudson, Hunterdon, Mercer, Middlesex, Monmouth, Morris, Passaic, Salem, Somerset, Sussex, Warren.

Digitized by Google

ou, as in *our*; th, as in *thin*; TH, as in *this*; N, nearly like *ng*.

NEW LONDON, a city and port of entry of Connecticut, in the preceding county, of which it is one of the seats of justice, on the Thames, 3 m. from its mouth, and 44 m., in a straight line, E. of New Haven. Its harbour is the best in the state. Lat. 41° 22′ N., Lon. 72° 9′ W. Pop. 5,519.

NEW MAD'-RID, a co. forming the S. E. extremity of Mo. Pop. 4,554. Co. t. New Madrid.

NEW OR'-LE-ANS,* a city and port of entry of La., the seat of justice of the par. of Orleans and the late cap. of the state, is situated on the left bank of the Mississippi, 105 m. by water, and about 80 m., in a straight line, from its mouth. The ground on which New Orleans is built is soft and marshy, and there are no cellars to any of the buildings. The streets are straight and regular, generally crossing each other at right angles. As a place of trade, New Orleans enjoys unequalled advantages. It is the outport of all the commerce of the Mississippi and its tributaries. It is accessible for ships of the largest size, while its levee is thronged with smaller vessels of every description. Sometimes 50 steamboats may be seen at once. The low situation renders the air, in the warm season, very insalubrious: the yellow fever often commits fearful ravages. But, notwithstanding these drawbacks, the place is rapidly increasing in wealth and population, its commercial advantages attracting to it multitudes from every quarter of the globe. Lat. 29° 58′ N., Lon. 90° 7′ W. Pop. of the parish of Orleans, 102,193.

NEW'-PORT, a port of entry of R. I., the cap. of a co. of the same name, and one of the seats of the state government, is situated near the mouth of Narragansett Bay, on one of the finest harbours in the world. It stands on the S. W. side of Rhode Island, about 5 m. from the sea, and 22 m., in a straight line, S. by E., of Providence. The beauty of its situation, and the salubrity of its climate, have made this town a place of fashionable resort for persons from the southern and middle states, during the summer months. Lat. 41° 28′ N., Lon. 71° 21′ W. The pop. of Newport was greater before the Revolution than at the present time, though it is now on the advance: in 1840, it amounted to 8,333. Pop. of the co. of Newport, 16,874.

NEW SARUM. See SALISBURY.

NEW'-TON, a co. in the N. central part of Ga., bordering on the Ocmulgee, near its source. Pop. 11,628. Co. t. Covington.

NEWTON, a co. in the S. E. central part of Miss., E. of Jackson. Pop. 2,527. Co. seat, Decatur.

NEWTON, a co. forming the S. W. extremity of Mo. Pop. 3,790.

NEW YORK, one of the original U. S., between 40° 30′ and 45° N. Lat., and 72° and 79° 50′ W. Lon.; bounded on the N. N. W. and W. by Canada, the r. St. Lawrence, Lake Ontario, the Niagara r., Lake Erie, and Pennsylvania; S. and S. W. by Pennsylvania and New Jersey, E. by Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Vermont. These limits,

* See note to ORLEANS.

Digitized by Google

however, do not include Long Island, which extends from near the S. E. extremity of the continental portion of the state, more than 100 m. in an easterly direction. (See LONG ISLAND.) The greatest length of N. Y., from E. to W., is 322 m.; extreme breadth, from N. to S., about 300 m. Area estimated at 49,000 sq. m. Pop. 2,428,921. The state is divided into 59 counties.* New York, though not the largest, is in almost every other respect the leading state in the Union; its pop. exceeds that of Pennsylvania (the second of the United States, as regards the number of its inhabitants), by more than 700,000, and surpasses the whole pop. of the six New England states, by nearly 200,000. To New York is due the honour of having first undertaken and brought into successful operation, those extensive internal improvements which have since, though on a smaller scale, been extended to almost every portion of the Union. Albany is the capital.

NEW YORK, the metropolis of the above state, the most populous city and greatest emporium in the New World, is situated on the southern extremity of Manhattan island, at the mouth of the Hudson, about 18 m. from the Atlantic, and 80 m., in a direct line, N. E. of Philadelphia. The city and county of New York have the same limits, comprising the whole of Manhattan island, which is 13½ m. in length, and 2 m. in its greatest breadth. The densely inhabited portion of the city is situated on the S. extremity of the island, extending northward 3 or 4 m. In the old or southern quarter of the town, the streets are for the most part narrow and irregular, but nearly all the northern or newer part is remarkable for the regularity and beauty of the streets, as well as for the elegance of the houses. Broadway, the principal street, and one of the finest to be seen in any city, is 80 ft. wide, and about 3 m. long. Commencing at the Battery (an open space planted with trees at the S. extremity of the island), it extends N. N. E. through nearly the whole length of the town. It may be compared to a great river; the streets which terminate in it, and those which it intersects, being tributaries that supply a constantly increasing throng of people, and vehicles of every description, as we advance towards its southern extremity. Perhaps the most important of these affluents is Chatham street, which forms the outlet of the Bowery, East Broadway, and several other considerable streets, and unites with Broadway at the lower extremity of the Park. The city contains a number of public squares or open spaces, adorned with trees and resorted to as places of promenade; the most remarkable of which are the Battery (already mentioned), the Park, a triangular enclosure, situated about three-quarters

* Albany, Alleghany, Broome, Cattaraugus, Cayuga, Chatauque, Chemung, Chenango, Clinton, Columbia, Cortland, Delaware, Dutchess, Erie, Essex, Franklin, Fulton, Genesee, Greene, Hamilton, Herkimer, Jefferson, King's, Lewis, Livingston, Madison, Monroe, Montgomery, New York, Niagara, Oneida, Onondaga, Ontario, Orange, Orleans, Oswego, Otsego, Putnam, Queen's, Rensselaer, Richmond, Rockland, Saratoga, Schenectady, Schoharie, Seneca, Steuben, St. Lawrence, Suffolk, Sullivan, Tioga, Tompkins, Ulster, Warren, Washington, Wayne Westchester, Wyoming, Yates.

Digitized by Google

of a mile from the Battery, midway between the Hudson and East River; it contains the City Hall, the Post Office, and other buildings: and Washington Square, in the N. W. part of the city. The principal business of New York is carried on in the lower or southern section of the town, where along the wharves, in every direction, may be seen forests of masts, and where countless vessels, of every description, and from every part of the globe, pour their rich tribute into the lap of this queen of commercial cities. The entire tonnage of this port amounts to more than 484,000. In this respect it is the second city on the globe, being inferior only to London. In fact, the vessels belonging to New York nearly equal in tonnage those of Liverpool and Newcastle combined, which, among all the ports in the world, rank next to New York in regard to tonnage. The total value of exports in 1844, was $31,740,919; of imports in the same year, $75,778,195 (about two-thirds of the imports of the whole U. S.). Among the remarkable public buildings of New York, may be mentioned the City Hall, situated in the Park; it is 216 ft. in length, 105 ft. in breadth, with a front of white marble: the Merchants' Exchange, in Wall street, a magnificent edifice of granite: the Custom House, a vast and costly structure, situated in the same street: the Astor House, on Broadway, opposite to Chatham street, an immense hotel of granite, containing 390 rooms: and Trinity Church, on Broadway, now rebuilding, which may rank among the finest modern specimens of Gothic architecture. Among the numerous literary and scientific institutions, we may cite Columbia College, founded in 1754: the University of New York, founded in 1831; including the faculties of medicine and law: the Society Library, with nearly 40,000 vols.: the Mercantile Library Association, with above 21,000 vols.: and the Academy of Fine Arts. This city also contains a great number of charitable establishments; the most important of which are the City Hospital; and the Alms House, which is situated at Bellevue, near the East River, at some distance above the thickly settled portion of the city. New York is plentifully supplied with excellent water from the Croton River, by means of the recently constructed hydraulic works. The aqueduct, which conveys the water to the reservoir from which it is distributed to the city, is above 40 m. in length. It is an irregular hollow cylinder, formed of hydraulic stone and brick masonry (except where the water is conveyed across two valleys, and from the receiving to the distributing reservoirs, in which case iron pipes are employed): the greatest interior breadth is 7 ft. 5 inches; the greatest height is 8 ft. 5¼ inches. The total cost of the aqueduct, from the Croton dam to the distributing reservoir, inclusive, is estimated at 9,000,000 of dollars.

The City Hall is in Lat. 40° 42′ 40″ N., Lon. 74° 1′ 8″ W. The pop. of the city and county in 1840 was 312,710.

NEW ZEALAND, an insular group in the Pacific Ocean, between 34° and 47° S. Lat., and 166° and 179° E. Lon. It consists principally of two large islands, of which the more southern, called New Munster, is the larger, being about 520 m. in length, and 150 m. in its greatest

Digitized by Google

breadth: the other, named New Ulster, is nearly 500 m. in length, and 200 m. in its greatest breadth, but its mean breadth is considerably less than that of the former. The area of all the islands is estimated at 86,000 sq. m., and the population at 200,000. (M.)—Inhab. New Zea'-land-er.

Nezh-een' (Nejin or Neschin), a flourishing and beautiful t. of European Russia, in the gov. of Tchernigof. Lat. 51° 3′ N., Lon. 31° 50′ E. Pop. 16,000. (M.)

Ni-ag'-ą-rą or nī-ag'-rą (see Int. XII., Obs. 2), a r. of N. America, which forms the outlet of L. Erie, and a part of the boundary between the state of New York and Canada. About 3 m. below its commencement, it divides into two arms, which embrace an island, called Grand Island, 12 m. long, and from 2 to 7 m. wide. A mile and a half below Grand Island, the entire waters of the Niagara are precipitated over a ledge of rocks about 160 ft. in perpendicular height, forming the Niagara Falls, the most stupendous cataract on the globe. The entire breadth of the river at the falls (including Goat Island, which divides the waters so as to form two distinct cataracts), is about 1,300 yards, but a little below it contracts to less than 200 yards in width. The whole length is about 35 m.

Niagara, a co. forming the N.W. extremity of N. Y., bordering on Niagara r. and L. Ontario. Pop. 31,132. Co. t. Lockport.

Ni-an'-guą, a co. in the S. W. central part of Mo.

Nicaragua (nik-ar-å'-gwå), Lake of, situated in the state of the same name, in Central America, about 12 m. from the nearest part of the Pacific, and 70 from the Caribbean Sea, with which it communicates through the river San Juan. It is about 110 m. in length, and 40 in its greatest breadth.

Nice, nece, (It. Nizza, nit'-så; Anc. Nicæ'a;) a city and seaport of the Sardinian dominions, the cap. of a prov. of the same name, is beautifully situated near the foot of the Alps, on the Mediterranean, 95 m. S. W. of Genoa. It is much resorted to by strangers as a winter residence. Lat. 43° 41′ N., Lon. 7° 17′ E. Pop. estimated at near 30,000. (P. C.)

Nich'-o-las, a co. in the W. central part of Va., on the r. Kanawha. Pop. 2,515. Co. t. Summersville.

Nicholas, a co. in the N. E. part of Ky., intersected by the Licking r. Pop. 8,745. Co. t. Carlisle.

Nic'-o-bar' Islands, a group in the Indian Ocean, N. W. of Sumatra, between 6° 30′ and 9° 30′ N. Lat., and 93° and 94° 20′ E. Lon., consisting of two large and a number of smaller islands. The largest is about 40 m. long, and near 20 m. broad. The great insalubrity of the climate has prevented any permanent settlements being made among the Nicobars by Europeans.

Nic'-o-las, Saint (Fr. pron. sân ne'-ko'-lâ'), a flourishing t. of Belgium, 12 m. W. S. W. of Antwerp. Pop. 16,000. (B.)

Ni-cop'-o-li (Anc. Nicop'olis), a fortified t. of European Turkey, on

Digitized by Google

the Danube; it is the seat of a Greek archbishopric. Lat. 43° 46′ N., Lon. 24° 53′ E. Pop. about 10,000. (B.)

NICOSIA, the principal t. of Cyprus, situated near the centre of the island. Lat. 35° 13′ N., Lon. about 33° 40′ E. Pop. estimated from 12,000 to 16,000. (B.)

NIEMEN (Polish pron. nyem/-ęn), a r. which rises in the S. W. part of Russia, near the t. of Minsk, and after a very winding course, enters the Prussian territories, where it takes the name of Memel (mem/-ęl), and finally falls into the Kurische Haff, in about 55° 20′ N. Lat., and 21° 20′ E. Lon. Its whole length is estimated at near 400 m. The Niemen is remarkable among the rivers of Europe for its great and destructive inundations. At the melting of the snows, in spring, its waters are said sometimes to rise, in the short space of 10 or 14 days, 30 ft. above the ordinary level.

NIÈVRE, ne-aivr/, a dep. in the E. central part of France, intersected by the Loire. Pop. 297,550. (B.) Capital, Nevers.

NIGER, nī/-jęr, or QUORRA, in the upper part of its course called JOLIBA, a large r. in the W. part of Africa, which rises in about 8° N. Lat., and 6° W. Lon., and flowing at first north-easterly, then south-easterly, and afterwards southerly, falls into the Gulf of Guinea by numerous mouths, in about 5° N. Lat., and 6° E. Lon. Its whole length is estimated at above 2,300 m. The Joliba or upper portion of the Niger appears to have been known to the ancients, though they were probably entirely ignorant of its termination. Mungo Park, sent out by the African Association in 1795, was the first European who explored the upper portion of the Niger, but he was unable to throw any light upon the question as to what became of its waters. Various hypotheses had been and were still entertained; some geographers supposed that they were lost in the sands in the interior of the continent, or flowing into some inland lake were evaporated, like those of the Desaguadero of Bolivia, in S. America; others adopted an opinion very prevalent among the natives of Northern Africa, that the Niger flowed eastward and joined the Nile, being in fact the Nile itself: another generally received hypothesis, and one which Park himself adopted, was, that the waters of the mysterious river, after travelling a long course through Central and Southern Africa, were finally poured into the Atlantic, through the estuary of the Congo. But all the doubts and conjectures respecting the course of this remarkable stream were at length set at rest by the brothers Richard and John Lander, who, in the year 1830, sailed from Boossa (to which place the Niger had been previously explored by Park) to the mouth of the river previously called the Nun, in the Bight of Benin.

NIJNI. See NIZHNEE.

NIKOLAÏEF or NIKOLAIEW, ne'-ko-lī/-ĕf, a t. of European Russia, in the gov. of Kherson, on the r. Bug (boog), about 20 m. above its entrance into the estuary of the Dnieper. Lat. 46° 59′ N., Lon. 32° 1′ E. Pop. 8,500. (M.)

Digitized by Google

Fāte, fâr, fâll, făt; mē, mĕt; pīne or pine, pĭn; nō, nŏt; ōō as in *good*;

Nik'-ols-burg' (Ger. pron. ne'-kols-bŏŏrg'), a manufacturing t. of Moravia, 28 m. S. of Brün. Pop. 7,000. (B.)

Nile (Gr. Νειλος; Lat. Ni'-lus; Arab. Bâhr-Nil); a great and celebrated r. in the N. E. part of Africa, which is formed by the junction of two streams (in 15° 34′ N. Lat., and 32° 31′ E. Lon.), of which one, called the Blue River (Bahr-el-Azrek), rises in Abyssinia, in about 11° N. Lat., and 36° 55′ E. Lon.; the other, named the White River (Bahr-el-Abiad), has its sources considerably farther west, probably on the northern declivity of the Mountains of the Moon. These branches, which are sometimes denominated the Blue and White Nile, derive their names from the colour of their respective waters;—those of the Bahr-el-Abiad being coloured by a fine white clay which is usually suspended in them. The Nile, in the upper part of its course, makes two extensive circuits, which, together, resemble the form of the letter *S*; but below the cataracts, its general direction is almost north, with comparatively few deviations. The whole length of this r., from the highest sources with which we are acquainted, is estimated at 2,750 m. The most remarkable phenomena connected with the Nile, are perhaps its annual inundations, to which Egypt may be said to owe its existence as a habitable country. The cause of these inundations is now ascertained to be the periodical rains which fall around the sources of the river within the tropics. The rise of the Nile commences in June, and continues increasing till September. The Delta then looks like an immense marsh, interspersed with numerous islands, with villages, towns, and plantations of trees, just above the water. The inundation having remained stationary for a few days, begins to subside, and about the end of November most of the fields are left dry, covered with a fresh layer of rich brown slime: at this time the lands are put under culture. From its junction with the Tacazzé (in 17° 45′ N. Lat.) to its termination, a distance of about 1,350 m., the Nile does not receive a single affluent on either side; an instance which is without a parallel in the geography of the globe. This great r. is navigable, without any obstruction, to the cataracts, or, more properly speaking, *rapids*, in Lat. 24° 8′ N., which are regarded as constituting the southern limit of Egypt. (For further particulars respecting the Nile, see Egypt.)—Adj. Ni-lot'-ic.

Nimeguen. See Nimwegen.

Nimes or Nismes, neem, (Anc. Nemau'sus,) a city in the S. of France, cap. of the dep. of Gard, 30 m. N. E. of Montpellier. As a seat of manufactures and commerce, it ranks among the first towns in the kingdom; but it is chiefly interesting to the traveller and antiquary for its striking monuments of ancient grandeur. The Maison Carrée (mā'-zŏn' kâr'-rā'), *i. e.* literally the "square house," though it is in fact a parallelogram, is regarded as an extraordinary specimen of architectural beauty. This ancient temple appears to be in good preservation, and is now used as a museum for objects of antiquity. The State House at Richmond, in Va., is a copy of the Maison Carrée, the plan and drawings having been sent to Virginia by Jefferson, when he

Digitized by Google

was the minister of the United States at Paris. Nîmes contains an *académie universitaire*, a royal college, an extensive public library, and numerous other institutions. Lat. 43° 50′ N., Lon. 4° 22′ E. Pop. 41,194. (B.)

NIMWEGEN, nim-wā/-gĕn, or more correctly NYMWEGEN, nime-wā/-gĕn, (supposed to be on the site of the ancient Noviom/agus,) a strongly fortified t. of Holland, in the prov. of Guelderland, on the Waal. Lat. 51° 51′ N., Lon. 5° 51′ E. Pop. 16,000. (B.)

NING-PO (called formerly Liampo), a seaport city of China, of the first rank, situated at the confluence of the rivers Kin and Yaoo, near their entrance into the harbour of Chusan, about 200 m. S. E. of Nanking. Lat. 29° 58′ N., Lon. 120° 18′ E. Pop. estimated from 200,000 to 400,000. (M.)

NIORT, ne-or/, a manufacturing and commercial t. of France, cap. of the dep. of the Two Sèvres (Deux-Sèvres), on the Sèvre-Niortaise (which is navigable from this place), 43 m. W. S. W. of Poitiers. It contains a college, a public library of 15,000 vols., and several other institutions. Lat. 46° 18′ N., Lon. 0° 19′ W. Pop. 18,015. (B.)

NIPHON. See JAPAN.

NISCHNEI. See NIZHNEE.

NISH`-A-POOR/, an ancient city of Persia, in Khorassan, for a long time the residence of the Seljook sultans. It is surrounded by a mud wall, but the greater part of the enclosed area is covered with ruins. In its neighbourhood, about 40 m. towards the W. N. W., are the famous Turquoise mines: these gems constitute the only article of foreign trade, to the inhabitants of Nishapoor. Lat. 36° 8′ N., Lon. 58° 55′ E. Pop. 8,000. (P. C.)

NIVELLES, ne`-vell/, (Flem. Nyvel, ni/-vel,) a manufacturing t. of Belgium, in S. Brabant, 17 m. S. of Brussels. Pop. 7,000. (B.)

NIZH'-NEE (Nijni) Nov`-go-rod/, a flourishing manufacturing and commercial t. of European Russia, cap. of a gov. of the same name, at the confluence of the Oka with the Volga. Here, at present, is held the great annual fair, which a few years since gave so much importance to the little town of Makarieff, situated on the Volga, 50 m. E. S. E. of Nizhnee Novgorod. The value of goods sold at this fair in 1836, amounted to 126,514,046 rubles, or above $100,000,000! (P. C.) The fair is attended, as is estimated, by not less than 300,000 strangers. It begins on the 1st of July, and continues a month or six weeks. Between 4,000 and 5,000 warehouses and booths, presenting, for ten months of the year, the silence of a desert, are exclusively appropriated to the business of the fair. Lat. 56° 20′ N., Lon. 44° 28′ E. Permanent pop. about 25,000. (P. C.)

NOBLE, a co. near the N. E. extremity of Ind. Pop. 2,702. Co. t. Augusta.

NOCERA, no-chā/-rā, (Anc. Nuce/ria,) a t. of Naples, on the Sarno. Lat. 43° 7′ N., Lon. 12° 46′ E. Pop. about 7,000. (B.)

NO/-LĀ, an ancient t. of Italy, in the Neapolitan dominions, in a fertile plain (the Campania Felix of the ancients), 14 m. E. N. E. of Na-

Digitized by Google

ples. It contains several interesting remains of antiquity. Pop. about 9,000. (B.)

NORD, nor, a dep. forming the N. extremity of France, whence it is called the dep. *du Nord*, *i. e.* "of the north." Pop. 1,026,417. (B.) Co. t. Lille.

NORDHAUSEN, nort-hou'-zĕn, a flourishing commercial and manufacturing t. of Prussian Saxony. Lat. 51° 31′ N., Lon. 10° 47′ E. Pop. 10,000. (B.)

NÖRDLINGEN, nört'-ling-ĕn, a flourishing manufacturing t. of Bavaria, on the Eger. Lat. 48° 51′ N., Lon. 10° 28′ E. Pop. near 6,000. (B.)

NOR'-FŌLK, a co. in the E. part of England, bordering on the Wash and the N. Sea. Pop. 412,664.

NORFOLK, a co. in the E. part of Mass., bordering on Massachusetts Bay and R. I. Co. t. Dedham.

NORFOLK, a co. near the S. E. extremity of Va., bordering on the Chesapeake and N. C. Pop. 27,569. Co. t. Norfolk.

NORFOLK, a port of entry, the cap. of the above co., is situated on Elizabeth r., 8 m. from Hampton Roads, in Chesapeake Bay, with a large, safe, and convenient harbour. Lat. 36° 51′ N., Lon. 76° 19′ W. Pop. 10,920. On the opposite side of the r. is Gosport, with a U. S. Navy Yard and an extensive dry-dock.

NOR'-MĂN-DY (Fr. Normandie, nor'-mân'-de'), a former prov. of France, now distributed among the departments of Calvados, Eure Manche, Orne, and Lower Seine. This country was conquered by the Normans or Northmen (Danes or Norwegians), near the close of the 9th century, and from them received its name.—Adj. and inhab. NOR'-MĂN (Fr. NORMAND, nor'-mân').

NORRKÖPING, nor'-chö-ping, an important manufacturing and commercial t. of Sweden, on the r. Motala, near its mouth, in the Baltic, with a commodious harbour, 85 m. S. W. of Stockholm. Lat. 58° 35 N., Lon. 16° 11′ E. Pop. about 10,000. (P. C.)

NOR-THAMP'-TŎN, a flourishing manufacturing and trading t. of England, cap. of Northamptonshire, on the great N. road and on the r. Nen, 60 m. N. W. of London. Pop. 21,242.

NORTHAMPTON, a co. in the E. part of Pa., bordering on the Delaware r. Pop. 40,996. Co. t. Easton.

NORTHAMPTON, a co. in the S. E. part of Va., E. of the Chesapeake Bay. Pop. 7,715. Co. t. Eastville.

NORTHAMPTON, a co. in the N. E. part of N. C., bordering on the Roanoke r. and Va. Pop. 13,369. Co. t. Jackson.

NOR-THAMP'-TŎN-SHĪRE, a co. in the E. central part of England, lying N. W. of London. Pop. 199,228.

NORTH SEA or GERMAN OCEAN is situated between Great Britain and the Netherlands, Germany, Denmark, and Norway. It is considered to extend from the Strait of Dover to the northernmost of the Shetland Islands. Length, 650 m.; greatest breadth, about 400 m.

NOR-THUM'-BER-LĂND (Lat. Northum'bria), the most northerly co. of

Digitized by Google

England, bordering on Scotland and the N. Sea. Pop. 250,278.—Adj. and inhab. NOR-THUM'-BRI-AN.

NORTHUMBERLAND, a co. in the E. central part of Pa., on the Susquehanna. Pop. 20,027. Co. t. Sunbury.

NORTHUMBERLAND, a co. in the E. part of Va., at the mouth of the Potomac. Pop. 7,924. Co. t. Heathsville.

NORTH WEST TERRITORY, a region lying W. and N. W. of L. Michigan. This name is now scarcely used; Wisconsin, which essentially coincides with it in limits, having been substituted for it.

NOR'-WAY (Lat. Norwe'gia; in Norw. Norge, nor'-gà), a country in the N. of Europe, comprehending the western portion of the Scandinavian peninsula, and extending, if we include Norwegian Lapland, from 58° to 71° N. Lat., and from 5° to 31° E. Lon. Its length is above 1,000 m.; its greatest breadth about 250 m. The area is estimated at about 130,000 sq. m. Pop. 1,150,000. (P. C.) Norway formerly constituted a kingdom of itself, but at present is united to the crown of Sweden. (See SWEDEN.)—Adj. and inhab. NOR-WE'-GI-AN or nor-wee'-jun.

NORWICH, nor'-ridge, an important manufacturing city of England, cap. of the co. of Norfolk, forming also a little co. of itself, is situated on the r. Wensum, 96 m. N. N. E. of London. This town has been celebrated for its manufactures of woollens since the era of Henry I., when the Flemings first settled here and introduced the spinning and weaving of worsteds. Norwich is especially interesting to the naturalist, from its containing the magnificent botanical museum of Sir James Edward Smith (the founder of the Linnæan Society of London), which is one of the richest and best chosen collections of the kind in the world; here may also be seen specimens in other departments of natural history, collected by Linnæus himself, together with some of the unpublished manuscripts of that illustrious naturalist. The co. of Norwich has an area of about 9 sq. m., with a pop. of 62,344.

NOR'-WICH, a city of Conn., and one of the seats of justice of New London co., situated at the head of navigation, on the Thames, 12 m. N. of New London. Lat. 41° 33′ N., Lon. 72° 7′ W. Pop., exclusive of the township, 4,200.

NO'-TO, a t. of Sicily, near the site of the ancient Nec'tum, 16 m. S. W. of Syracuse. Pop. about 11,000. (B.)

NOT'-TA-WAY, a r. which rises in the southeastern part of Va., and, flowing into N. C., contributes to form the Chowan.

NOTTAWAY, a co. in the S. E. part of Va., on the sources of the above r. Pop. 9,719. Seat of justice, Nottaway c. h.

NOT'-TING-HAM, a handsome and important manufacturing t. of England, cap. of Nottinghamshire, on the r. Lene or Leen, about three-quarters of a mile from its junction with the Trent, 108 m. N. N. W. of London. Connected with the Grand Trunk or Trent and Mersey Canal, it has ready communication with several of the principal places in the kingdom. This town is celebrated as the great centre of the bobbin-net and lace manufacture; it is also extensively engaged in the

Digitized by Google

hosiery business. Nottingham forms a little county of itself, with an area of about 4 sq. m., and a pop. of 53,091.

NOT'-TING-HAM-SHIRE, a co. in the N. E. central part of England, intersected by the Trent. Pop. 249,910.

NOVARA, no-vä'-rä, (Anc. Nova'ria,) a fortified t. of the Sardinian states, cap. of a prov. of the same name, near the Gogna (gone'-yä), an affluent of the Po, 27 m. W. by S. of Milan. Lat. 45° 27′ N., Lon. 8° 38′ E. Pop. 15,300. (P. C.)

NOVA SCOTIA, no'-vą sko'-she-ą (*i. e.* "New Scotland"), a British colony of N. America, between 43° 20′ and 46° N. Lat., and 61° and 66° 20′ W. Lon. It is surrounded by the sea, except at its N. W. extremity, where it is connected with the territory of New Brunswick by an isthmus about 9 m. wide. Its length, from Cape Canso on the E., to Cape St. Mary on the W., is above 260 m.; its greatest breadth, measuring on a line at right angles with the preceding, is about 100 m. Area estimated at 15,620 sq. m. Pop. in 1838, 155,000. (M.) The prov. or gov. of Nova Scotia comprehends, in addition to the above peninsula, the i. of Cape Breton.

NO'-VĄ ZEM'-BLĄ (a corruption of the Russian name Novaja Zemla, no'-vi-ä zem-lä' or "new land"), an i. in the Arctic Ocean, between 70° 30′ and 77° N. Lat., and 52° and 78° E. Lon. Length, nearly 400 m.; mean breadth, about 50 m. There appears to be no vegetation on this island, except lichens and mosses; but white bears, foxes, walruses, and seals abound. Though several expeditions for this purpose have been sent out by the Russian government, the island has not yet been fully explored.

NOV'-GO-ROD' or NO'-VO-GO-ROD' VEL'-I-KEE (*i. e.* the "Great New City") an ancient and decayed city of European Russia, cap. of a gov. of the same name, is situated on the Volkhof, at its exit from L. Ilmen, 100 m. S. E. of St. Petersburg. This town is one of the most ancient, and was formerly the most important, in the Russian empire, having been founded, it is said, in the 5th century. In the 9th century, it had its own prince, and in the 12th, a republic was established here, which soon became very powerful, and extended its territory, it is said, from Livonia on the W. to Siberia on the E., and, if we may believe the testimony of several historians, the pop. of the city at one time amounted to 400,000! (B.) In 1477, it was conquered by the grand duke of Russia, since which time it appears to have gradually declined. Its present pop. does not exceed 10,000. (P. C.) Yet, when viewed from a distance, it has a very striking appearance, owing to its fine situation and the gilded domes of its 63 churches, which remain as monuments of its ancient splendour. Its commerce and manufactures are still considerable. It is the residence of an archbishop. Lat. 58° 32′ N., Lon. 31° 16′ E.

NO'-VI, a pleasant, well-built t. of Italy, in the Sardinian territories, cap. of a prov. of the same name, with an active trade. Lat. 44° 47′ N., Lon. 8° 48′ E. Pop. about 10,000. (P. C.)

Digitized by Google

NOX'-U-BEE, a co. in the E. part of Miss., bordering on Ala. Pop. 9,975. Co. seat, Macon.

NOYON, nôh`-yôN', (Anc. Noviom'agus Veromanduo'rum,) a small t. of France, in the dep. of Oise, on a branch of the r. Oise, once the residence of the court of Charlemagne, and remarkable, in later times, as the birth-place of John Calvin. Lat. 49° 35′ N., Lon. 3° 1′ E. Pop. 3,473. (M.)

NU'-BI-A (Anc. Æthio'pia?), an extensive country in the N. E. part of Africa, between Egypt and Abyssinia, and included between the 24th and 10th parallels of N. Lat., and the 30th and 39th meridians of E. Lon. The term Nubia appears to be of very vague application. The natives apply the name Nooba (Nouba) or Wady el Nooba to a comparatively small tract between Derr and Dongola, while in Egypt, it is loosely employed to denote the region of Sennaar and the countries S. of it. This portion of the African continent, since the conquests made by his son Ismael Pasha, in 1821, may be regarded as forming a part of the extensive dominions of Mehemet Ali, the vice-roy of Egypt. It is divided into Lower Nubia or Nubia Proper, extending N. to the mouth of the r. Tacazzé, and Upper Nubia, which includes Shendy, Halfay (Anc. Mer'oë) and Sennaar. Area and pop. unknown. In the northern portion of this country, as far S. as 17° 30′ N. Lat., heavy rains occasionally fall throughout the year; but, further S., the rains are periodical, beginning in the early part of spring, and continuing about three months, thus producing the annual swelling of the Nile.—Adj. and inhab. NU'-BI-AN.

NUECES, noo-â'-ses, or nwâ'-cès, a r. of Texas, flowing into a bay of the same name, near 27° 30′ N. Lat., and 98° W. Lon.

NU'-REM-BERG (Ger. Nürnberg, nürn'-bêrg), a city of Bavaria, on a branch of the Regnitz, 93 m. N. N. W. of Munich. In the middle ages, this town, in wealth, commerce, and manufactures, ranked among the first cities of Europe. Its pop. was then about 90,000. (B.) Though many circumstances have contributed to diminish its ancient prosperity, its trade and manufacturing industry assign it still a distinguished rank among the towns of Germany. It is also remarkable for its numerous and well conducted public institutions of every kind, among which, its celebrated gymnasium and its polytechnic school may be particularly mentioned. The world is indebted to Nuremberg for the invention of watches, of brass, and of the lock for fire-arms, and of some other articles of less importance. Albert Dürer, the distinguished painter, was a native of this town. Lat. 49° 27′ N., Lon. 11° 4′ E. Pop. 41,000. (P. C.)

OAHU, wô*h*'-hoo, one of the most important of the Sandwich Islands, lying about 130 m. N. W. of Hawaii, and intersected by the parallel of 21° 30′ N. Lat., and the 158th meridian of W. Lon. Length, 43 m.; greatest breadth, 24 m. Pop. estimated at 20,000. Honolulu (ho'-no-loo'-loo), situated on a bay of the same name, on the S. side of the island, is the chief town of Oahu, the cap. of the whole group (see SANDWICH ISLANDS), and the great centre of civilization in the Ha-

Digitized by Google

waiian Archipelago. Two newspapers are now printed in this town. Pop. 8,000.

OAK'-LAND, a co. in the S. E. part of Mich., a little N. W. of Detroit r. Pop. 23,646. Co. t. Pontiac.

OAXACA, wâ-hâ'-kâ, written also GUAXACA, a beautiful city of Mexico, cap. of a state of the same name, on the Rio Verde (ree'-o vĕr'-dā), 165 m. S. W. of Vera Cruz. Lat. 17° 3′ N., Lon. 97° 15′ W. Pop., including the immediate environs, estimated at 40,000. (B.)

O'-BI, or, more properly, OB, a large r. of Asiatic Russia, rises near the 50th parallel of N. Lat. and the 89th meridian of E. Lon. Its course is south-westerly, till its junction with the Irtish, in about 61° N. Lat. and 69° E. Lon., when it changes to the N., and continues in this direction to its termination in the Gulf of Obi. Lat. 66° 40′ N., Lon. about 67° E. The whole length, measuring from the source of the Irtish, is estimated at near 3,000 m.

O'-BI-ON, a co. forming the N. W. extremity of Tenn. Pop. 4,814. Co. t. Troy.

OCAÑA, o-kân'-yâ, an ancient t. of New Castile, Spain, 34 m. S. by E. of Madrid. Lat. 39° 56′ N., Lon. 3° 31′ W. Pop. stated at about 5,000. (M.)

OCEANA, o-she-an'-a, a co. in the W. part of Mich., bordering on L. Michigan. Pop. 208.

OCEANICA, o-she-an'-e-kạ, (Fr. Oceanie, o`-sâ`-â`-ne',) the name of the fifth division of the globe, which includes the continent of Australia, and all the islands in the Eastern and Pacific Ocean, between 95° E. and 100° W. Lon., which are not considered, from their proximity, to belong to the continents of Asia or America. Its limits are somewhat indefinite, but it may be said to be bounded on the N. W. and N. by a line running through the Strait of Malacca and the China Sea north-eastward (excluding the island of Formosa and the Japan islands), to the 35th parallel of N. Lat., thence eastward to about the 160th meridian of W. Lon., on the N. E. and E. by a line drawn from this meridian due S. E. to the 100th meridian of W. Lon., and thence S. to the 56th parallel of S. Lat. This parallel may be taken for the southern, and the 95th meridian of E. Lon. for the western boundary of Oceanica. This grand division of the world is subdivided into three parts, viz. MALAISIA or Western Oceanica, POLYNESIA or Eastern Oceanica, and AUSTRALIA, which see.

OC-MULG'-EE, a r. of Ga., which rises in the N. part of the state, and, flowing in a general south-easterly course, unites with the Oconee to form the Altamaha. It is navigable for steamboats to Macon.

O-CO'-NEE, a r. which rises in the N. E. part of Ga., and, flowing S. S. E., unites with the above. It is navigable for steamboats to Milledgeville.

ODENSE, o'-den-sẹh, one of the prettiest towns in the kingdom of Denmark, on the island of Fünen, of which it is the capital. It has several literary institutions. Its cathedral is one of the finest in Denmark. Lat. 55° 24′ N., Lon. 10° 24′ E. Pop. about 7,000. (B.)

Digitized by Google

O'-DER, a large r. of Germany, which rises in the E. part of Moravia, and, flowing in a general north-westerly course through the Prussian dominions, empties itself into the Stettiner Haff, near Stettin, by several mouths. Length 460 m. It is navigable for barges of 40 or 50 tons as high as Breslau, near 51° N. Lat., and 17° E. Lon.

O-DES'-SĄ, a seaport and important commercial t. of Southern Russia, in the gov. of Kherson, on the N. W. coast of the Black Sea. This town was a miserable village in 1791, when the empress Catharine obtained possession of Otchakof (Oczakow). The new town was begun in 1794, in 1817 it was declared a free port for 30 years, and Odessa has now become the first commercial place on the Black Sea. Much of the prosperity of this city is owing to the enlightened administration of the Duke of Richelieu, a French emigrant nobleman, who was appointed governor by the emperor Alexander. The town is well built; the streets are broad and straight, but not paved. The principal institution for education, among many, is the Lyceum, founded by the Duke of Richelieu, and called by his name. Lat. 46° 30′ N., Lon. 30° 45′ E. Pop., including the suburbs, in 1837, 63,000. (P. C.)

O'-DEN-BURG` or ō'-den-bōōRG`, (Hung. Soprony, sho-proñ; Anc. Sopro'nium), a royal free t. of Hungary, cap. of a palatinate of the same name, 37 m. S. S. E. of Vienna, long noted for its excellent wines. Lat. 47° 41′ N., Lon. 16° 34′ E. Pop. 12,000. (B.)

O'-LAND or ō'-lånd, a long and narrow i. in the Baltic, belonging to Sweden, between 56° 11′ and 57° 22′ N. Lat., and 16° 20′ and 17° 12′ E. Lon. Length about 85 m.; breadth, varying from 3 to 11 m. Area estimated at 400 sq. m. Pop. at 31,000. (M.)

OELS, els, a t. of Prussian Silesia, cap. of a principality of the same name. Lat. 51° 25′ N., Lon. 17° 22′ E. Pop. 5,300. (B.)

O'-E-BRO or ō'-re-bro, a handsome commercial t. of Sweden, cap. of a dist. of the same name. Lat. 59° 17′ N., Lon. 15° 13′ E. Pop. 4,135. (M.)

O'-SEL or ō-sęl, an i. in the Baltic, belonging to Russia, intersected by the parallel of 58° 30′ N. Lat., and by the 22d and 23d meridian of E. Lon. Length about 60 m.; greatest breadth near 30 m. Area estimated at 1,150 sq. m. Pop., including the adjacent islands, about 35,000. (M.)

OETTINGEN, et'-ting-ęn, (Ger. pron. öt'-ting-ęn), a manufacturing t. of Bavaria, on the Wernitz, an affluent of the Danube. Lat. 48° 57′ N., Lon. 10° 36′ E. Pop. 3,200. (B.)

OFEN. See BUDA.

OFFENBACH, of'-fęn-bàk`, an important manufacturing and commercial t. of Ger., in the grand-duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, 5 m. E. by S. of Frankfort. Pop. 8,000. (B.)

OG'-DENS-BURG`, a port of entry of N. Y., in St. Lawrence co., on the r St. Lawrence, at the mouth of the Oswegatchie. Pop. 2,526.

O-GEE'-CHEE (g hard), a r. in the S. E. part of Ga., which flows into

Digitized by Google

the Atlantic, near 31° 50′ N. Lat., and 81° 10 W. Lon. It is navigable for sloops 30 or 40 m. from its mouth.

O/-GLE, a co. in the N. part of Ill., intersected by Rock r. Pop. 3,479.

O/-GLE-THORP, a co. in the N. E. part of Ga., bordering on the Oconee. Pop. 10,868. Co. t. Lexington.

O-HI/-O, one of the largest rivers in the U. S., formed by the union of the Alleghany and Monongahela rivers, at Pittsburg, in the W. part of Pa. It flows in a general south-westerly direction, separating Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois on the right, from Virginia and Kentucky on the left, and enters the Mississippi in 37° N. Lat., and about 89° 10′ W. Lon. Its whole length is about 950 m. Its breadth varies from 400 to 1,400 yards. At Cincinnati it is about 800 yards wide, which may be regarded as the mean breadth. The current is very gentle, and is no where broken by any considerable falls, except at Louisville, where the river descends 22½ ft. in 2 m., producing a very rapid current, which, however, boats have frequently ascended. (Morse.) A canal for steamboats has been constructed round these rapids. (See LOUISVILLE.) The difference between high and low water on the Ohio, is usually about 50 ft. and is sometimes 60 ft. When lowest, it may be forded in several places above Louisville.

OHIO, one of the U. S., situated between 38° 30′ and 42° N. Lat., and 80° 30′ and 84° 40′ W. Lon.; bounded on the N. by Michigan and L. Erie, E. and S. E. by Pennsylvania and Virginia, S. by Kentucky, and W. by Indiana; and divided into 79 counties.* Greatest length, from E. to W., about 220 m.; greatest breadth, from N. to S., near 210 m. Area estimated at 44,000 sq. m. Pop. 1,519,467. Columbus is the seat of government. Ohio was admitted into the Union in 1802.

OHIO, a co. near the N. N. W. extremity of Va., bordering on the Ohio r. and Pa. Pop. 13,357. Co. t. Wheeling.

OHIO, a co. in the western part of Ky., N. of, and bordering on Green r. Pop. 6,592. Co. t. Hartford.

OISE (Fr. pron. wâz, almost wize), a r. in the N. of France, which flows into the Seine.

OISE, a dep. in the N. of France, intersected by the above r. Pop. 398,641. (B.) Capital, Beauvais.

O/-KA, a considerable r. in the central part of European Russia, which flows into the Volga.

* Adams, Allen, Ashtabula, Athens, Belmont, Brown, Butler, Carroll, Champaign, Clark, Clermont, Clinton, Columbiana, Coshocton, Crawford, Cuyahoga, Darke, Delaware, Erie, Fairfield, Fayette, Franklin, Gallia, Geauga, Greene Guernsey, Hamilton, Hancock, Hardin, Harrison, Henry, Highland, Hocking, Holmes, Huron, Jackson, Jefferson, Knox, Lake, Lawrence, Licking, Logan, Lorain, Lucas, Madison, Marion, Medina, Meigs, Mercer, Miami, Monroe, Montgomery, Morgan, Muskingum, Ottawa, Paulding, Perry, Pickaway, Pike, Portage, Preble, Putnam, Richland, Ross, Sandusky, Scioto, Seneca, Shelby, Stark, Summit, Trumbull, Tuscarawas, Union, Van Wert, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Williams Wood.

Digitized by Google

O-KHOTSK′ (Russ. pron. o-hotsk′), a small t. of Asiatic Russia, cap. of a dist. of the same name, on the N. side of the Sea of Okhotsk, important as the only place by which intercourse is carried on between Siberia and the Russian dominions in N. America, or between Siberia and Kamtchatka. Lat. 59° 20′ N., Lon. 143° 14′ E.

OKHOTSK, SEA OF, a large gulf in the N. E. of Asia, between the peninsula of Kamtchatka on the E. and the eastern part of Siberia and the island of Saghalien on the W. It is separated from the Pacific Ocean on the S. E. by the chain of Koorile islands. Extreme length, above 1,200 m.; greatest breadth, from E. to W., rather more than 700 m.

OKTIBBEHA, ok-tib′-be-haw`, a co. in the E. N. E. part of Miss., a little W. of the Tombigbee r. Pop. 4,276. Co. seat, Starksville.

OL′-DEN-BURG (Ger. pron. ol′-den-bŏŏrg`), GRAND-DUCHY OF, a state in the N. W. of Germany, consisting (exclusive of some detached portions enclosed by the duchy of Holstein) of an oblong territory, between 52° 29′ and 53° 43′ N. Lat., and 7° 35′ and 8° 46′ E. Lon.; bounded on the N. by the German Ocean, E., S., and W. by the territories of Hanover. Area, 2,512 sq. m. Pop. 265,570. (M.)

OLDENBURG, a flourishing t. of Germany, cap. of the above grand-duchy, on the navigable r. Hunte (hŏŏn′-tẹh), an affluent of the Weser. It contains, among other institutions for the promotion of knowledge, a library of 45,000 vols., and a rich collection of German antiquities, consisting chiefly of those found in the grand-duchy. Lat. 53° 9′ N., Lon. 8° 15′ E. Pop. 8,000. (B.)

OLD′-HAM, a manufacturing t. of England, in Lancashire, 7 m. N. E. of Manchester. The township, with an area of near 7 sq. m., has a pop. of 42,595.

OLDHAM, a co. in the N. part of Ky., on the Ohio. Pop. 7,380. Co. t. La Grange.

OLERON, o`-lâ`-rŏn′, or OLORON (Anc. Iluro), a t. of France, in the dep. of Lower Pyrenees. Lat. 43° 11′ N., Lon. 0° 36′ E. Pop. 6,620. (P. C.)

O-LIN′-DA or o-leen′-dâ, a decayed t. on the E. coast of Brazil, in the immediate vicinity of Pernambuco. Lat. 8° 13′ S., Lon. 35° 5′ W. Pop. about 7,000. (B.)

OL-I-VEN′-ZA or OLIVENÇA (Sp. pron. ol-e-ven′-thâ), a fortified t. of Spain, in Estremadura, about 6 m. from the left bank of the Guadiana. Lat. 38° 42′ N., Lon. 6° 55′ W. Pop. about 10,000. (B.)

OL′-MŬTZ or OLLMŬTZ, an archiepiscopal t. of Moravia (of which it was formerly the cap.), and one of the strongest fortresses in the Austrian dominions, situated between two arms of the r. March. It contains a university, with a library of above 50,000 vols., and several noble public edifices. Lat. 49° 36′ N., Lon. 17° 16′ E. Pop., including the military, 19,000. (B.)

O-LO-NETS′ or OLONETZ, a gov. in the N. part of European Russia, bordering on L. Ladoga—Also a small town, the former capital of the

Digitized by Google

above. Lat. 61° N., Lon. 32° 50′ E. Petrozavodsk is the present capital.

O-LOT′, a t. of Spain, in Catalonia, 58 m. N. N. E. of Barcelona. Its vicinity is interesting to the geologist, on account of the number of extinct volcanoes which it contains: the largest, called Santa Margarita, has a crater 455 ft. deep, and about a mile in circumference.

O′-MER, SAINT, (Fr. pron. sânt o`-mair′,) a manufacturing and commercial t. and important fortress of France, in the dep. of Pas de Calais, on the r. Aa, and on the canal of St. Omer, which connects the town with the Lys. Lat. 50° 45′ N., Lon. 2° 15′ E. Pop. 18,789. (M.)

OMSK, a small but well fortified t. of Siberia, cap. of a prov. of the same name, on the Irtysh. Lat. about 55° N., Lon. 73° 30′ E.

OÑATE, ôn-yâ′-tà, a t. of Spain, in Biscay, 28 m. E. S. E. of Bilbao, with a university. In its vicinity are extensive iron foundries. Pop. stated at 12,000. (M.)

O-NE′-GĄ (Russ. pron. o-nà′-gà), next to Ladoga, the largest L. in Europe, is situated in the gov. of Olonets, being intersected by the 61st and 62d parallels of N. Lat., and by the 35th and 36th meridians of E. Lon. Length, about 140 m.; greatest breadth, 45 m. Its navigation is impeded by sand-banks.

ONEIDA, o-nī′-dą, a co. in the N. central part of N. Y., intersected by the Erie Canal. Pop. 85,310. Co. towns, Utica, Rome, and Whitesboro.

ONEIDA, a L. in the N. central part of N. Y., lying partly within the above co. Length about 20 m.; greatest breadth, 6 or 7 m. The outlet of this lake, called the Oneida r., 16 m. long, flows westerly, and joins the Seneca to form the Oswego r.

ONONDAGA, on`-on-dau′-ga, a co. in the N. W. central part of N. Y., intersected by the Erie Canal, and bordering the Oneida L. Pop. 67,911. Co. t. Syracuse.

ONS′-LŎW, a co. in the S. E. part of N. C., bordering on the sea. Pop. 7,527. Seat of justice, Onslow c. h.

ON-TA′-RI-O, LAKE, the smallest and most easterly of the five great lakes which communicate with the r. St. Lawrence, situated between 43° 10′ and 44° 10′ N. Lat., and 76° and 80° W. Lon. Length, about 180 m.; greatest breadth, 55 m. Area estimated at 5,400 sq. m. The surface is about 334 ft. below that of L. Erie, and 231 ft. above the tidewater in the St. Lawrence and Hudson. The greatest depth is upwards of 600 ft.

ONTARIO, a co. in the N. W. part of N. Y., a little S. of the Erie canal, and bordering on Seneca lake. Pop. 43,501. Co. t. Canandaigua.

OOJEIN, oo-jane′, (Anc. Ozene,) one of the best built cities of Hindostan, and formerly the cap. of the kingdom of Sindhia. It is distinguished for its schools and its observatory, regarded as the first in the country; from this the Hindoo geographers reckon their longitudes. Ancient Oojein stood about a mile N. of the modern town.

Digitized by Google

Lat. 23° 11′ N., Lon. 75° 51′ E. Pop. unknown, but probably near 100,000. (B.)

Oor'-fa, (Anc. Edes'sa), a fortified t. of Asiatic Turkey, 80 m. S. W. of Diarbekir, important on account of its population as well as its commerce and manufactures. Lat. about 37° 10′ N., Lon. 38° 50′ E. Pop. estimated at 50,000. (B.) McCulloch, however, states it at 30,000.

Oo-roo-mee'-a (Urumiya; commonly written Ourmiah or Urmia), a salt lake in the N. of Persia, intersected by the 38th parallel of N. Lat., and the 46th meridian of E. Lon. Length, about 90 m.; greatest breadth near 40 m.

Oosterhout, öce'-ter-hout', a t. of Holland, in N. Brabant, 5 m. N. E. of Breda, with extensive manufactures of earthenware. Pop. above 6,000. (B.)

Oos'-ti-oog' Vel'-i-kee (Ustiug Veliki), a commercial t. of European Russia, at the confluence of the Yoog (Jug), and Sookhona, which, by their junction, form the Dwina. Lat. 60° 45′ N., Lon. about 46° 10′ E. Pop. 8,000. (M.)

O-por'-to (*i. e.* o Porto, or "the Port"), an important commercial city, and seaport of Portugal, is delightfully situated on two hills, near the mouth of the Douro, in the prov. of Minho. It contains several institutions for public instruction, among which may be mentioned the Academy of Navigation and Commerce, and the School of Surgery and Anatomy. The well-known red wine, called Port, is produced in the interior of Portugal, and derives its name from being exclusively shipped at this city. Lat. 41° 9′ N., Lon. 8° 37′ W. Pop. about 70,000. (B.)

Op'-peln, a walled t. of Prussian Silesia, cap. of a government of the same name, situated on the Oder. Lat. 50° 36′ N., Lon. about 18° E. Pop. 6,300. (B.)

Or'-ange (Fr. pron. o'-rânzh'; Anc. Arau'sio); a t. in the S. E. of France, in the dep. of Vaucluse, remarkable for the Roman antiquities found in its vicinity, among which there is a splendid triumphal arch, almost entire, about 64 ft. in length and breadth, and rather more in height. In the middle ages, this town was the capital of a principality, which, for a considerable period, belonged to the house of Nassau. On the death of William III. of England, his heir, the king of Prussia, ceded it to France, but the title of Prince of Orange is still retained by the royal family of Holland. Lat. 44° 8′ N., Lon. 4° 48′ E. Pop. 5,897. (M.)

Orange, a co. in the E. part of Vt., bordering on the Connecticut r. Pop. 27,873. Co. t. Chelsea.

Orange, a co. in the S. E. part of N. Y., bordering on N. J. and the Hudson r. Pop. 50,739. Co. towns, Goshen and Newburg.

Orange, a co. in the E. central part of Va., on a branch of the Rappahannock. Pop. 9,125. Seat of justice, Orange c. h.

Orange, a co. in the N. part of N. C., on the head waters of Cape Fear r. Pop. 24,356. Co. t. Hillsborough.

Digitized by Google

Fāte, fât, fâll, fât; mè, mêt; pine or pine, pin; nō, nŏt; ŏŏ as in *good*;

Orange, a co. in the S. part of Ind., a little S. E. of the E. fork of White r. Pop. 9,602. Co. t. Paoli.

Or/-ange-burg', a dist. in the S. central part of S. C., on the Edisto r. Pop. 18,519. Seat of justice, Orangeburg.

Orebro. See Oerebro.

Or/-e-gon River or Columbia River, a large r. of N. America, which rises on the W. declivity of the Rocky Mountains, near 50° N. Lat. and 116° W. Lon., and, flowing in a very circuitous course, falls into the Pacific, in about 46° 15′ N. Lat., and 124° W. Lon. The entire length is estimated at 1,200 m. It is navigable all seasons of the year, for vessels drawing 12 ft. water, to the Cascades, about 150 m. by water from its mouth.

Oregon Territory, an extensive territory of the U. S., drained by the above river and its tributaries, and extending from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Ocean. The 42d parallel of N. Lat. forms its southern limit. The boundary line on the N. was till recently a point in dispute between this country and Great Britain. According to a treaty between the two nations (ratified July 17, 1846), the N. boundary of Oregon runs from the Rocky Mountains westward on the 49th parallel, till it reaches the sea, thence southward and westward through the Straits of Fuca; thus giving to Great Britain the whole of Vancouver's Island. The navigation of that portion of the Columbia river included within the U. S. territory, is to be free to the Hudson's Bay Company and to all British subjects trading with the same. The country along the Pacific coast is fertile, and the climate remarkably mild. The summer, however, is very dry. From April to October, rain seldom falls in any part of Oregon: during the other months, the rains are almost incessant in the lower countries. Further from the sea they are less frequent, and near the Rocky Mountains are reduced to a few showers in the spring. The forests, on the uplands, are remarkable for the size and prodigious height of the trees. The most important establishments in this country are: Oregon City, a town with about 300 inhabitants, chiefly Americans, situated at the falls of the Willamette, an affluent of the Columbia, in about 45° 25′ N. Lat., and 122° 50′ W. Lon.; and the forts Vancouver and Walla-Walla, on the Columbia, belonging to the British. Since the exploration of the South Pass by Lieutenant (now Captain) Fremont, it is not necessary, as formerly, to cross the Rocky Mountains in travelling by land to Oregon. This pass is situated between 42° 20′ and 42° 40 N. Lat., and near 110° W. Lon. (See Rocky Mountains.)

Oregon, a co. in the S. part of Mo., bordering on Ark.

Orfa. See Oorfa.

O-rel/ or Or-lof', a flourishing city in the S. central part of European Russia, cap. of a gov. of the same name, on the Oka. It has an extensive trade in grain, and may be regarded as the great commercial entrepôt for the interior of Russia; it is also the seat of various manufactures. Lat. 52° 57′ N., Lon. 35° 57′ E. The pop. in 1820 was 20,000; in 1830 it was stated at 31,000 (P. C.); at present it probably exceeds 40,000.

Digitized by Google

ORELLANA. See AMAZON.

O'-REN-BOORG' (Orenburg), an extensive gov. of Russia, situated partly in Europe and partly in Asia. Oo'-fà (Ufa), the cap., is on a r. of the same name, in Lat. 54° 42′ N., Lon. about 56° E. Pop. 6,000. (P. C.)

ORENBOORG, the principal t. of the above gov., situated on the r. Ural, is regularly built and well fortified. It carries on an extensive trade with Bokhara. Lat. 51° 46′ N., Lon. 55° 5′ E. Pop. stated at 20,000. (P. C.)

ORIHUELA, o-re-wà'-là', a city in the Spanish prov. of Valencia, on the r. Segura, in a fertile plain, which has been justly styled "the Garden of Spain." It contains a university and several other institutions. Lat. 38° 8′ N., Lon. 1° W. Pop. 26,000. (B.)

O-RI-NO'-CO (*i. e.* the "coiled serpent"), a large r. of S. America, the sources of which have never been visited by Europeans. As it is usually laid down on our maps, it strikingly resembles, in its general course, the form of a coiled serpent, as its name implies. From about 4° S. Lat., and 68° W. Lon., it flows northerly above 200 m., then northeasterly, and at last almost E., to the Atlantic, which it enters near 9° N. Lat., and 61° W. Lon., by a multitude of mouths, called the Caños (kàn'-yoce) or "channels" of the Orinoco. The whole length is estimated at near 1,300 m. The delta commences about 100 m. from the sea. The tides are sometimes perceptible as far as Angostura, or about 250 m. from the mouth of the Orinoco. During the rainy season, which corresponds to our summer, the river overflows the Llanos (lyà'-nòs) or plains which lie N. of it to a great extent, presenting a vast expanse of waters, said sometimes to exceed 150 m. in breadth. In the upper part of its course, the rise is said to amount to 13 fathoms, which is somewhat more than the greatest rise on the Ohio.

O-RIS'-SA, a prov. of Hindostan, between the 18th and 23d degrees of N. Lat., and bordering on the Bay of Bengal.

ORIZABA, o-re-sà'-bà, a flourishing t. of Mexico, 70 m. W. S. W. of Vera Cruz. Pop. between 8,000 and 10,000. (M.) Near it, in Lat. 19° 2′ N., Lon. 97° 15′ W., rises the volcanic mountain of Orizaba (now extinct) to the height of 17,380 ft. above the Atlantic.

ORK'-NEY ISLANDS (Lat. Or'cadēs), a group belonging to Great Britain, situated near the N. N. E. extremity of Scotland, between 58° 44′ and 59° 24′ N. Lat. They are separated from the main land of Scotland by the Pentland Frith, which, in the narrowest part, is about 6 m. wide. The group contains in all 67 islands or islets, 27 of which are permanently inhabited. The largest is Pomona or Mainland. (See POMONA.) Total area estimated at 440 sq. m. Pop. 30,507.

ORLEANAIS or ORLEANOIS, or'-là'-ân'-à', one of the former provinces of France, now distributed among the departments of Eure and Loir, Loir and Cher, and Loiret.

OR'-LE-ĄNG'* (Fr. pron. or'-là'-ân'; Anc. Gena'bum, afterwards Aure-

* We often hear this name pronounced in two syllables, with the accent on

Digitized by Google

lia/ni, of which Orleans is a corruption); a manufacturing and commercial city, in the N. central part of France, cap. of the dep. of Loiret, situated on the right bank of the Loire, 68 m. S. S. W. of Paris, with which it is connected by a railway. Among its numerous literary institutions, we may name the *Académie Universitaire*, the Royal College, and the Public Library, containing 25,000 vols. Genabum appears to have been a place of considerable importance among the ancient Carnutes. In retaliation for the massacre of some Romans residing in the town, it was plundered and burned by Cæsar (about 50 B. C.) In later times, Orleans has undergone two of the most remarkable sieges recorded in history. The first was during the invasion of Attila (A. D. 451), in which that hitherto victorious destroyer was successfully resisted. The other took place in 1428, during the English invasion, when Joan of Arc, called afterwards the Maid of Orleans, commenced her wonderful career, by delivering the city, with the signal defeat of its besiegers. Lat. 47° 54′ N., Lon. 2° 46′ E. Pop. 64,000. (B.)

Orleans, a co. in the N. part of Vt., bordering on Canada. Pop. 13,634. Co. t. Irasburg.

Orleans, a co. in the N. W. part of N. Y., bordering on L. Ontario. Pop. 25,127. Co. t. Albion.

Orleans, a parish in the S. E. part of La., bordering on the Mississippi and L. Pontchartrain. Pop. 102,193. Seat of justice, New Orleans.

Or′-mus* or Ormuz (Pers. Hor-mooz′), a small i. situated at the entrance of the Persian Gulf, near 27° N. Lat. and 56° 30′ E. Lon. Though now a barren rock, only 12 m. in circumference, in the latter part of the 16th century, while in the possession of the Portuguese, it contained a town of 40,000 inhabitants, which was one of the wealthiest and most important emporiums in all the east. It was taken and destroyed by Shah Abbas the Great, in 1622.

Orne, a small r. in the N. W. of France, which flows into the English Channel.

Orne, a dep. of France, on the sources of the above r. Pop. 443,668. Capital, Alençon.

O-ron′-tes (Arab. El Aasy, âå′-se), a celebrated r. of Syria, which falls into the Mediterranean, in 36° 2′ N. Lat., and 35° 57′ E. Lon. Length estimated at 240 m.

Orthez or Orthès, or`-tâ′, a t. in the S. W. of France, in the dep.

---

the last; but all our best speakers appear to concur in making it a trisyllable, with the accent on the first. This is evidently the manner in which Shakspeare pronounced Orleans.

> ——————— "This dreadful lord
> Retiring from the siege of Orleans."
> "Was not the duke of Orleans thy foe?"—*Henry VI.* Part I.

* "High on a throne of royal state, which far
Outshone the wealth of Ormus or of Ind,—"
Milton's *Paradise Lost*, Book II.

Digitized by Google

of the Lower Pyrenees. Lat. 43° 30′ N., Lon. 0° 46′ W. Pop. 5,267. (M.)

ORVIETO, OR-VE-Ā'-TO, (formerly Urbs Vetus,) a t. of Italy, in the Papal state, on the Paglia (pāl'-yā), an affluent of the Tiber, 59 m. N. N. W. of Rome, with a handsome Gothic cathedral. Pop. estimated at near 8,000. (B.)

O'-SAGE', a r. which rises in the Indian Territory, near 37° N. Lat. and 95° W. Lon., and, flowing south-easterly, passes into the state of Missouri, and joins the Missouri r. about 10 m. below Jefferson City.

OSAGE, a co. of Mo., at the mouth of the above r.

OS-CE-O'-LĄ (Unwattin), a co. in the W. central part of Mich., intersected by Maskego r.

OS'-I-MO (Anc. Aux'imum), a t. of Italy, in the Papal state, 9 m. S. by W. of Ancona. Lat. 43° 30′ N., Lon. 13° 27′ E. Pop. about 7,000. (M.)

OSH-KOO-KEYN'—nāne (Achmouneyn), a large village of Egypt, W. of the Nile, on the site of the ancient Hermop'olis Mag'na. Lat. 27° 50′ N., Lon. about 30° 50′ E. Pop. estimated at from 4,000 to 10,000. (B.) In its vicinity are some highly interesting remains of antiquity.

OS'-NĄ-BRŪCK' or OS'-NĄ-BRÖÖK', often called in English, OS'-NĄ-BURG', a commercial t. of Germany, in Hanover, cap. of a prov. of the same name, on the Hase (hā'-zẹh), an affluent of the Ems. It is surrounded with a ditch and wall, with five gates. The linens called Osnaburgs derive their name from this place. Lat. 52° 17′ N., Lon. 8° 1′ E. Pop. 11,000. (B.)

OSSUNA, OS-SOO'-NĄ, a manufacturing t. of Spain, in Andalusia, 36 m. E. by S. of Seville. Pop. 15,000. (B.)

OS-TEND',* a fortified seaport t. of Belgium, in W. Flanders, 14 m. W. of Bruges, with which city it communicates by a canal of sufficient dimensions to allow the largest Indiamen to pass through it. It is also connected with the principal towns of Belgium by railways. Lat. 51° 14′ N., Lon. 2° 55′ E. Pop. 11,000. (B.)

OS-WE'-GO, a co. in the N. part of N. Y., bordering on L. Ontario. Pop. 43,619. Co. towns, Oswego and Pulaski.

OSWEGO, a flourishing t. and port of entry in the above co., situated on the S. E. shore of L. Ontario, about 68 m., in a straight line, W. N. W. of Utica. The Oswego Canal, 38 m. in length, connects it with Syracuse, on the Erie Canal. Pop. 4,665.

OTAHEITE. See TAHITI.

O-TRAN'-TO (Anc. Hydrun'tum), a small but once flourishing t., situated near the S. E. extremity of Italy. Lat. 40° 9′ N., Lon. 18° 29′ E. From this town, the prov. in which it is situated is called Terra di (ter'-rā de) Otranto or the "land of Otranto."

OT-SE'-GO, a co. in the S. E. central part of N. Y., on the sources of the Susquehanna. Pop. 49,628. Co. t. Cooperstown.

* "Thy muse'—'in bells delighting, finds a friend,
In every chime that jingled from OSTEND."—BYRON.

Digitized by Google

Otsego (Okkuddo), a co. in the N. part of Mich., E. of Traverse Bay.

Ottajano, ot-tä-yä'-no, a t. of Naples, at the E. foot of Mt. Vesuvius, 12 m. E. of the capital. Pop. 15,000. (B.)

Ottawa, ot'-ta-wä' or ot'-ta-wä', a co. in the N. N.W. part of Ohio, bordering on L. Erie. Pop. 2,248.

Ottawa, a co. in the W. part of Mich., bordering on L. Michigan, and intersected by Grand r. Pop. 496. Co. t. Grand Haven.

Ottawa, a r. of Canada, flowing into the St. Lawrence, near Montreal. It forms the boundary between Upper and Lower Canada.

Oude, ood, a prov. and kingdom under the protection of the British, in the N. of Hindostan, between 25° 30′ and 28° 40′ N. Lat., and 79° and 83° E. Lon.

Oudenarde, ou'-den-ärd'-deh, or Oudenaarden, (Fr. Audenarde, ō-den-ard'), a t. of Belgium, on the Scheldt, 14 m. W. of Ghent. Pop. 5,000. (B.)

Oural. See Ural.

Ourfa. See Oorfa.

Ouse, ooz, a r. in the N. E. part of England, which forms the principal branch of the Humber.

Ouse, Great, a r. in the E. of England, which rises in Northamptonshire, and flows into the Wash.

O'-vĕr-tŏn, a co. in the N. part of Tenn., bordering on Ky. Pop. 9,279. Co. t. Monroe.

Oviedo, o-ve-ā'-do, (Lat. Ovetum), a city in the N. W. part of Spain, cap. of the prov. of Asturias, supposed to have been built near the middle of the 8th century. During the middle ages, Oviedo was known throughout Christendom as "the City of the Bishops" (Civitas Episcoporum), owing, it is said, to the great number of the clergy who took refuge here from the persecutions of the Moors. The ancient cathedral is a magnificent structure of the pure Gothic style, equalled, perhaps, by none in the Spanish peninsula. The University, founded in 1580, is well endowed, and has a large library. Lat. 43° 22′ N., Lon. 5° 57′ W. Pop. about 10,000. (B.)

O-we'-go, a flourishing t. in the S. part of N. Y., on the E. branch of the Susquehanna, and at the junction of the Ithaca and Owego Railroad (29 m. long) with the New York and Erie Railroad, about 84 m., in a direct line, S. W. of Utica. Pop. 5,340.

Ow'-en, a co. in the N. part of Ky., E. of, and bordering on Kentucky r. Pop. 8,232. Co. t. New Liberty.

Owen, a co. in the S. W. central part of Indiana, intersected by the W. fork of White r. Pop. 8,359. Co. t. Spencer.

Owhyhee. See Hawaii.

Ox'-ford (Lat. Oxo'nia), a beautiful city and celebrated seat of learning of England, the cap. of Oxfordshire, is situated on the Isis, a branch of the Thames, 53 m. W. N. W. of London. The date of the university is unknown; it is, however, certain that Oxford was a place of study in the reign of Edward the Confessor, if not earlier. The University of Oxford at present consists of 19 colleges and 5 halls.

Digitized by Google

ou, as in *our*; th, as in *thin*; TH, as in *this*; N, nearly like *ng*.

The total number of members on the books in 1841, was 5,515. Among the different libraries of Oxford, we ought especially to notice the celebrated Bodleian Library, named in honour of Sir Thomas Bodley, by whom it was founded, in 1597. It contains about 300,000 printed vols., besides a great number of valuable manuscripts. The Observatory is in Lat. 51° 45′ 40″ N., Lon. 1° 15′ 22″ W. Pop., including the university, with an area of above 4 sq. m., 23,834. A student at Oxford is called an OXO′-NI-AN.

OXFORD, a co. in the W. part of Maine, bordering on N. H. Pop. 38,339. Co. t. Paris.

OX′-FORD-SHIRE, a co. in the S. central part of England, on the Thames. Pop. 161,643.

OX′-US (called by the natives Amoo, åå-moo′, or JE-HOON′), a great r. of Central Asia, which rises from a mountain lake in 37° 27′ N. Lat., and 73° 40′ E. Lon., at an elevation of 15,600 ft. above the level of the sea. (M.) Its general direction is north-westerly: it enters the sea of Aral near 43° 30′ N. Lat., and 58° E. Lon., after a course of about 1,300 m. Sir A. Burns crossed it on his way to Bokhara, and found it upwards of 800 yards in breadth, about 20 ft. in depth, with muddy waters, and a current of about 3½ m. an hour. (M.)

O-ZARK′, a co. in the S. part of Mo., bordering on Ark.

PACIFIC OCEAN (sometimes, though improperly, called the SOUTH SEA), a vast expanse of water, extending from the western shores of America to the eastern shores of Asia and Australia. Its most northern limit is Behring's Strait, in about 66° N. Lat.: towards the southern extremity, it is divided from the Atlantic by a line drawn from Cape Horn to the S. pole. It extends from 120° E. to 70° W. Lon., a distance of above 11,000 m. Its extent, from N. to S., is somewhat less than 10,000 m. The Pacific received its name from Magellan, the first European who traversed it, in consequence of the prosperous weather which he met with while navigating its surface. Though this ocean is subject to violent gales and storms (at least in many parts of it), it would seem that the winds and water-currents are generally more regular and uniform, and in so far less *hostile*, than those in the Atlantic. This may be accounted for by its great extent, which prevents the regular prevailing winds from being broken by those irregular currents, calms, and storms which the vicinity of a large tract of land, especially of mountain land, is so apt to produce.

PADERBORN, pä′-der-born, a commercial t. of Prussia, in Westphalia, cap. of a circle of the same name. It is an ancient place, tolerably well built, and surrounded by a wall with five gates. It is said to have been for a time the residence of Charlemagne. Lat. 51° 44′ N., Lon. 8° 44′ E. Pop. 6,000. (B.)

PAD′-U-Å (It. Padova, pä′-do-vä; Anc. Pata′vium), a city and distinguished seat of learning, in Austrian Italy, cap. of a prov. of the same name, situated on the Bacchiglione (bäk-keel-yo′-nä), a small r. which flows into the Adriatic. It is fortified with walls, ditches, and bastions,

Digitized by Google

and is above 6 m. in circumference, but is thinly inhabited. At the head of its numerous scientific and literary institutions, stands the University, one of the most celebrated and most flourishing in Europe. It was founded in the early part of the 13th century, and attained its greatest popularity during the 15th and 16th centuries, when it was attended not only by a multitude of students from all parts of Europe, but even by some from Mahometan countries. Its medical school was particularly celebrated. Fallopius, Morgagni, and the great Galileo, have been among its professors: Dante, Petrarch, and Tasso have been of the number of its pupils. The University at present is attended by 1,000 students, but, during its most flourishing period, it is said to have had six times that number: there are four faculties; theology, law, medicine, and philosophy, with about 60 professors: the botanic garden, connected with the University, is regarded as the oldest in Europe: the library contains upwards of 70,000 vols. The clerical college or seminary is noted for its printing presses, which have long supplied Italy with school-books and with good editions of other works. Its library contains above 55,000 vols. At Padua, Forcellini compiled his great Latin Lexicon, upon which he spent 40 years of his life. Patavium was considered in the Roman times as one of the oldest towns in Italy. It is distinguished as the birth-place of Livy. The Observatory is in Lat. 45° 24′ 2″ N., Lon. 11° 52′ 18″ E. Pop. 51,000. (B.) —Adj. and inhab. Pad'-u-an.

Page, a co. in the N. N. E. part of Va., intersected by the Shenandoah r. Pop. 6194.

Pais'-ley, a manufacturing t., the third in Scotland for population and commercial importance, situated in Renfrewshire, on the White Cart r., 3 m. above its junction with the Clyde, and 8 m. W. by S. of Glasgow. Lat. 55° 51′ N., Lon. 4° 26′ W. The pop. of the parish of Paisley, in the middle of the last century, was about 6,000; in 1801, it was 31,179; in 1841, it amounted to 60,487: that of the town alone to 48,426.

Pal`-a-wăn', one of the Philippine Islands, extending from 8° 20′ to 11° 30′ N. Lat., and from 117° 30′ to 119° 40′ E. Lon. Length about 270 m. Mean breadth, perhaps, 25 m. Little is known of the interior.

Palencia, pal-en'-she-a, (Sp. pron. pä-len'-the-ä; Anc. Pallan'tia,) a city of Spain, in Leon, cap. of a prov. of the same name, on an affluent of the Pisuerga (pe-swĕr'-gä), which flows into the Douro. Its cathedral is one of the largest and finest in Spain. Lat. 42° 2′ N., Lon. 4° 28′ W. Pop. about 11,000. (B.)

Palenque, pä-lenk'-ä, or more properly Culhuacan, kool-wä-kän', an ancient city of Mexico, remarkable for its magnificent ruins, said to be the most interesting, and on the largest scale, of any in the New World.

Pal-er'-mo or pä-lĕr'-mo (Anc. Panor'mus), the principal seaport and cap. of Sicily, and the second city of the kingdom of the two Sicilies; is pleasantly situated on the N. coast, towards its W. extremity. The town forms an oblong parallelogram, surrounded by walls, and furnished

Digitized by Google

with bastions. The royal palace is an old building, fortified like a castle, with a magnificent chapel, built by Roger of Sicily, in 1129. On the summit of the palace is the observatory where Piazzi discovered, in 1801, the planet Ceres. Palermo is the see of an archbishop; and the seat of a university, founded in 1447, and attended by about 600 students, with a library of 40,000 volumes. Panormus appears to have been a place of considerable consequence in ancient times; the name signifying "All-port," may be regarded as indicating its early commercial importance. The observatory is in Lat. 38° 6′ 44″ N., Lon. 13° 21′ 24″ E. Pop. about 168,000. (B.)

PAL'-ES-TĪNE` (Lat. Palæsti'na, usually called by the Romans Judæa), the name commonly applied to the land anciently inhabited by the Israelites, including the country of the Philistines. Its precise boundaries are not well defined. It appears, however, to have been situated between 31° and 33° 30′ N. Lat., and 34° and 36° 30′ E. Lon., being bounded on the N. and E. by Syria, S. E. and S. by the desert, and W. by the Mediterranean. Length, perhaps 180 m.; greatest breadth about 90 m. Area estimated at 11,000 sq. m. (P. C.)

PALMA, pål'-mȧ, one of the Canary Islands, intersected by the parallel of 28° 30′ N. Lat., and the 18th meridian of W. Lon. Length about 26 m.; greatest breadth about 16 m. Area 19 sq. leagues. Pop. in 1835, 33,069. (P. C.)

PALMA, a fortified t., the cap. of Majorca and of all the Balearic Islands, is situated on the S. W. coast, on a bay of the same name, which forms a good harbour. In the 13th century, Palma was one of the chief trading places in Europe, but at present its commerce is comparatively unimportant. Lat. 39° 34′ N., Lon. 2° 44′ E. Pop. estimated at 34,000. (B.)

PALMAS or LAS PALMAS, lȧs pål'-mȧs, the chief t. of the Grand Canary, and the cap. of all the Canaries, is situated on the N. E. coast. Lat. 28° 8′ N., Lon. 15° 26′ W. Pop. about 9,000. (B.)

PAM'-LI-CO (called in the upper part of its course Tar River), a r. of N.C., flowing into Pamlico Sound, near 35°15′N.Lat. and 76°30′W. Lon.

PAMPLONA, pȧm-plo'-nȧ, or PAMPELUNA, pȧm-pȧ-loo'-nȧ (Anc. Pompelon or Pompeiop'olis), a fortified t. of Spain, cap. of the prov. of Navarre, and formerly the residence of the Navarrese kings, is situated on the r. Arga, an affluent of the Ebro. Lat. 42° 50′, Lon. 1° 42′ W. Pop. 15,000. (B.)

PANAMA, pȧn-ȧ-mȧ', a fortified seaport t. of New Granada, cap. of a prov. of the same name, and of the dep. of the Isthmus (Istmo), situated on the Bay of Panama. Lat. 8° 59 N., Lon. 79° 27° W. Pop. not 10,000, (B.), but the statements of several other writers make it considerably above this number.

PANAMA, ISTHMUS OF, called also the ISTHMUS OF DARIEN (dȧ'-re-ẹn), the narrow neck of land which unites North and South America, situated between 7° and 9° 30′ N. Lat., and 77° and 83′ W. Lon. The narrowest part is about 20 m. E. of Panama, between 9° and 9° 30′ N Lat., and near 79° W. Lon., where it is scarcely 30 m. wide.

Digitized by Google

Fāte, fär, fâll, fåt; mē, mĕt; pīne or pine, pĭn; nō, nŏt; ōō as in *good*;

Panay, på-nī', one of the Philippine Islands, intersected by the 11th parallel of N. Lat., and the 117th and 118th meridians of E. Lon. Length, about 110 m.; greatest breadth, near 90 m. Its form is almost an equilateral triangle. It is one of the most important and populous islands in the whole group. Pop. estimated, in 1837, at about 406,000. (P. C.)

Pa'ncsova, påän'-cho'-vŏh', a trading t. in the S. E. part of Hungary, on the Temes (tem'-esh'), near its junction with the Danube, 10 m. E. N. E. of Belgrade. Pop. 9,000. (B.)

Pą-no'-lą, a co. in the N. W. part of Miss., intersected by the Tallahatchie r. Pop. 4,657. Co. seat, Panola.

Pa'pa, pää'-pŏh, a large t. of Hungary, about 80 m. S. E. of Vienna. Pop. 14,000. (B.)

Papal State (It., Stato Pontificio, stå'-to pon-te-fee'-che-o, or Stato della Chiesa, stå'-todĕl-lå ke-å'-så, *i. e.* "state of the church"), a division of Italy, comprehending the dominions of the see of Rome, of which the Pope is the monarch. It is principally situated between 41° 10′ and 45° N. Lat., and 11° and 14° E. Lon.; bounded on the N. by the Austrian dominions, N. E. and E. by the Adriatic and kingdom of Naples, S. W. by the Mediterranean, and W. and N. W. by Tuscany and Modena. Its length is about 270 m.; the breadth varies greatly; in one part it extends across the Italian peninsula, and is near 140 m. broad. Area estimated at 17,200 sq. m. Pop. in 1833, 2,732,036. (M.) The seat of gov. is at Rome.

Papua, pap'-oo-ą or på'-poo-å, called also New Guinea, a large i., or perhaps cluster of islands, in the Eastern seas, between 130° and 150° E. Lon., and 0° and 10° S. Lat. Not only its interior, but even its coast line is in many parts unknown. Europeans have little or no commercial intercourse with this island. The inhabitants consist of two and perhaps more classes; the Papuas, who inhabit the western portion of the island, received their name from the Malays, in whose language it signifies "frizzled hair;" and the Haraforas, who are said to occupy the interior and eastern coasts. Both these races appear to live in a state of great barbarism. The Papuas are said to resemble the Australians, though they are perhaps rather less degraded.—Adj. Papuan, pap'-oo-ąn.

Para, på-rà', called formerly Belem, bà-lĕn' or bà-leng', a seaport t. of Brazil, cap. of a prov. of its own name, is situated on the river or estuary of Para, formed by the union of the Tocantins with the Tagipuru (tà-zhe-poo-roo'), the southern arm of the Amazon. Lat. 1° 28′ S., Lon. 48° 22′ W. Pop. estimated at nearly 20,000 (B.), though some say that the troubles and massacres which occurred in Para, in 1834–5, have greatly reduced the number of its inhabitants.

Paraguay, par-ą-ġwà' or par-ą-gwī', a r. of S. America, which rises in Brazil, in about 13° 30′ S. Lat., and 56° 20′ W. Lon.; it flows southerly, separating the state of Paraguay from Bolivia and La Plata, and empties itself into the Parana, in about 27° 20′ S. Lat., and 58° 40′ W. Lon. Its length is estimated at above 1,100 m. Vessels of 300 tons

Digitized by Google

may ascend as far as Assumption, and smaller vessels several hundred miles within the boundary of Brazil.

PARAGUAY, an independent state of S. America, situated between 19° and 27° 30 S. Lat., and 54° and 59° W. Lon.; bounded on the N. and E. by Brazil, S. by La Plata, and W. by La Plata and Bolivia. Length, from N. to S., near 600 m.; greatest breadth, about 210 m. Area estimated at 90,000 sq. m. Pop. in 1826, 250,000 (B.), at present it probably exceeds 300,000. The Guaranis (*gwä-rä-nees'*), a tribe of aborigines, constitute the principal portion of the inhabitants. Dr. Francia, the late dictator, through his wise, though arbitrary government, appears to have succeeded in bringing these people into a more perfect state of subordination and civilization, than has ever been done before with any nation of American aborigines; and, at the same time, he has preserved the country from those dissensions and civil wars from which the other S. American states have suffered so deeply. His policy of rigorously excluding from his dominions all foreigners, without exception, has doubtless contributed greatly not only to preserve the tranquillity of the country, but also to consolidate the different elements of the population into one mass, and to form them into a nation. Little is known with certainty respecting the present condition of this country. Assumption (Asuncion) is the capital.

PARAHYBA or PARAIBA, pä-rä-ee'-bä, a r. in the S. E. part of Brazil, which rises about 80 m. W. of Rio Janeiro, and after a very circuitous course of above 500 m., falls into the Atlantic, about 170 m. N. E. of the Brazilian capital, in 21° 40′ S. Lat., and near 41° W. Lon.

PARAMARIBO, par`-a-mar'-e-bo, the cap. of Dutch Guiana, in S. America, is situated on the r. Surinam, about 20 m. from its mouth. Lat. 5° 45′ N., Lon. 55° 24′ W. Pop. estimated at from 18,000 to 20,000. (B.)

PARANA, pä-rä-nä', a large r. of S. America, which rises in the S. E. part of Brazil, near 22° S. Lat. and 45° W. Lon., and, flowing in a general westerly course, receives the Parana-Iba* (par`-ä-nä ee'-bä) in 20° 40′ S. Lat., and 52° 20′ W. Lon., after which it runs at first southerly, then westerly, to its junction with the Paraguay. On receiving this great tributary, it again takes a southerly course to its termination (Lat. 34° S., Lon. 58° 30′ W.), where, by its union with the Uruguay, it forms the Rio de la Plata. The whole length of the Parana may be estimated at 2,000 m. It is navigable about 750 m. for vessels of 300 tons.

PARANA-IBA or PARANAHYBA. See the preceding article.

PARANAHYBA, pär-ä-nä-ee'-bä, or PARNAHIBA, pär-nä-ee'-bä, a r. in the N. E. part of Brazil, which flows into the Atlantic, in 2° 50′ S. Lat., and near 42° W. Lon. Length above 700 m. It is navigable above 400 m. for vessels of from 15 to 40 tons.

* Some geographers call that portion of the river which is above the junction of the Parana-Iba, the Rio Grande (ree'-o gran'-da), considering the Parana to be formed by the union of these two branches.

Digitized by Google

Fāte, fâr, fâll, fåt; mē, mět; pine or pīne, pĭn; nō, nŏt; ōō, as in *good*,

---

Paris, pâr'-is, (Fr. pron. pà`-re'; Anc. Lute'tia, afterwards Paris'-sii;) a great city and distinguished seat of civilization, learning, and the arts, the cap. of the dep. of Seine, and of the French monarchy, is situated on both sides of the r. Seine, about 110 m., in a direct line, from its mouth, and 210 m. S. E. of London. The limits of the town are defined by a wall erected in the reign of Louis XVI., in order to prevent the introduction of commodities without the payment of local taxes. The outline thus formed, though irregular, approximates to an oval. Through the wall there are 58* entrances, at each of which is a toll-house. (M.) Round the walls, on the outer side, is a road planted with rows of trees, what are termed the exterior boulevards. The entire circuit of these boulevards is rather more than 15 m.; the area included within the walls is about 8,500 acres, or 13¼ sq. m. Paris is, for the most part, irregularly built, with lofty houses and narrow streets: a few of these, however, are truly magnificent, such as the Rue de la Paix (ru d'là pà), de Castiglione (dẹh kâs'-tig`-le`-on'), de Rivoli (d're`-vôl`-e'), &c. As in London, the fashionable part of the city is at the W. end. The more densely inhabited portion of Paris is encircled by the interior boulevards, between which and the walls, are the suburbs or *faubourgs* (fō`-boor'), forming some of the best built quarters of the town. There are in Paris about 70 *places* or squares, the principal of which are—the Place de la Concorde (plâs d'là kŏng`-kord'), an open space W. of the garden of the Tuileries, in the centre of which is the obelisk lately brought from Luxor, in Egypt; the Place Vendôme; the Place des Victoires (dà vic`-twâr'); the Place du Trône; the Place du Carrousel (kâr`-roo`-zel'); and the Place Royale. There are several public gardens, as the garden of the Tuileries (twee'-ler-eez), the Luxembourg, and the Champs Elysées (shânz ĕl`-e`-zà'), or "Elysian Fields." The Champ de Mars (shân d'mar), *i. e.* "Field of Mars," is a very large oblong enclosure, bordered by a double avenue of trees, for reviewing troops, horse-racing, &c. Among the remarkable buildings of Paris, we may mention the Tuileries, a palace of vast dimensions, but not to be admired for its architecture; the Louvre (loovr), formerly a royal residence, a striking and magnificent edifice, connected with the Tuileries by a long gallery, containing a superb collection of pictures, one of the finest in the world: the Cathedral of Notre-Dame, founded in the 11th century, one of the noblest existing specimens of Gothic architecture: Sainte Geneviève, or the Pantheon, considered by many as the finest church in the French metropolis: and the new church of Madeleine (mâd`-lane') or "Magdalen," an imitation of a Corinthian temple, regarded as the most imposing and chaste specimen of this kind of architecture which has ever been produced in modern times. There are in Paris several splendid triumphal arches, of which the Arc de l'Etoile (arc dlà`-twâl') is the most remarkable, being indeed the most stupendous structure of the kind ever erected, either in ancient

---

* The Penny Cyclopædia states that in 1830 the entrances were reduced to 50

Digitized by Google

or modern times. It forms a mass, of which the plan is 147 ft. by 73 ft. the height is 162 ft. The effect of its extraordinary dimensions is greatly enhanced by the simplicity of its form, and by its position; for, standing quite separate from any other building, it is seen to the very best advantage. Paris is perhaps superior to every other city in the world, with respect to the number and character of its scientific and literary establishments. Of these, our limits will permit us to notice but a very few. The most remarkable are: the *Académie Universitaire*, or the University (date unknown), attended by 7,446 students, (B.), being the most frequented of any in the world: the *College Royale*, which may be regarded as equivalent to a university, attended by near 1,000 students: the Royal Museum of Natural History, the richest collection of the kind that exists, with a menagerie and botanic garden; the lectures on the natural sciences, at the Botanic garden (Jardin des Plants, zhar'-dăn' dà plănt), are attended by near 3,000 persons: the Polytechnic School, a distinguished institution, which has been imitated in several other countries: and the School of Astronomy (at the Royal Observatory), one of the first establishments of the kind existing in any country. The following libraries are open to the public: the King's Library, containing above 500,000 vols., 80,000 manuscripts, 1,600,000 engravings, and 100,000 medals and coins: the Library of the Arsenal, with 180,000 vols. and 5,000 manuscripts: and the Library of Sainte Geneviève, with 112,000 vols. The Library of the Institute (not public) contains 70,000 vols. There are, in the French capital, numerous learned societies, at the head of which is the National Institute; this establishment for a long time comprehended four departments, called *academies*, viz., the French Academy, (L'Académie Française, lă'-kà'-dĕm'-e' frăn'-saze',) the office of which is the regulation and improvement of the French language: the Academy of Sciences; Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres; and the Academy of the Fine Arts. A fifth academy, of the moral and political sciences, has been added by Louis Philippe, the present king. Among the multitude of charitable institutions in Paris, there are 17 hospitals, 5 of which are for the military. The Royal Observatory is in Lat. 48° 50′ 13″ N., Lon. 2° 20′ 22½″ E. Pop. 909,000. (B.)—Adj. and inhab. PARISIAN, par-ish'-un (Fr. Parisien, pà'-re'-ze-ăn' (masculine), and Parisienne, pà'-re'-ze-enn' (feminine).

PARK, a co. in the W. part of Ind., bordering on the Wabash. Pop. 13,499. Co. t. Rockville.

PAR'-MA or pär'-mà, DUCHY OF, an independent state of Northern Italy, between 44° 22′ and 45° 8′ N. Lat. and 9° 20′ and 10° 37′ E. Lon.; bounded on the N. by the Austrian dominions, from which it is separated by the Po, E. by Modena, S. by the Modenese, Tuscan, and Sardinian territories, and W. by the dominions of Sardinia. Its extent, from E. to W., is above 60 m.; from N. to S., near 50 m. Area estimated at 2,280 sq. m. Pop. in 1833, 465,673. (M.)—Adj. and inhab. PAR'-MES-SAN'.

PARMA, the cap. of the preceding duchy, situated in a fine plain, about

Digitized by Google

12 m. S. of the Po. It is surrounded by walls, and is rather more than 4 m. in circumference. The streets are wide and straight, but appear somewhat dull and deserted. Parma has a superior school or lyceum, with the chairs of theology, medicine, and philosophy, attended by about 400 students; a public library, with 80,000 printed vols. and 4,000 manuscripts; and several other literary institutions. The Ducal Gallery has many valuable paintings, by some of the first Italian masters: most of the churches of Parma are adorned with those of Correggio. The ancient Parma was a town of the Etruscans: it became a Roman colony at the same time as Mutina (now Modena), 183 years before Christ. Lat. 44° 48′ N., Lon. 10° 27′ E. Pop. about 36,000. (P. C. and M.) Balbi, however, states it at about 30,000.

PARSONSTOWN. See BIRR.

PASCAGOULA, pas`-kȧ-goo'-lȧ, a r. in the S. E. part of Miss., which flows into a bay of the same name.

PASCO or CERRO PASCO, sĕr'-ro pȧs'-ko, a t. of Peru, situated 14,278 ft. (P. C.) above the level of the sea, remarkable for its silver mines, which are among the richest in the world. Lat. about 10° 40′ S., Lon. 75° 43′ W. Pop. fluctuating, between 12,000 and 16,000. (P. C.)

PAS-DE-CALAIS, pȧ` d' kȧ`-lȧ', or the "Strait of Calais," a dep. near the N. extremity of France, bordering on the Strait of Dover. Pop. 664,654. (B.) Capital, Arras.

PAS'-QUO-TANK', a co. near the N. E. extremity of N. C., bordering on Albemarle Sound. Pop. 8,514. Co. t. Elizabeth City.

PAS-SA'-IC, a small r. in the N. E. part of N. J., flowing into Newark Bay. Near Paterson it has a perpendicular descent of 50 ft. and a total fall of 70 ft., affording an immense water-power.

PASSAIC, a co. in the N. part of N. J., bordering on N. Y. Pop. 16,734. Co. t. Paterson.

PASSAU, pȧs'-sou, a t. and important fortress of Bavaria, cap. of the circle of the Lower Danube, at the confluence of the Inn and the Ilz (ilts) with the Danube. A handsome bridge, resting on 7 piers of granite, crosses the last-named river, which is 754 ft. wide. Two suburbs, the one on the right bank of the Inn, and the other on the left bank of the Ilz, are called respectively Innstadt and Ilzstadt. Passau is in 48° 34′ N. Lat., and 13° 28′ E. Lon. Pop., including the suburbs, about 10,500. (P. C.)

PAT`-Ȧ-GO'-NI-Ȧ, an extensive country of S. America, occupying the S. extremity of the continent, and extending from 39° to near 54° S. Lat., and from 63° to 75° 40′ W. Lon. It is separated on the N. from the territories of La Plata by the r. Negro; the line which divides it from Chili is not accurately determined: on all other sides it is bounded by the sea. Length, from N. to S., about 1,060 m.; greatest breadth, from E. to W., 600 m. The area is probably above 300,000 sq. m. The natives of this country are called PATAGONIANS; a name which they received from Magellan, on account of the supposed magnitude of their

Digitized by Google

feet,* which, being wrapped up in skins, probably appeared to him much above their actual size. The Patagonians have in fact comparatively small feet and hands. About the middle of the last century, Captain Byron met with a number of these people, who, if we may trust his statements, were not less than 8 ft., some even exceeding 9 ft. in height. It appears, however, to be now generally admitted that there has been great exaggeration respecting the stature of the Patagonians: nevertheless they are, according to the most authentic information we possess, the tallest people of whom we have any knowledge; the average height being probably above 6 ft. The plains of Patagonia appear to be generally sterile, owing partly to the nature of the soil and partly to a deficiency of rain. The climate, though cold in winter, is said to be healthy, and generally pleasant.—Adj. and inhab. PAT`-Ą-GO'-NI-ĄN.

PAT'-ER-SON, a flourishing manufacturing t. of N. J., cap. of Passaic co., on the Passaic r., near the falls, 17 m. N. N. W. of N. Y. Pop. 7,596.

PAT'-NĄ, a large city of British India, cap. of the prov. of Bahar, situated on the Ganges, near 300 m. N. W. of Calcutta. Lat. 25° 37′ N., Lon. 85° 15′ E. Pop. estimated at above 300,000. (M.)

PĄ-TRAS' (Anc. Pat'ræ), a seaport t. of Greece, on the N. N. W. coast of the Morea. It suffered extremely in the war of independence, but appears now to be rapidly recovering its former prosperity. Lat. 38° 14′ N., Lon. 21° 47′ E. Pop. probably above 8,000. (B.)

PAT'-RICK, a co. in the S. part of Va., bordering on the Blue Ridge and N. C. Pop. 8,032. Co. t. Taylorsville.

PAU, pō, a t. in the S. W. part of France, cap. of the dep. of the Lower Pyrenees, on a small river called the Gave de Pau (gāv d' pō), an affluent of the Adour. It is regularly laid out and well built. As a pleasant and healthy residence, it is much resorted to by strangers, especially by the English. It contains an *académie universitaire*, a royal college, and other institutions. Pau is remarkable as the birthplace of Henry IV. of France, and of Bernadotte, the late king of Sweden. Lat. 43° 18° N., Lon. 0° 22′ W. Pop. 11,959. (M.)

PAUL'-DING, a co. in the N. W. part of Ga., bordering on Ala. Pop. 2,566. Seat of justice, Paulding c. h.

PAULDING, a co. near the N. W. extremity of Ohio, bordering on Ind. Pop. 1,034. Co. t. Paulding.

PAVIA, pā-vee'-ą,† (Anc. Tici'num,) a city and celebrated seat of learning in Austrian Italy, cap. of a prov. of the same name, is situated on the Ticino, 19 m. S. of Milan. At the head of its numerous literary and scientific institutions, stands the University, the first in Italy, which, among its professors in our own times, can boast of Scarpa,

* Patagon (pat-a-gone') in Spanish signifies a large foot.

† "And now appear as on a phosphor sea,
Numberless barks from Milan, from PAVIA."
ROGERS' *Italy*, Part First, VII

Digitized by Google

Volta, Configliacchi, and other distinguished men. It has three faculties, those of law, medicine and philosophy. It is particularly celebrated as a school of medicine. The University of Pavia was founded by Charlemagne, and restored in the 14th century by Galeazzo Visconti; but it owes its present form and institutions to the empress Maria Theresa, and her enlightened minister, count Firmian. The number of students is about 1,400. Pavia was formerly the residence of the Lombard kings, and was afterwards the capital of one of the short-lived Italian republics. From its numerous public edifices, it was called "the City of a Hundred Towers," but its magnificence and fame belong to another age, and it has long been in a state of paralysis and decay. Lat. 45° 11′ N., Lon. 9° 10′ E. Pop. near 24,000. (B.)—Adj. and inhab. PAVIAN, pā-vee′-ăn.

PAX′-O (Anc. Pax′os), the smallest of the seven Ionian Islands, situated about 10 m. S. by E. of Corfu. It is scarcely 5 m. long. Pop. in 1836, 5,287. (M.)

PAZ, LA, lä päz, (Sp. pron. lä päth,) an important commercial city of S. America, in Bolivia, cap. of a dep. of the same name, on the E. declivity of the Andes, 12,170 ft. above the level of the sea, near 16° 30′ S. Lat., and 68° 10′ W. Lon. Pop. above 20,000. (P. C.)

PEARL RIVER, a r. which rises in the N. E. central part of Miss., and flowing southerly, falls into L. Borgne. Its length is above 250 m., but its navigation is impeded by drift-wood, shallows, and sand-bars.

PEARL′-ING-TŎN, a port of entry of Miss., in Hancock co., on the E. side of Pearl r.

PEE′-BLĒS, an inland co. in the S. of Scotland. Pop. 10,499.—Also, a small t., cap. of the above, on the Tweed, 22 m. S. of Edinburgh.

PE`-DEE′, GREAT, a r. that rises in the N. W. part of N. C., in which state it is called the Yad′-kin, and flowing in a general south-easterly direction through S. C., falls into the Atlantic near 33° 10′ N. Lat. Near its mouth it is joined by the Little Pedee, and other streams, which form an estuary named Winyaw bay. It has a sloop navigation of 130 m.

PEGU, pe-goo′, a former kingdom of Chin-India, now forming the S. portion of the Birman empire.—Adj. and inhab. PEGUAN, pe-goo′-ăn.

PEGU (called Bă-goo′ by the natives), a decayed city of the Birman empire, the ancient cap. of the above kingdom, on a river of the same name, an affluent of the Irrawaddy. Here is the famous temple of Shoomadoo, being a pyramid of brick, 331 ft. high, with a base 162 ft. square. It is surmounted by a sort of umbrella, made of iron, and gilt, nearly 20 ft. in diameter. Lat. 17° 40′ N., Lon. 96° 20′ E. The pop. of Pegu is said to have formerly amounted to 150,000, but the place is now in ruins, and almost deserted.

PEIPUS, pā′e-pooce or TCHOOD′-SKO-E, a large lake in the W. part of European Russia, between 57° 48′ and 59° N. Lat., and 26° 56′ and 28° 10′ E. Lon. Extreme length, about 85 m.; greatest breadth, 32 m. The southern portion, which is joined to the rest by a strait not 2 m. wide, is called the L. of Pskof, being situated principally within that

Digitized by Google

government. The Peïpus communicates with the Gulf of Finland by the r. Narova or Narva.

PE'KING' or PE'KIN' (signifying, it is said, the "Northern Capital"), the largest city of China, and the seat of the imperial government, is situated not far from the left bank of the Pei-Ho (pā-ho'), with which river it is connected by a narrow canal, about a hundred m. W. N. W. of the Gulf of Petchelee. It is about 19 m. (15,400 toises) in circumference, exclusive of the suburbs. Peking is composed of two parts, entirely distinct from each other, viz. the Imperial Town (called also the Tartar Town, because it was founded by the present Tartar dynasty, and because the greater number of the inhabitants are Mantchoos), containing the imperial palace, and the great offices for the administration of the empire; and the Chinese Town, called likewise the External Town, from its being situated without the walls of the principal city. Though itself enclosed by walls, this is, properly speaking, only a suburb. The walls are about 40 ft. high and twenty feet thick at the base. There are 16 gates, over each of which is a watch-tower 9 stories high, and in each story are port-holes for cannon. The roads leading to Peking are paved with blocks of granite; the streets of the city are not paved, but are constantly watered to keep down the dust. The streets of the Imperial Town are broad, straight, and very clean. The principal ones vary from 140 to 200 ft. in breadth. (P. C.) The houses are usually not higher than one story. The wooden columns in front of the shops are painted red and blue, and are sometimes gilt. In many places arches resembling the triumphal arches of Europe, built of wood, and richly decorated, cross the streets. These structures are erected for the purpose of honouring such persons of either sex as have been distinguished for their virtue, their learning, or for important services rendered to the state. The imperial buildings are covered with yellow tiles, those of the princes with green, and all the other houses with gray tiles. Peking is the seat of the great National College or University, in which is said to be concentrated all the learning of China. The Imperial Library is unquestionably the largest which exists out of Europe: it is estimated to contain what is equivalent to at least 300,000 of our octavo volumes. (B.) In the cabinet of natural history, belonging to the emperor, the specimens are accompanied by representations in painting, which are executed with scrupulous fidelity. The Imperial Observatory is in 39° 54′ 13″ N. Lat., and 116° 27′ 54″ E. Lon. The pop. of Peking is variously estimated, from 600,000 or 700,000 to 3,000,000; Balbi gives 1,300,000 as the most probable estimate. The garrison is supposed to amount to 80,000.

PEMBROKE, pem'-brŏŏk, a seaport town of Wales, cap. of Pembrokeshire, on the margin of Dounpool, an inlet on the S. side of Milford Haven. Lat. 51° 40′ N., Lon. 4° 53′ W.

PEMBROKESHIRE, pem'-brŏŏk-shir, a co. occupying the S. W. extremity of Wales. Pop. 88,044.

PEN'-DLE-TON, a co. in the N. central part of Va., on the S. branch of the Potomac. Pop. 6,940. Co. t. Franklin.

Digitized by Google

Fāte, fär, fâll, făt; mē, mĕt; pīne, or pine, pĭn; nō, nŏt; ōō as in *good*

PENDLETON, a co. in the N. N. E. part of Kentucky, intersected by the Licking r., and bordering on the Ohio. Pop. 4,455. Co. t. Falmouth.

PENN'-SYL-VA'-NI-Ą, one of the thirteen original U. S., situated between 39° 40′ and 42° 16′ N. Lat. (almost the whole of the northern boundary runs upon the 42d parallel), and 74° 45′ and 80° 30′ W. Lon.; bounded on the N. by L. Erie and New York, E. by New York and New Jersey, from which it is separated by the r. Delaware, S. by Maryland and Virginia, and W. by Virginia and Ohio; and divided into 56 counties.* Length, from E. to W., about 300 m.; greatest breadth, from N. to S., 170 m.; with the exception, however, of the most western portion, the breadth is equal in all parts, being rather more than 150 m. Area estimated at 46,000 sq. m. Pop. 1,724,033. Pennsylvania is distinguished above the other states of the Union, by her extraordinary mineral wealth. Anthracite coal is found in exceeding abundance in the counties of Schuylkill, Carbon and Luzerne, in the eastern part of the state. Bituminous coal occurs in great quantities in the neighbourhood of Pittsburg, on the western declivity of the Alleghanies, and in other places. There are also rich mines of iron ore and extensive quarries of marble. Harrisburg is the capital.—Inhab. PENN'-SYL-VA'-NI-ĄN.

PE-NOB'-SCOT, the largest r. in Maine, of which the principal branch rises in the N. W. part of the state, and, flowing at first south-easterly, traverses Chesuncook lake. Afterwards, having received the eastern branch, it takes a southerly course, and falls into the Atlantic in about 44° N. Lat. and 69° W. Lon. Its length is estimated at above 250 m. It is navigable for large vessels to Bangor, more than 50 m. from the sea.

PENOBSCOT, a co. of Maine, on the above r., extending from near the Atlantic coast, northward, to the border of Canada. Pop. 45,705. Co. t. Bangor.

PEN-RYN', a t. of England, in Cornwall, 1¼ m. N. W. of Falmouth. Pop. 3,337.

PEN'-SĄ-CO'-LĄ, a port of entry of Florida, in Escambia co., situated on Pensacola Bay, 10 m. from its entrance into the Gulf of Mexico. Pop. 2,000. Lat. 30° 28′ N., Lon. 87° 12′ W.

PEN'-ZĄ or PENSA, a flourishing t. in the S. E. central part of European Russia, cap. of a gov. of the same name, on the Soora (Sura), an affluent of the Volga. Lat. 53° 12′ N., Lon. about 44° 30′ E. Pop. 11,000. (P. C.)

PEN-ZANCE', a seaport t. of England, in Cornwall, 8 m. E. by N. of Land's-end. Pop. 8,578.

* Adams, Alleghany, Armstrong, Beaver, Bedford, Berks, Bradford, Bucks, Butler, Cambria, Centre, Chester, Clearfield, Clinton, Columbia, Crawford, Cumberland, Dauphin, Delaware, Elk, Erie, Fayette, Franklin, Greene, Huntingdon, Indiana, Jefferson, Juniata, Lancaster, Lebanon, Lehigh, Luzerne, Lycoming, McKean, Mercer, Mifflin, Monroe, Montgomery, Northampton, Northumberland, Perry, Philadelphia, Pike, Potter, Schuylkill, Somerset, Susquehanna, Tioga, Union, Venango, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Westmoreland, Wyoming, York.

Digitized by Google

PE-O'-RI-A, a co. in the N. W. central part of Ill., bordering on the Illinois r. Pop. 6,153. Co. t. Peoria.

PERIGUEUX, pĕr'-re`-*guh'*, (Anc. Vesun'na; afterwards Petroco'rii,) a commercial and manufacturing t. of France, cap. of the dep. of Dordogne, on the Isle (eel), an affluent of the Dordogne. There are a number of interesting antiquities in its vicinity. Lat 45° 11′ N., Lon. 0° 44′ E. Pop. 9,329. (B.)

PERM (Russ. pron. pĕrm), a t. in the E. part of European Russia, cap. of a gov. of the same name, on the r. Kama. Lat. 58° 1′ N., Lon. 56° 26′ E. Pop. about 10,000. (P. C.)

PERNAMBUCO, pĕr-nàm-boo'-ko, called also CIDADE DO RECIFE, se-dà'-dà do rà-see'-fà, (*i. e.* the "city of the reef," so named from the extensive reef which defends the harbour from the swell of the ocean,) a flourishing city and seaport of Brazil, cap. of a prov. of the same name, situated on the Atlantic, at the mouth of the r. Capabaribe, 210 m. N. E. of Bahia. It is the third town of Brazil, in commercial importance. Lat. 8° 4′ S., Lon. 34° 50′ W. Pop. estimated by Balbi at 60,000.

PERNAU, pĕr'-nou, a seaport t. of European Russia, on the Gulf of Riga, at the mouth of a river of the same name. Lat. 58° 22′ N., Lon. 24° 31′ E. Pop. 9,000. (M.)

PERPIGNAN, pĕr`-peen`-yàn', a strongly fortified t. of France, cap. of the dep. of the Eastern Pyrenees, on the r. Thet, about 80 m. S. W. of Montpellier. It possesses a library of 15,000 vols., and other literary institutions. Lat. 42° 42′ N., Lon. 2° 54′ E. Pop. 16,733. (M.)

PER-QUIM'-ANS, a co. in the N. E. part of N. C., N. of, and bordering on Albemarle Sound. Pop. 7,346. Co. t. Hertford.

PER'-RY, a co. in the S. E. central part of Pa., on the Juniata and Susquehanna rivers. Pop. 17,096. Co. t. Bloomfield.

PERRY, a co. in the W. central part of Ala., intersected by the Cahawba r. Pop. 19,086. Co. t. Marion.

PERRY, a co. in the S. E. part of Miss., intersected by Leaf r., a branch of the Pascagoula. Pop. 1,887. Co. seat, Augusta.

PERRY, a co. in the W. central part of Ark., bordering on the Arkansas r.

PERRY, a co. in the western part of Tenn., intersected by the Tennessee r. Pop. 7,419. Co. t. Perrysburg.

PERRY, a co. in the S. E. part of Ky., on the sources of the Kentucky r. Pop. 3,089. Co. t. Hazard.

PERRY, a co. in the S. E. central part of Ohio, between the Hocking and Muskingum rivers. Pop. 19,344. Co. t. Somerset.

PERRY, a co. in the S. part of Ind., bordering on the Ohio r. Pop 4,655. Co. t. Rome.

PERRY, a co. in the S. W. part of Ill., a little E. of the Kaskaskia r. Pop. 3,222. Co. t. Pinckneyville.

PERRY, a co. in the S. E. part of Mo., opposite to the mouth of Kaskaskia r. Pop. 5,760. Co. t. Perrysville.

PERSIA, pĕr'-shę, (called by the natives Iran ee`-rân'; Gr. Περσις)

Digitized by Google

Fāte, fär, fâll, fåt; mē, mĕt; pīne or pine, pĭn; nō, nŏt; ōō, as in *good*;

an extensive country in the S. S. W. part of Asia, between 25° and 40° N. Lat., and 44° and 62° E. Lon. Its political boundaries have varied greatly at different epochs, sometimes including Armenia, Georgia, Bokhara, and sometimes reduced to less than its natural limits. These are, on the S. the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf; on the S. W. and W. the Tigris; on the N. the Aras and the Caspian Sea; and on the E. the Indus. The north-eastern limit is not determined by any natural boundary. At present, however, the territories of Persia are much more circumscribed; the extensive provinces of Afghanistan and Beloochistan are quite independent, while a considerable tract of land E. of the Tigris is possessed by Turkey. The greatest extent of Persia (with its present boundaries), from E. to W., may be near 1,000 m.; from N. to S., about 800 m. Area, 450,000 sq. m. Pop. 9,000,000. (B.) The greater part of Persia is an elevated plain, a considerable portion of which is desert. Indeed, the whole country, with slight exceptions, is very sparingly watered; much, however, is done by irrigation, to overcome this natural defect. Persia has nearly all the agricultural products of southern Europe, besides several that are ordinarily found only in the tropics. The religion is Mahometanism; the government a military despotism. Teheran is the capital.—Adj. and inhab. PERSIAN, pẽr'-shē-ạn.

PERSIAN GULF, an extensive arm of the Indian Ocean, situated between Persia and Arabia, and extending from 24° to 30° 10′ N. Lat., and from 48° to 57° E. Lon. Length about 600 m.; greatest breadth near 230 m.

PER'-SŌN, a co. in the N. part of N. C., on the sources of the Neuse, and bordering on Va. Pop. 9,790. Co. t. Roxboro.

PĘRTH, a manufacturing t. of Scotland, and once the residence of the Scottish kings, cap. of Perthshire, is situated on the Tay, 33 m. N. by W. of Edinburgh. Lat. 56° 24′ N., Lon. 3° 25′ W. Pop. 19,293.

PERTH AMBOY. See AMBOY.

PĘRTH'-SHIRE, a co. in the E. part of Scotland, bordering on the Frith of Tay. Pop. 137,390.

PERU, pe-roo', (Lat. Peru'via,) a country of S. America, situated between 3° 20′ and 22° S. Lat., and 68° and 81° 20′ W. Lon.; bounded on the N. by Ecuador, E. by Brazil, S. by Bolivia, S.W. and W. by the Pacific. Length, from N. N. W. to S. S. E., near 1,500 m.; greatest breadth, from E. to W., above 900 m.; area estimated at 500,000 sq. m. Pop. 1,700,000. (B.) It may be observed that the name of Peru was formerly applied to a country far more extensive than the territories of the present republic; but the southern portion, called Upper Peru, after the Spanish power was overthrown in 1824, was formed into an independent state (in 1825), and received the appellation of Bolivia. The climate of this extensive country varies according to the elevation of the land, its proximity to the sea, and other circumstances. Along the whole coast S. of Cape Blanco, a drop of rain never falls; but for nearly five months, from June to November, the earth is covered with a fog. During this period, the ground is constantly moistened and fertilised by

Digitized by Google

the dew caused by the condensation of the fog. During this period, which may be said to constitute the winter of the lower countries, the higher regions enjoy fine weather and have their summer. But in January, the rains on the mountains commence, and continue about three months. The climate of Peru is not so hot as might be supposed. In summer, the weather is delightfully fine, and the heat is moderated by the sea and land breezes. The mean annual temperature, according to Humboldt, is 72°, the maximum 82°, and the minimum 55°. Nearly all the animals peculiar to S. America are found in Peru, as the jaguar, the puma, the sloth, the armadillo, the ant-eater, &c. Among the vegetable productions of this country, we may particularly notice the cinchona, the tree or shrub which yields the Peruvian bark. This plant, which is pecular to S. America, and is most abundantly found in the extensive country formerly comprehended under the name of Peru, requires a temperature considerably lower than that which usually prevails in tropical regions, and is said seldom to grow at a less elevation than 4,000 ft. above the sea. Peru is particularly noted for its wealth in silver and gold; but many of the mines, which were formerly very productive, have either become exhausted, or from other causes are no longer worked. The government of Peru is a federal republic, resembling, in many of its features, that of the United States. Lima is the capital.—Adj. and inhab. PE-RU'-VI-AN. (Sp. Peruano, pà-roo-à'-no.)

PERUGIA, pà-roo'-jà, (Anc. Peru'sia,) a t. of Italy, in the Papal state, cap. of a prov. of the same name, on a hill not far from the right bank of the Tiber, 85 m. N. of Rome. It has a university, attended by 300 or 400 students, with a library of 30,000 vols. Perusia was an important city of ancient Etruria, and some highly interesting Etruscan antiquities have been recently found in the present town and its vicinity. Lat. 43° 7′ N., Lon. 12° 22′ E. Pop. estimated at 30,000. (B. and M.)*

PESARO, pà'-sà-ro, (Anc. Pisau'rum), a seaport t. of Italy, in the Papal state, on the Foglia (fole'-yà), near its entrance into the Adriatic. Lat. 43° 55′ N., Lon. 12° 54′ E. Pop. about 12,000. (B.)

PESHAWER, pesh'-our', a city of Afghanistan, cap. of a prov. of the same name, and formerly one of the residences of the kings of Cabool, is situated in the midst of an extensive plain, watered by several branches of the Cabool r. Lat. 34° 6′ N., Lon. about 71° 30′ E. Pop. estimated in 1809 at 100,000, but at present it is probably below 70,000. (B.)

PESTH (Hung. pron. pesht), the handsomest, most populous, and most commercial t. of Hungary, situated on the left bank of the Danube, opposite to Buda, with which it is connected by a bridge of boats. The streets are, for the most part, wide and straight, and are adorned with several handsome public buildings. Though Buda is the residence of the viceroy and the cap. of the kingdom, Pesth is the seat of the chief judicial courts of Hungary. This town possesses a university founded

* The population of Perugia, with its suburbs, is stated by the P. C. (on the authority of Calindri) at 15,000.

Digitized by Google

in 1635, at Tyrnau; which in 1777 was transferred to Buda, and in 1784 to Pesth. It is one of the most richly endowed in Europe, and possesses a library of 60,000 vols., a cabinet of natural history, and several other similar establishments. There are 49 professors, and above 1,000 students. The National Museum of Pesth is one of the most remarkable in Europe, as well for its rich collection of coins and medals, as for its valuable library, which contains, among other works, numerous manuscripts from distinguished Hungarian writers. Lat. 47° 30′ N., Lon. 19° 4′ E. Pop. estimated by Balbi at above 75,000.

Pē′-tẽr-bō`-rough, also written Peterburgh, a small city of England, in Northamptonshire, 75 m. N. by E. of London. Pop. 6,107.

Pē′-ter-head, a seaport t. of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, on the German Ocean. Lat. 57° 32′ N., Lon. 1° 47′ W. Pop. 4,586.

Pē′-tẽrs-burg, St. (Russ. Peterburg, pâ′-ter-boorg`), the largest city of the Russian empire, and the seat of the imperial government, situated at the E. extremity of the Gulf of Finland, where it receives the r. Neva. The ground on which the city stands is low and swampy, and the surrounding country is a morass and forest, except where it has been ameliorated by industry and art. St. Petersburg, now regarded as the most magnificent city in the world, was founded in 1703, by Peter the Great, but is chiefly indebted for its beauty and grandeur to the empress Catharine II. Since her time, it has been still further improved, and at present is altogether unrivalled among the capitals of Europe for the width and regularity of its streets, the length and magnificence of its quays, and the elegance of its squares and public buildings. The streets are from 60 to 120 ft. wide, and appear to be lined with palaces. Among the multitude of remarkable edifices, we may name the Cathedral of Kasan: the Church of St. Isaac, built entirely of marble; when finished, it will probably be the most beautiful in the Russian capital: the Palace of the Hermitage, the favourite residence of Catharine II., by whom it was built; it contains a costly library, a collection of paintings, and other treasures: and the New Michailof (me-kī′-lof) Palace, the residence of the grand-duke Michael. St. Petersburg contains several noble monuments, at the head of which stands the magnificent equestrian statue of Peter the Great. The Field of Mars, adorned with a statue of Suvarof (Suwarow), will admit of 40,000 or 50,000 men being reviewed in it. Among the literary and scientific institutions of the Russian metropolis, may be mentioned the University, founded in 1819: the Academy of Sciences, founded by Peter the Great, on the plan of Leibnitz, with a library of 100,000 vols.: the Medico-Chirurgical Academy, founded by Peter the Great, and reorganized by Alexander; connected with it are two extensive hospitals: and the Imperial Public Library, containing above 400,000 vols. The hospitals and charitable institutions of all descriptions are numerous and well supported, the virtue of charity being one of the most prominent features of the Russian character. St. Petersburg is the greatest manufacturing city, and has the most extensive foreign trade, of any in the empire. It is the residence of a Roman Catholic archbishop and a

Digitized by Google

Greek metropolitan. The observatory is in 59° 56′ 31″ N. Lat., and 30° 18′ 57″ E. Lon. Pop. in 1839, 476,386 (P. C.); deducting the military and strangers, the number of inhabitants is said not to exceed 380,000.

PE'-TERS-BURG, a flourishing t. and port of entry in Va., on the Appomattox, 21 m. S. by E. of Richmond. It is well built, and has an active trade, and considerable manufactures. Lat. 37° 14′ N., Lon. 77° 20′ W. Pop. 11,136.

PETERWARDEIN, pe`-ter-war'-dine, (Ger. pron. pā-ter-wär'-dine,) a small t. and important frontier fortress of Slavonia, on the Danube. It is a place of extraordinary strength, both by nature and art, and has been styled "the Gibraltar of Hungary." Lat. 45° 15′ N., Lon. 19° 55′ E. Pop., including the garrison, stated at 6,500. (P. C.)

PET'-TIS, a co. in the W. central part of Mo., a little S. of the Missouri r. Pop. 2,930. Co. t. Georgetown.

PÉZENAS, pāz`-nä', (Anc. Piscenæ,) a t. in the S. of France, in the dep. of Hérault, 24 m. W. S. W. of Montpellier. Pop. 7,490. (M.)

PHIL`-A-DEL'-PHI-A, a port of entry, the second city of the United States, and the metropolis of Pennsylvania, is situated between the rivers Delaware and Schuylkill, about 6 m. above their confluence, and about 130 m. in a straight line, N. E. by E. from Washington. It is laid out with extreme regularity; the streets, with scarcely an exception, crossing each other at right angles. The city has an air of remarkable neatness, and many of the streets are very handsome, though there is but little variety in the appearance of the houses. Among the remarkable edifices may be mentioned the State House, a plain brick building, situated in Chesnut street, a third of a mile from the Delaware, remarkable for containing the hall in which the Declaration of Independence was signed: the Custom House, formerly the United States Bank, situated in the same street, E. of and near the State House, a marble edifice, built on the model of the Parthenon: the United States Mint, built also of marble, in Chesnut street about midway between the Delaware and Schuylkill; it is the principal, and was, until recently, the only place in the Union where coin is struck: the Girard College, situated about 2 m. N. W. of the centre of the city, a magnificent structure, which, when finished, will be entirely surrounded by Corinthian columns; not only the walls and columns, but even the roof and floors are to be of marble: and the Eastern Penitentiary, an establishment in which the system of solitary confinement has been resorted to with distinguished success. In literary and scientific institutions, Philadelphia, perhaps, ranks higher than any other city in the United States. The Philadelphia Library, commenced in 1731, by Franklin, now contains about 50,000 volumes: the American Philosophical Society, founded in 1743, has among its members distinguished men in all parts of the world; its library contains 14,000 volumes: the Academy of Natural Sciences possesses a well chosen scientific library of about 7,000 volumes, and, besides numerous specimens in the other departments of natural history, the most extensive collection

Digitized by Google

of plants in America: the Philadelphia Athenæum, founded in 1814, has a library of near 8,000 volumes: the Philadelphia Museum (formerly Peale's Museum) contains a rich collection of curiosities, among which is the skeleton of a mastodon, the most perfect in the world. Philadelphia is particularly distinguished as a seat of medical science: the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, founded in 1765, and the Jefferson Medical College, founded in 1824, are justly regarded as the first institutions of the kind in America. Among the charitable establishments of this city, we may mention the Alms House, situated on the W. bank of the Schuylkill, S. W. of the City Proper, and the Pennsylvania Hospital, containing an extensive medical library, and a painting, by West, of Christ healing the Sick, presented to the institution by the illustrious artist himself. Philadelphia is the greatest manufacturing town in the Union, and the multitude of ignorant and degraded persons who are usually congregated in such places, has doubtless been an influential cause of the riots with which the city has so frequently of late been afflicted and disgraced. Philadelphia is abundantly supplied with excellent water from the Schuylkill. Water-wheels, turned by the river, are employed to force the water up into extensive reservoirs, situated on the top of Fairmount, (about 1½ m. W. N. W. of the densely inhabited part of the city,) whence it is distributed to every part of the town. The scenery around the water-works, including Fairmount, with its six reservoirs, resembling so many beautiful lakes, is truly enchanting. The water supplying the suburbs of Spring Garden and Northern Liberties is raised from the river by means of steam, a separate system of water-works having recently been constructed. At Fairmount the Schuylkill is crossed by a handsome wire suspension-bridge, 343 ft. in length, the first of the kind which has been erected in this country. Philadelphia contains a navy yard, in which have been built several of the finest vessels in the United States' navy. Lat. of the High School Observatory, 39° 57′ 8″ N., Lon. 75° 10′ 29″ W. Pop., including the suburbs, 228,691.—Inhab. PHIL`-A-DEL'-PHI-AN.

PHILADELPHIA, a co. of Pa., including the above city, which is its seat of justice. Entire pop. 258,037.

PHIL'-IP-PINE ISLANDS, a numerous group, situated in the eastern seas, between 5° and 19° N. Lat., and 117° and 126° E. Lon. The principal are Luzon, Mindinao, Panay, Palawan, Samar, Zebu or Cebu, and Mindoro, which are noticed under their respective names. The Philippines were discovered in 1521, by Magellan, (who was killed in one of the islands,) since which time they have remained in the possession of the Spanish, who appear to have settlements on all the larger islands. The aboriginal inhabitants consist of two races, the Malays, and a tribe of negroes called Negritos (nā-gree'-toce). The former have, with some exceptions, submitted to the sway of the Spaniards, and embraced Christianity. They are the proprietors of the soil, and are treated by the Spaniards as free subjects. They are said to be well lodged, clothed, and abundantly supplied with food, so that their con-

Digitized by Google

dition is perhaps superior to that of the peasantry in many parts of Europe. The Negritos inhabit the mountain fastnesses, and are generally independent. Some of them, however, are said to have embraced Christianity. The most important Spanish settlements are on the islands of Luzon and Panay. Much the greater part of Mindinao (the second in size) is inhabited by independent savages, some of whom are daring pirates. The principal productions of the Philippine islands are sugar, indigo, tobacco, and rice. Cocoa of a superior quality is produced, but not exported, being extensively consumed at home.

PHILIPS, a co. in the E. part of Ark., bordering on the Mississippi r. Pop. 3,547. Co. t. Helena.

PIACENZA, pe-ȧ-chen'-zȧ, (Anc. Placen'tia,) a fortified city of Northern Italy, in the duchy of Parma, cap. of a duchy of its own name, situated near the right bank of the Po. It possesses a public library of 30,000 volumes, and other institutions. This town holds a conspicuous place in ancient and modern history. In 1447, it was taken and pillaged by the soldiers of the Milanese commander Sforza, since which time it has never recovered its former prosperity. Lat. 45° 3′ N., Lon. 9° 43′ E. Pop. about 28,000. (B.)

PI'-ATT, a co. in the E. central part of Ill., intersected by the r. Sangamon. Co. t. Monticello.

PIC'-AR-DY, (Fr. La Picardie, lȧ-pe`-kaR`-dee',) a former prov. of France, now divided among the deps. of Pas-de-Calais, Somme, Aisne, and Oise.

PICK'-Ą-WAY, a co. in the S. central part of Ohio, intersected by the Scioto r. Pop. 19,725. Co. t. Circleville.

PICK'-ENS, a dist. forming the N. W. extremity of S. C. Pop. 14,356. Seat of justice, Pickens c. h.

PICKENS, a co. in the W. N. W. part of Ala., bordering on Miss. Pop. 17,118. Co. t. Carrollton.

PICO, pee'-ko, or the "PEAK," an i. of the Azores, intersected by the parallel of 38° 25′ N. Lat., and the meridian of 28° 30′ W. Lon. Length about 30 m.; greatest breadth 10 m. Seen 6 or 7 leagues from the westward, it appears like a steep conical mountain rising directly from the sea, whence its name. The height is estimated at 7,000 ft.

PIEDMONT, peed'-mont, (It. Piemonte, pe-ȧ-mon'-tȧ, *i. e.* Pie di Monte, or the "foot of the mountain,") an extensive tract of country in the N. W. part of Italy, included within the dominions of Sardinia, and comprising the western portion of the basin of the Po. Its natural boundaries on the N., W., and S., are formed by the Alps; on the S. E. by the Apennines, which skirt the Gulf of Genoa. Its extent, from N. to S., is about 120 m.; from E. to W., near 100 m.—Adj. and inhab. PIED'-MON-TEṢE'.

PIERRE, SAINT, s'nt peer, (Fr. pron. sȧn pe-aiR',) the largest t. on the island of Martinique, in the W. Indies, situated on the W. coast. Lat. 14° 44′ N., Lon. 61° 12′ W. Pop. 18,000. (B.)

Digitized by Google

Fāte, fär, fâll, fåt; mē, mět; pīne or pine, pĭn; nō, nŏt; ŏŏ, as in *good*;

Pike, a co. forming the E. N. E. extremity of Pa., and bordering on the Delaware r. Pop. 3,832. Co. t. Milford.

Pike, a co. in the W. central part of Ga., bordering on Flint r. Pop. 9,176. Co. t. Zebulon.

Pike, a co. in the S. E. part of Ala., a little S. of the Tallapoosa r. Pop. 10,108. Seat of justice, Pike c. h.

Pike, a co. in the S. part of Miss., W. of Pearl r., and bordering on La. Pop. 6,151. Co. seat, Holmesville.

Pike, a co. in the W. S. W. part of Ark., a little N. of Reed r. Pop. 969. Co. t. Zebulon.

Pike, a co. forming the E. extremity of Ky. Pop. 3,567. Co. t. Piketon.

Pike, a co. in the S. part of Ohio, intersected by the Scioto r. Pop. 7,626. Co. t. Piketon.

Pike, a co. in the S. W. part of Ind., S. of, and bordering on the White r. Pop. 4,769. Co. t. Petersburg.

Pike, a co. in the W. part of Ill., bordering on the Mississippi and Illinois rivers. Pop. 11,728. Co. t. Pittsfield.

Pike, a co. in the E. N. E. part of Mo., bordering on the Mississippi. Pop. 10,646. Co. t. Bowling-Green.

Pillau, pil'-lou, a seaport t. of Prussia, situated on a point of land at the entrance of the Frische Haff, 25 m. W. by S. from Königsberg, of which it may be said to be the port: vessels of a large size, which, on account of the shallowness of the Frische Haff, cannot ascend to Königsberg, stop at Pillau, in consequence of which it is a place of considerable importance. Lat. 54° 34′ N., Lon. 19° 53′ E. Pop. scarcely 4,000. (B.)

Pil'-sen, a fortified t. of Bohemia, cap. of a circle of the same name, on the Beraun (bā-roun'), an affluent of the Moldau, with an active trade and numerous manufactures. Lat. 49° 45′ N., Lon. 13° 23′ E. Pop. 8,000. (B.)

Pinerolo, pe-nā-rol'-o, (Fr. Pignerol, peen'-yor-ol') a t. and formerly an important fortress of Piedmont, cap. of a prov. of the same name, situated at the foot of the Alps, 25 m. S. W. of Turin. Pop. about 11,500. (P. C.)

Pisa, pee'-zą or pee'-sā, (Anc. Pi'sæ,) a decayed archiepiscopal city of Central Italy, cap. of a prov. of the same name, in the grand-duchy of Tuscany, on the Arno, about 8 m. from its mouth. In the middle ages this town was the cap. of a celebrated and powerful republic, when it is said to have possessed a population of 150,000; at present, the number of its inhabitants is not more than about 20,000. (B.) Among its buildings, may be mentioned the famous leaning tower, called the Belfry (Campanile, kām-pā-nee'-lā); it is 190 ft. in height, and the topmost story overhangs the base, on one side, about 15 ft. The view from the summit is alike extensive and beautiful, but when the spectator looks down towards the base, from the overhanging side, the effect is terrific. The University of Pisa is the first in Tuscany, and was formerly one of the most celebrated in Italy. It is at present ot-

Digitized by Google

tended by about 400 students: its library contains 55,000 vols. The Observatory is in Lat. 43° 43′ 11″ N., Lon. 10° 24′ 9″ E.—Adj. and inhab. PISAN, pee′-zan.

PISCATAQUA, pis-kat′-â-qua, a r. of N. England, which forms a part of the boundary between Maine and New Hampshire, and flows into the Atlantic.

PIS-CAT′-A-QUIS, a co. forming the N. extremity of Me., and extending S. beyond the centre. Pop. 13,138. Co. t. Dover.

PISTOJA, pis-to′-yâ, (Anc. Pisto′ria or Pisto′rium,) a well built town of Central Italy, in the grand-duchy of Tuscany, 20 m. N. W. of Florence. It possesses various manufactures: those of organs and fire-arms may be particularly mentioned. *Pistols* are said to have derived their name from this town. Pop. 12,000. (B.)

PIT-CAIRN'S′ ISLAND, a small i. in the Pacific, near 25° S. Lat., and 130° W. Lon.

PITEÅ, pit′-e-ô, a small r. in the N. of Sweden, which enters the Gulf of Bothnia, near 65° 10′ N. Lat.

PITT, a co. in the E. part of N. C., intersected by the Tar r. Pop. 11,806. Co. t. Greenville.

PITTS′-BURG, the cap. of Alleghany co., in Pa., and, as regards population, manufactures, and commerce, the second town in the state, is situated at the confluence of the Monongahela and Alleghany rivers (whose junction forms the Ohio), near 250 m., in a straight line, W. by N. from Philadelphia. Its position is very advantageous for trade, as it has a ready communication with all the great towns on the Ohio and Mississippi, but it is especially distinguished for its extensive and flourishing manufactures in iron, glass, and other articles. The surrounding country is exceedingly rich in bituminous coal, the constant burning of which, as fuel, causes a perpetual cloud of black smoke to hang over the place. The suburbs, Birmingham and Alleghany, are respectively situated on the left side of the Monongahela, and the right side of the Alleghany rivers, and communicate with the city by bridges. A conflagration, almost without a parallel in the history of our country, has recently (April 10, 1845) desolated Pittsburg. It is estimated that 1,100 or 1,200 houses, including nearly all the business portion of the city, have been consumed. Lat. 40° 32′ N., Lon. 80° 2′ W. Pop. in 1840, 21,115, or, if we include Alleghany, 31,204.

PITT-SYL-VA′-NI-A, a co. in the S. part of Va., bordering on N. C. Pop. 26,396. Co. t. Competition.

PLAQUEMINE, plak-meen′, a parish forming the S. E. entremity of La., intersected by the Mississippi r. Pop. 5,060. Seat of justice, Fort Jackson.

PLASENCIA, plâ-sen′-she-a, (Sp. pron. plâ-sen′-the-â,) a fortified t. of Spain, in Estremadura, remarkable for a number of Roman antiquities, among which there is a fine aqueduct of 80 arches, which conveys water to the town. Lat. 40° 7′ N., Lon. 5° 55′ W. Pop. 7,000. (B.)

PLATA, RIO DE LA, ree′-o dêl lâ plâ′-tâ, a large r. or rather estuary of S. America, formed by the confluence of the rivers Parana and Uru-

Digitized by Google

guay. Its length is about 160 m.; its breadth varies from about 30 to 130 m. The name Rio de la Plata, or "river of silver," was given to it by Sebastian Cabot, who first penetrated beyond the junction of the Parana and Paraguay, in consequence of his having obtained a considerable booty of silver and gold from the Indians of the adjacent country, whom he defeated: there are no precious metals on its banks. (E. G.)

Plata, La, lä plä'-tä, called also the Argentine Republic (Republica Argentina, rä-poob'-le-kä ar-hen-tee'-nä), a republic of S. America, situated between 22° and 41° S. Lat., and 52° and 72° W. Lon.; bounded on the N. by Bolivia, E. by Paraguay, Brazil, Uruguay, and the Atlantic, S. by the Atlantic and Patagonia, and W. by Chili and Bolivia. Greatest length, from N. to S., about 1,300 m.; mean breadth, from E. to W., near 700 m. Area estimated at above 900,000 sq. m. Pop. 700,000. (B.) The names of the United Provinces of La Plata are as follows—Buenos Ayres, Santa Fe, Entre Rios (ĕn'-trä ree'-oce), Corrientes (cor-re-en'-tĕs), Cordova, Santiago del Estero (sän-te-ä'-go del ĕs-tä'-ro), Tucuman (too-koo-män'), Salta, Catamarca, Rioga (re-o'-gä), San Luis, Mendoza, San Juan. Owing to the dissensions between these different states, it is difficult to say what is the present political condition of this country. Though nominally a republican confederation, La Plata appears to be divided into a number of independent governments, which are, for the most part, ruled by dictators. The country of La Plata is characterized by some striking natural peculiarities. Between 28° and 30° S. Lat., a desert plain extends from near the Rio Dulce, westward, to about the 68th meridian of W. Lon., a distance of perhaps 280 m.: near its eastern extremity, it is about 60 m. in breadth, but farther west it is much broader. Though more than 700 m. from the Atlantic, the surface of the ground is but a few feet above the level of the sea, and is for the most part covered with a thick efflorescence of salt. Hence this desert has received the name of the Great Salina (Gran Salina, grän sä-lee'-nä). The vegetation is limited to a species of *Salsola*, from the ashes of which soda is extracted. The wind from this desert appears sometimes to resemble the sirocco of Africa. In December, 1825, for several days the wind was so hot in Santiago del Estero, that it blistered the face and hands even of those who remained in their houses; leaves fell scorched from the trees; the bolts, keys, and locks of the doors were so hot that they could not be retained in the hand; and the inhabitants seemed to be threatened with suffocation. In the Despoblado (dĕs-po-blä'-do), or "uninhabited" country, an extensive and elevated region supposed to be more than 13,000 feet above the sea, situated on the E. side of the Andes, in the N. W. part of La Plata and the adjoining territories of Bolivia, a large portion of the surface of the ground is covered with salt. Where this mineral is so extensively diffused, we need not be surprised to find, what is actually the case, that the waters of a large number of the rivers and lakes are saline; especially in the central and western portions of the country. The vegetable productions of La Plata vary according to the

Digitized by Google

position of the different parts of the country. North of the Great Salina, they resemble those of the intertropical regions; rice and Indian corn are produced in the lower valleys, and in the more elevated tracts, cotton and tobacco are cultivated on a large scale. South of the great salt desert, the agriculture resembles that of southern Europe; wheat and Indian corn are the principal crops; while among the fruit trees are to be found the orange, peach, apricot, pear, apple, fig, and vine.

PLATTE, a r. which rises on the E. declivity of the Rocky Mountains, and flows into the Missouri, near 41° N. Lat., and 95° 40′ W. Lon., after a course of 1,600 m. It is not navigable.

PLATTE, a co. in the W. N. W. part of Mo., on the Missouri r. Pop. 8,913.

PLATTEN-SEE, plät'-tẹn sā, or LAKE BA'LATONY (bäl'-lä-toñ') a lake in the W. part of Hungary, intersected by the 47th parallel of N. Lat., and the 18th meridian of E. Lon. Length about 50 m.; greatest breadth 10 m. Its waters are said to be fresh at its S. W. extremity, but in other parts salt.

PLATTS'-BURG, a port of entry of N. Y., cap. of Clinton co., situated on L. Champlain, at the mouth of the Saranac r. On the lake, near this town, the British squadron was captured by the Americans, under Commodore McDonough, Sept. 11, 1814.

PLAUEN, plou'-ẹn, an important manufacturing t. in the kingdom of Saxony, on the Elster, 60 m. S. by W. of Leipsic. Pop. near 9,000. (P. C.)

PLEISSE, plī'-sẹh, a small r. of Saxony, which joins the Elster near Leipsic.

PLOCK, plotsk, a t. of Poland, the cap. of a gov. of the same name, on the Vistula. Lat. 52° 34′ N., Lon. 19° 47′ E. Pop. about 8,000. (P. C.)

PLYM'-OUTH, a seaport t. of England, which, with Devonport, forms the second naval port of Great Britain, is situated in Devonshire, on a rocky promontory at the N. end of Plymouth Sound, between the estuaries of the rivers Tamar and Plym. Though many of the streets of this town are irregular and narrow, it is, on the whole, remarkable for the neatness, and even elegance of its houses, and contains a number of very handsome public buildings. The dock of Plymouth is situated 1½ m. W. of this town, at Devonport, which was formerly called Plymouth Dock. (See DEVONPORT.) The harbour, one of the finest in the world, is double; consisting of the Catwater, formed by the estuary of the Plym, and the Hamoaze (ham'-oze), formed by that of the Tamar. The latter is destined to receive the vessels of the royal navy; it is four miles in length, and half a mile in breadth; its average depth is 9 fathoms at low tide, and the largest ships float close to the quays. The bay, or arm of the sea, into which these harbours open, is a spacious and safe asylum for all sorts of ships in stormy weather. To defend it from the heavy swell of the sea, which formerly rendered it very unsafe for anchoring, a stupendous breakwater, about a mile in length, has been formed in the middle of the sound. Plymouth was formerly called Sutton (*i. e.* "South Town"), a name which is still re-

Digitized by Google

tained by an inlet of the sound, Sutton Pool, on which the town is partly built. Lat. 50° 22′ N., Lon. 4° 7′ 30″ W. Pop. 36,527; including the adjacent towns of Devonport and Stonehouse, it will amount to 80,059.

Plymouth, a co. in the S. E. part of Mass., bordering on the sea. Pop. 47,373.

Plymouth, the cap. of the above, is situated on a small bay of the same name, 35 m., in a straight line, S. S. E. of Boston. It is remarkable as being the place where the first settlers of New England landed, December 22d, 1620. Lat. of the court-house, 41° 57′ 28″ N., Lon. 70° 40′ 28″ W. Pop. of the whole township, 5,281.

Plymouth, a port of entry of N. C., cap. of Washington co., on the Roanoke, 8 m. from its mouth.

Po (Anc. Erid'anus and Pa'dus), the largest r. of Italy, rises on the E. side of Mount Viso, in about 44° 40′ N. Lat., and 7° E. Lon. It flows at first easterly, then northerly, till it reaches the point of about 45° 13′ N. Lat., and 7° 50′ E. Lon., when its general course becomes and continues almost due E. After passing, with a multitude of windings, through one of the most fertile plains in the world, it empties itself into the Adriatic by numerous mouths, near 45° N. Lat., and 12° 30′ E. Lon. The whole length is estimated at 450 m. The principal channel or mouth, which joins the sea almost under the 45th parallel, is called the Maestra (mā-ace'-trā), and is always navigable for merchant vessels. Boats of 60 tons can, in all seasons, ascend the river as high as Cremona, and, except in times of great drought, as far as Casale (kā-sā'-lā), in Piedmont, in Lon. 8° 27′ E.

Po'-ca-hon'-tas, a co. in the W. central part of Va., on the sources of the Greenbrier r. Pop. 2,922. Co. t. Huntersville.

Podlachia, pod-lāk'-e-ā, a gov. of Poland, N. E. of, and bordering on the Vistula; the Bug runs on its N. W. frontier. Capital, Siedlec.

Po-do'-li-a, a gov. in the S. part of European Russia, bordering on Austrian Galicia. Capital, Kamieniec.

Poin'-sett, a co. in the N. E. part of Ark., on the r. St. Francis. Pop. 1,320.

Point Coupée, koo-pee', a parish in La., on the Mississippi r. Pop. 7,898. Seat of justice, Point Coupee.

Poitiers or Poictiers, poi-teerz',* (Fr. pwâ'-te-ā', almost pwī-te-ā'; Anc. Limo'num or Lemonum, afterwards Picta'vi;) a city in the W. or W. central part of France, cap. of the dep. of Vienne, and formerly of the prov. of Poitou, situated on an affluent of the r. Vienne. It is surrounded by an ancient wall (sufficiently large to enclose four or five times as many houses as are actually contained in the town), with six gates. Poitiers possesses, among other literary institutions, an *académie universitaire*, a royal college, and a public library of 22,000 vols. This town occupies a conspicuous place in both ancient and modern

* See Introduction I., page 22.

Digitized by Google

history, but it is especially memorable for two great battles: the one occurred in 732, in which the Franks, under Charles Martel, totally defeated an immense host of invading Saracens; the other in 1356, when the army of Edward, the Black Prince, routed a greatly superior French force, under king John, and took a great number of prisoners, among whom was the French king himself. Lat. 46° 35′ N., Lon. 0° 21′ E. Pop. 22,000. (B.)

POITOU or POICTOU, poi-too′, (Fr. pron. pwȧ`-too′,) a former prov. of France, now divided among the deps. of Vienne, Deux Sèvres, Vendée, Indre-et-Loire, and Charente.

PO′-LA, a decayed seaport t. and once splendid city of Istria, on the N. E. coast of the Adriatic. It is now only remarkable for its fine harbour, which was anciently a station for one of the divisions of the Roman fleet; and for its numerous interesting antiquities, among which is a vast amphitheatre, not much inferior in magnificence to the Coliseum of Rome. Lat. 44° 52′ N., Lon. 13° 50′ E. Present pop. about 900. (B.)

PO′-LAND (Polish, Polska, pole′-skȧ), formerly an independent and extensive country of Europe, extending from the 48th to the 58th parallel of N. Lat., and from the 15th to the 33d meridian of E. Lon., including a large portion of the present territories of Russia, Prussia, and Austria. But the existing kingdom of Poland, constituted by the congress of Vienna, in 1815, and now united with the Russian empire, is of comparatively limited dimensions; being situated principally between 50° and 55° N. Lat., and 18° and 24° E. Lon.; bounded on the W. and N. W. by the dominions of Prussia, N. and E. by the Russian governments of Wilna, Grodno, and Volhynia, and S. by the Austrian prov. of Galicia and the republic of Cracow. Area estimated at about 50,000 sq. m. Pop. in 1826, 3,900,000. (B.)—Adj. PO′-LISH; inhab. POLE, and PO′-LAK (now obsolete).

PÔLK, a co. forming the S. E. extremity of Tenn. Pop. 3,570.

POLK, a co. in the S. W. central part of Mo., a little S. of the Osage r. Pop. 8,449. Co. t. Bolivar.

POLTAVA, pȯl-tȧ′-vȧ, (sometimes incorrectly written Pultowa,) a t. in the S. part of European Russia, cap. of a gov. of the same name, remarkable for a great battle fought in its vicinity, in 1709, between Peter the Great and Charles XII. of Sweden, in which the former gained a complete victory. Lat. 49° 33′ N., Lon. 34° 40′ E. Pop. 10,000. (P. C.)

POLYNESIA, pol-e-nee′-shе-a, (or Eastern Oceanica,) a name signifying "many islands," applied to one of the three divisions of Oceanica. It comprises the various islands or insular groups in the Pacific Ocean, between 130° E. and 100° W. Lon., with the exception of those adjacent to the eastern or western continent, and of those belonging to Australia, Malaisia, and the Aleutian group. (See AUSTRALIA and MALAISIA.)—Adj. and inhab. POLYNESIAN, pol-e-nee′-shе-an.

POM`-ER-A′-NI-A (Ger. Pom′-mȩrn), an extensive prov. of the Prussian monarchy, lying along the S. coast of the Baltic, between 53° and 54°

Digitized by Google

50′ N. Lat. and 12° 30′ and 18° E. Lon. Capital, Stettin.—Adj. and inhab. Pom-er-a′-ni-an.

Po-mo′-na, or Mainland, the largest of the Orkneys, situated between 58° 53′ and 59° 10′ N. Lat., and 2° 43′ and 3° 22′ W. Lon. Length, 24 m.; greatest breadth, near 14 m. Pop. 16,141.

Pompeii, pom-pā′-ye, an ancient city of Italy, situated near the sea, 15 m. S. E. of Naples. In the year 79, A.D., it was overwhelmed, together with Herculaneum and some other towns, by an eruption of Vesuvius, from the crater of which it is distant about 5 m. For more than 16 centuries its existence appeared to be unknown, and its name almost forgotten. But in 1748, some peasants employed in cutting a ditch, met with the ruins of Pompeii, which soon became an object of interest and attention. In consequence of the extensive excavations commenced in 1755, and continued to the present time, a great number of highly interesting antiquities have been brought to light. One may, indeed, at present promenade the streets, and visit the shops, theatres, and temples of this long-forgotten city. Every thing seems to be in a state of extraordinary preservation. Not only statues, medals, jewels, and nearly every kind of household furniture, have been found almost unaltered, but even books and paintings may be seen, far less injured than might have been supposed, when we take into consideration the violent catastrophe which destroyed the town, and the subsequent lapse of so many ages. Pompeii not having been buried by lava, but with tufa, ashes and scoriæ, the excavations are much more easily effected here than at Herculaneum.

Pondicherry, pon`-de-shĕr′-re, (Fr. Pondichéry, pôn`-de`-shā`-rē′,) a t. of Hindostan, and the principal French settlement on the Asiatic continent, is situated on the Coromandel coast, 83 m. S. S. W. of Madras. It is a handsome and well-built town, and has, from the sea, a very imposing appearance. Lat. 11° 56′ N., Lon. 79° 52′ E. Pop. about 40,000. (B.)

Ponta-Delgada, pon′-tā dĕl-gā′-dā, the principal t. though not the cap. of the Azores, situated on the S. side of the island of St. Michael. Lat. 37° 40′ N., Lon. 25° 50′ W. Pop. probably about 16,000. (B.)

Pontch`-ar-train′, a lake in the S. E. part of La., communicating, by several outlets, called the Rigolets, with L. Borgne. Length, about 45 m.; greatest breadth, 23 m.

Pontefract, pom′-fret, a small t. of England, in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, 21 m. S. W. of York. Pop. of the township, 4,669.

Pon′-to-toc`, a co. in the N. part of Miss., on one of the sources of the Tombigbee. Pop. 4,491. Co. seat, Pontotoc.

Poole, a t. forming a little county of itself, with an area of only 170 acres, in Dorsetshire, England, 97 m. W. S. W. of London. Pop. 6,093.

Poo′-nah, a city in the W. part of Hindostan, cap. of a dist. of the same name, and formerly of the Mahratta dominions, situated about 80 m. S. E. of Bombay. It is well built, with wide and generally handsome streets, but it has much diminished in population since 1818,

Digitized by Google

when it ceased to be the residence of the Peishwa or chief of the Mahratta confederation. Lat. 18° 30′ N., Lon. 74° 2′ E. Pop. estimated in 1819, at 115,000. (B.) The district of Poonah now forms a portion of the presidency of Bombay.

POPAYAN, po-pi-yän′, a t. of New Granada, cap. of the dep. of Cauca, situated near the source of the river Cauca. It possesses a university, a mint, and other public establishments. Lat. 2° 26′ N., Lon. 76° 40′ W. The population, greatly diminished since the war, is said not now to exceed 7,000. (B.)

POPE, a co. in the N. W. or N. W. central part of Ark., bordering on the Arkansas r. Pop. 2,850. Co. t. Dwight.

POPE, a co. forming the S. S. E. extremity of Ill. Pop. 4,094. Co. t. Golconda.

PO-PER-ING′-EN, (Fr. Poperingue, pop`-er-ăn'g′,) a flourishing t. of Belgium, in W. Flanders, 7 m. W. of Ypres. Pop. 10,000. (B.)

PO-PO-CAT-A-PETL′, a volcanic mountain of Mexico, the most elevated mountain summit in North America, among those which have been measured with any accuracy. Height, 2,771 toises, or 17,723 ft. (B.) Lat. about 19° N., Lon. 98° 33′ W.

PORT′-AGE, a co. in the N. E. part of Ohio, intersected by the Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal. Pop. 22,965. Co. t. Ravenna.

PORTAGE, a co. in the S. central part of Wisconsin, on the E. side of the Wisconsin r. Pop. 1,623.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, pôrt o prince, (Fr. pron. port ô prânce,) or PORT REPUBLICAN, a seaport t. of Hayti, cap. of the dep. of the West, and of the whole Republic, situated on the Gulf of Gonave, with a safe and convenient harbour. Though the situation is unhealthy, this town is the most flourishing in the whole island. It possesses a lyceum, a school of medicine attached to the Hospital, and a great number of elementary schools. Lat. 18° 34′ N., Lon. 72° 27′ W. Pop. estimated by Balbi at about 15,000.

PÔR′-TER, a co. in the N. W. part of Ind., bordering on L. Michigan. Pop. 2,162. Co. t. Valparaiso.

PORT GLASGOW. See GLASGOW.

PÔRT′-LAND, a city and port of entry, formerly the cap. of Maine, situated on a peninsula in Casco Bay, not far from the S. W. extremity of the state. The harbour is safe, and, though not large, is easy of access, and is defended by two forts. Portland is far before every other town in Maine, in population, wealth and commerce. It is connected with Portsmouth and Boston by a railroad. Lat. 43° 39′ N., Lon. 70° 20′ W. Pop. 15,218.

PORTLAND, a small i. or rather peninsula on the S. coast of England, belonging to Dorsetshire. It is about 4½ m. in length (exclusive of the isthmus, consisting of a narrow ridge of pebbles, about 8 m. long); 2 m. in its greatest breadth; and consists of almost one continuous mass of free-stone, forming the famous Portland stone, of which such quantities are exported to the metropolis and other places.

Digitized by Google

Fāte, fär, fâll, fåt; mē, mět; pīne or pĭne, pĭn; nō, nŏt; ŏŏ as in *good*;

Port Le'-on, a port of entry of Florida, in Leon co., on the Wakulla r.

Port Louis. See Mauritius.

Port Mahon. See Mahon.

Porto. See Oporto.

Pōr'-to Bel'-lo (Sp. Puerto Bello, pwĕr'-to bĕl'-yo, *i. e.* "beautiful harbour"), a decayed seaport t. of New Granada, situated on the Caribbean Sea, on the N. side of the isthmus of Panama, now only remarkable for its fine harbour. It was formerly the seat of a celebrated fair, and a great entrepôt for the merchandise and wealth of Spain and Peru. Lat. 9° 33′ N., Lon. 79° 35′ W.

Porto Rico, pōr'-to ree'-ko, (Sp. Puerto Rico, pwĕr'-to ree'-ko, *i. e.* "rich port,") one of the W. India islands, belonging to Spain, and deriving its name from its chief town (see next article), the smallest and most easterly of the Greater Antilles, situated between 17° 50′ and 18° 32′ N. Lat., and 65° 43′ and 67° 20′ W. Lon. Length near 110 m.; greatest breadth about 40 m. Its form is almost a parallelogram, the N. and S. coast-lines running nearly due E. and W. Area, 3,700 sq. m. Pop. in 1837, 357,086. (P. C.) The soil of Porto Rico is of the richest and most varied description; the different kinds being respectively and admirably adapted to the cultivation of sugar-cane, coffee, rice, and cocoa.

Porto Rico or San Juan de Porto Rico, the cap. and largest t. of the above island, and one of the strongest fortresses in America, is situated on the N. coast, with a deep, secure, and spacious harbour. Lat. 18° 29′ N., Lon. 66° 13′ W. Pop. estimated at near 30,000. (B.)

Portsea. See next article.

Pōrts'-mouth, a seaport t. of Hampshire, England, the principal naval arsenal, and the grand station of the fleet of Great Britain, situated on the W. side of Portsea Island, 65 m. S. W. of London. The town consists of two distinct parts, Portsmouth Proper and Portsea; the latter is much the larger place, and contains the dock-yard, which occupies an area of near 120 acres. The harbour, which is unequalled in Great Britain, has a narrow entrance, not exceeding 220 yards in width, but afterwards it expands into a noble basin, capable of containing the greater part of the British navy, and deep enough to float the largest men-of-war at any time of the tide. Portsmouth is well fortified, and is one of the strongest places in Europe. The Observatory is in Lat. 50° 48′ 3″ N., Lon. 1° 5′ 58″ W. Pop. of the whole borough, containing an area of near 8 sq. m., 53,032.

Portsmouth, a port of entry, one of the seats of justice of Rockingham co., N. H., and the largest town in the state, situated on the Piscataqua r., about 3 m. from the sea, and communicating with Boston and Portland by a railroad. Its harbour is one of the best in America, being completely land-locked, never frozen, and accessible to the largest ships. It is defended by several forts and batteries, and contains a number of islands, on one of which is a United States' navy-yard. Lat. 43° 5′ N., Lon. 70° 46′ W. Pop. 7,887.

Digitized by Google

PÔR'-TU-GAL (Port. pron. POR-too-gâl'; Anc. Lusita'nia); a kingdom of Europe, occupying the S. W. portion of the Spanish peninsula, situated between 36° 56′ and 42° 8′ N. Lat., and 6° 13′ and 9° 30′ W. Lon.; bounded on the N. and E. by Spain, and S. and W. by the Atlantic. Length, from N. to S., near 360 m.; greatest breadth 142 m. Area, 38,800 sq. m. Pop. 3,530,000. (B.) Portugal is divided into six provinces; viz., Entre Douro e Minho, Tras os Montes, Beira, Estremadura, Alentejo, and Algarve, which are treated of under their respective heads. Lisbon is the seat of government.—Adj. and inhab. PÔR'-TU-GUESE'.

POSEN, po'-zẹn, an archiepiscopal city of Prussia, cap. of a prov. of the same name, on the Wartha. It possesses a gymnasium and several other literary institutions; and is the centre of an active commerce. Lat. 52° 29′ N., Lon. 16° 53′ E. Pop. above 28,000. (B.)

PO'-SEY, a co. forming the S. W. extremity of Ind. Pop. 9,683. Co. t. Mount Vernon.

PO-TEN'-ZA (Anc. Poten'tia), a t. of Naples, cap. of the prov. Basilicata (bâ-sil-e-kâ'-tâ). Lat. 40° 36′ N., Lon. 15° 51′ E. Pop. 9,000. (B.)

PO-TO'-MAC, a large r. of the U. S., which rises in the Alleghany Mountains, in about 39° 7′ N. Lat., and 79° 30′ W. Lon., and, flowing at first north-easterly, and afterwards in a general south-easterly direction, forms, in its whole course, the boundary between Md. and Va. It falls into the Chesapeake Bay, in about 38° N. Lat., and 76° 10′ W. Lon. Length estimated at 400 m. It is navigable for the largest vessels to Washington, about 120 m. from its mouth, or near 250 m. from the sea.

POTOSI, po-to-see' or po-to'-se, a city of Bolivia (formerly Upper Peru), celebrated for its rich silver mines, situated at the height of 13,265 ft. above the sea, on the W. declivity of the Cerro de Potosi, near its base. This mountain, which has the shape of a perfect cone, and rises to an elevation of more than 16,000 ft. above the level of the sea, seems to consist entirely of silver ore, of different degrees of richness. The fact that this precious metal existed here was first discovered in 1545, by an Indian, who, pursuing a llama up the steep declivity, caught hold of a shrub, which being torn from the soil, exposed a mass of solid silver at the roots. From 1556 to 1800, the produce of these mines amounted to the enormous sum of 823,950,508 Spanish dollars. (P. C.) The greatest produce of a single year was in 1593, when it amounted to 7,858,893 dollars. Lat. 19° 36′ S., Lon. about 65° 30′ W. Pop. in 1826, about 12,000 (P. C.), but when the mines were in the most flourishing state, the town was estimated to contain 160,000 inhabitants. (B.)

POTOSI, SAN LUIS DE, sân loo-is' dâ po-to-see', a t. of Mexico, cap. of a state of the same name, situated near the sources of the r. Tampico. Lat. about 22° N., Lon. 100° 40′ W. Pop. estimated at 20,000. (B.)

POTSDAM, pots'-dâm, the cap. of a gov. of the same name, and, after Berlin, the handsomest town in the Prussian dominions, is situated on the Havel (hâ'-vẹl), an affluent of the Elbe, 17 m. W. S. W. of Berlin.

Digitized by Google

The beauty of the houses and the magnificent royal palace, have caused this town to be called the Versailles of Prussia. In the vicinity of the city is the palace of Sans Souci (sän soo'-se'), the favourite residence of Frederic the Great. Lat. 52° 26′ N., Lon. 13° 2′ E. Pop., exclusive of the garrison, which varies from 6,000 to 10,000 men, 25,560. (P. C.)

Pot'-ter, a co. in the N. part of Pa., bordering on N. Y. Pop. 3,371. Co. t. Coudersport.

Potts'-ville, a flourishing t. of Pa., in Schuylkill co., at the termination of the Schuylkill canal, and connected with Reading and Philadelphia by a railroad. It owes its prosperity to the extensive coal mines in its vicinity. Pop. 4,345.

Poughkeepsie, po-kip'-se, a flourishing and handsome t. of N. Y., cap. of Dutchess co., on the E. side of the Hudson, 75 m. N. of New York. Lat. 41° 41′ N., Lon. 73° 55′ W. Pop. 10,006.

Poulton, pole'-ton, a small t. of England, in Lancashire, 17 m. S. S. W. of Lancaster.

Powhattan, pou-hat-tan', a co. in the S. E. part of Va., between the Appomattox and James rivers. Pop. 7,924. Co. t. Scottsville.

Pozzuoli, pot-soo-o'-le, a t. of Naples, on the sea coast, about 6 m. W. of the capital, remarkable for its delightful situation and its antiquities. Pop. 8,000. (B.)

Prague, praig, (Ger. Prag, präg,) an archiepiscopal city, the cap. of Bohemia, situated on both sides of the Moldau, nearly in the centre of the kingdom. The two banks of the river are connected by a bridge, more than 1,800 ft. long, which is one of the handsomest in Europe. The town is surrounded by fortifications, with 8 gates, is generally well built, and contains a great number of fine edifices. There are 48 churches and 68 palaces, besides other important buildings, the effect of which, when viewed from a distance, with the commanding position of the city, is singularly grand and imposing. The university of Prague is the oldest in Germany, having been founded by Charles IV. in 1348. It has, at present, 53 professors and above 2,000 students. The medical department, in particular, is most liberally endowed. The library of the university contains 130,000 volumes and 4,000 rare manuscripts. The Bohemian National Museum contains a magnificent collection of specimens in the different natural sciences. Prague is the seat of numerous important manufactures, and the centre of an extensive commerce. The observatory is in Lat. 50° 5′ 18″ N., Lon. 14° 25′ 28″ E. Pop., including the garrison, above 120,000. (B.)

Prato, prä'-to, a manufacturing t. of Italy, in Tuscany, on an affluent of the Arno, 10 m. N. W. of Florence. Pop. about 10,000. (B.)

Praya, Porto, por'-to pri'-å, a seaport t., cap. of the Cape Verd islands, on the S. coast of St. Jago (Sam Tiago). Lat. 14° 55′ N., Lon. 23° 35′ W. Pop. only 1,200. (B.)

Pre'-ble, a co. in the S. W. part of Ohio, bordering on Ind. Pop. 19,482. Co. t. Eaton.

Digitized by Google

ou, as in *our*; th, as in *thin*; TH, as in *this*; N, nearly like *ng*.

PREG'-EL or prà'-gęl, a r. of E. Prussia, which falls into the Frische Haff below Königsberg.

PRENZLOW, prents'-lov, a t. of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 28 m. W. S. W. of Stettin. Pop. 8,800. (B.)

PRES'-BURG or PRESS'-BURG (Ger. pron. press'-bŏŏrg; Hung. Posony, po-shoñ; Anc. Poso'nium); one of the handsomest towns, and formerly the cap. of Hungary, situated on the left bank of the Danube, 34 m. E. by S. of Vienna. It contains an academy, which is a sort of university, an archigymnasium, a library, belonging to Count Appony (åp-poñ), of 50,000 volumes, which is open to the public, and several other important literary institutions. Lat. 48° 8′ N., Lon. 17° 11′ E. Pop. above 41,000. (B.)

PRES'-TON, an important and flourishing manufacturing t. of England, in Lancashire, 28 m. N. N. E. of Liverpool. The Lancaster Canal, and the Lancaster and Preston, and other railways, pass through the town. Pop. in 1831, 33,871, in 1841, 50,131.

PRESTON, a co. in the N. N. W. part of Va., bordering on Md. and Pa. Pop. 6,866. Co. t. Kingwood.

PREV'-E-SA or prà'-và-så,* a decayed seaport t. of European Turkey, in Albania, at the entrance of the Gulf of Arta. Pop. formerly estimated at above 8,000. (B.) Lat. 38° 58′ N., Lon. 20° 45′ E.

PRINCE EDWARD, a co. in the S. S. E. part of Va., on the sources of the Appomattox. Pop. 14,069. Seat of justice, Prince Edward c. h.

PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND, an i. in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, belonging to Great Britain, between 45° 56′ and 47° 5′ N. Lat., and 62° and 64° 25′ W. Lon. Length of a curved line passing through its centre, about 140 m.; greatest breadth, 37 m. Pop. about 33,000. (M.)

PRINCE GEORGE, a co. in the S. E. part of Va., S. of, and bordering on James river. Pop. 7,175. Seat of justice, Prince George c. h.

PRINCE GEORGE, a co. in the S. W. part of Md., E. of, and bordering on the Potomac and District of Columbia. Pop. 19,539. Co. t. Upper Marlborough.

PRINCE WILLIAM, a co. in the N. E. part of Va., bordering on the Potomac. Pop. 8,144. Co. t. Brentsville.

PRINCESS ANNE, a co. forming the S. E. extremity of Va. Pop. 7,285. Seat of justice, Princess Anne c. h.

PRINCE'-TON, a t. of N. J., situated partly in Middlesex and partly in Somerset co., 11 m. N. E. of Trenton. It is the seat of a celebrated college, under the direction of the Presbyterians, founded in 1746, and styled the College of New Jersey. Lat. 40° 21′ N., Lon. 74° 39′ W.

PRINCIPATO, prin-che-pà'-to, a prov. of Naples, lying E. and S. E. of the metropolis. It is divided into Principato Citra (chee'-trà), and Principato Ultra (ool'-trà), or "nearer and farther Principato."

PRIP'-ETS or PRIP'-ET, (in Polish, Prypec, prip'-ets,) a r. of Russian

* "Remember the moment when PREVESA fell,
The shrieks of the conquered and conqueror's yell."
Childe Harold, Canto II

Digitized by Google

Poland, which rises near 51° 30′ N. Lat., and 24° E. Lon., and, flowing easterly, falls into the Dnieper, 44 m. N. of Kief.

PROVENCE, pro'-vânce', one of the former provinces of France, now divided into the deps. of Lower Alps, Upper Alps, Mouths of the Rhone, Var, and Vaucluse. *Provence* is derived from *provincia*, a name given by the ancient Romans to countries or districts beyond the limits of Italy which they had brought under their dominion.—Adj. and inhab. PROVENÇAL, pro'-vân'-sâl'.

PROV'-I-DENCE, a manufacturing and commercial city and port of entry, the semi-capital of R. I. is situated at the head of Narragansett Bay, 42 m., in a direct line, S. W. of Boston, with which city it is connected by a railroad. Its distance from the sea is 35 m., but the largest merchant-ships can come up to the wharves. It is the largest town in the state, and the second in New England. Though irregularly built, it contains many fine edifices. The Arcade is considered to be the handsomest building of the kind in the United States. A line of steamboats keeps up a daily communication between Providence and New York, through Long Island Sound, during the whole of the open season. Brown University, in this city, a flourishing institution, under the direction of the Baptists, was founded in 1764. Lat. 41° 49′ N., Lon. 71° 25′ W. Pop. 23,171.

PROVIDENCE COUNTY, of which the above city is the seat of justice, has a pop. of 58,073.

PRUSSIA, proo'-she-a or prush'-e-a, (Ger. Preussen, prois'-sen,) an important kingdom of Europe, situated between 49° 50′ and 55° 52′ N. Lat., and 5° 50′ and 22° 54′ E. Lon. It consists principally of two parts; the larger of which is bounded on the N. by the Baltic, N. E. and E. by Russia and Poland, S. by the dominions of Austria, and W. by Hesse-Cassel, Brunswick, Hanover, and Mecklenburg, by which states it is separated from the other principal portion. The latter is situated on both sides of the Rhine, and is called Rhenish Prussia (Rhein-Preussen). It has Hanover on the N., the Netherlands on the N. W. and W., and France on the S. W. On the S. and S. E. it borders on the territories of Bavaria, Nassau, and several of the smaller German states. Length of the larger portion, from N. N. E. to S. S. W., 600 m.; greatest breadth about 340 m. Area about 90,000 sq. m. Area of the smaller portion, about 17,000 sq. m. Area of the whole Prussian monarchy, including, besides the above, the canton of Neufchatel, in Switzerland, and several other small detached pieces of territory, about 108,000 sq. m. Total pop., at the end of 1837, 14,154,198. (P. C.) The government of Prussia is a limited monarchy. The royal family belong to the reformed religion, but all denominations of Christians are tolerated, and enjoy nearly the same rights and privileges.—Adj. and inhab. PRUSSIAN, proo'-shun or prush'-e-an.

PRUSSIA PROPER, OR THE PROVINCE OF PRUSSIA, an extensive prov. forming the N. E. portion of the Prussian monarchy. It was formerly divided into E. and W. Prussia. Area, 24,780 sq. m. Pop. 2,152,873 (P. C.) Capital, Königsberg.

Digitized by Google

PRZEMYSL, pzhem'-isl, a t. of Austrian Galicia, cap. of a circle of the same name. Lat. 49° 48′ N., Lon. 22° 53′ E. Pop. 7,800. (P. C.)

PSKOF (Pskow), a decayed archiepiscopal city of European Russia, cap. of a gov. of the same name, on a river which flows into L. Pskof. This town, which holds so conspicuous a place in the history of Russia, has now a pop. of only 12,000. Lat. 57° 48′ N., Lon. 28° 20′ E.

PUEBLA. See LA PUEBLA.

PUERTO PRINCIPE, pwĕR'-to prin'-se-pà, or PORTO DEL PRINCIPE, *i. e.* "the Prince's Port," an inland t. of Cuba, 350 E. S. E. of Havana. It has a pop. of 49,000, but its appearance is anything but inviting, the streets being narrow, crooked, and extremely dirty. (B.) Nuevitas (nwà-vee'-tas), the port of the above town, on the N. coast of Cuba, appears formerly to have been called Puerto Principe.

PU-LAS'-KI, a co. in the S. S.W. part of Va., intersected by the Great Kanawha r. Pop. 3,739.

PULASKI, a co. in the S. central part of Ga., intersected by the Ocmulgee. Pop. 5,389. Co. t. Hawkinsville.

PULASKI, in the E. central part of Ark., intersected by the Arkansas r. Pop. 5,350. Co. t. Little Rock.

PULASKI, a co. in the S. E. part of Ky., N. of, and bordering on the Cumberland r. Pop. 9,620. Co. t. Somerset.

PULASKI, a co. in the N. W. part of Ind., a little N. W. of the Wabash and Erie Canal. Pop. 561.

PULASKI, a co. in the S. central part of Mo., intersected by the Gasconade r. Pop. 6,529. Co. t. Waynesville.

PUNJAB. See LAHORE.

PUT'-NAM, a co. in the S. E. part of N. Y., E. of, and bordering on the Hudson. Pop. 12,825. Co. t. Carmel.

PUTNAM, a co. in the N. E. central part of Ga., bordering on the Oconee. Pop. 10,260. Co. t. Eatonton.

PUTNAM, a co. in the N.W. part of Ohio, on the Miami Canal. Pop. 5,189. Co. t. Kalida.

PUTNAM, a co. in the W. part of Ind., a little E. of the Wabash r. Pop. 16,843. Co. t. Green Castle.

PUTNAM, a co. in the N. part of Ill., intersected by the Illinois r. Pop. 2,131. Co. t. Hennepin.

PUY, LE, l*ç*h pwee, a manufacturing t. of France, cap. of the dep. of Upper Loire, situated not far from the left bank of the r. Loire. It has a royal college and some other literary institutions. Lat. 45° 2′ N., Lon. 3° 52′ E. Pop. 14,738. (B.)

PUY DE DÔME, pwee d'dôme, a dep. in the S. central part of France, intersected by the r. Allier. Pop. 589,438. (B.) Capital, Clermont.

PYR'-EN-REE` (Anc. Pyrenæ'i Mon'tes), a chain of mountains in the S. W. part of Europe, which extends from the Mediterranean to the Bay of Biscay, constituting a natural barrier between France and Spain. The Pic de Néthou (peek d'nà`-too') of Mount Maladetta, the highest summit in the whole chain, has an elevation of 11,318 ft. above the level of the sea. Mount Maladetta is in about 42° 37′ N. Lat., and 0° 45′ E. Lon.

PYRENEES, EASTERN (Fr. Pyrénées Orientales, pe`-rà`-nà' o`-re`-

Digitized by Google

ăn'-tăl'), a dep. forming the S. extremity of France, bordering on the Pyrenees and the Mediterranean. Pop. 164,325. (B.) Capital, Perpignan.

PYRENEES, LOWER (Fr. Basses Pyrénées, bâss pe'-rā'-nā'), a dep. forming the S. W. extremity of France. Pop. 446,398. (B.) Capital, Pau.

PYRENEES, UPPER (Fr. Hautes Pyrénées, ôte pe'-rā'-nā'), a dep. in the S. W. part of France, E. of, and bordering on the above. Pop. 244,170. (B.) Capital, Tarbes.

QUE-BEC' (Fr. Québec, kā'-bek'), a city and fortress of Canada, formerly the cap. of the British possessions in America, is situated on the left bank of the St. Lawrence, where it receives the St. Charles, about 400 m. from its mouth. It occupies the extremity of a ridge, terminating at the junction of the two rivers, which rises near 340 ft. above the surface of the water. On the summit of this promontory stands the citadel, and the town extends from it down to the water's edge. The commanding position of the city, together with its vast and beautiful harbour, presents, at a distance, a picturesque and magnificent view to the approaching spectator. The town itself, however, is not very attractive; the streets are narrow and irregular, those in the lower portions are dirty and confined. Quebec is strongly fortified, and has been justly called the Gibraltar of America. Among the numerous literary institutions of this town, we may name the French College, and the Public Library, which contains upwards of 6,000 vols. of valuable and standard works. Quebec is situated on the St. Lawrence, above the island of Orleans, where the river suddenly contracts, and is said to take its name from *Kebec*, an Indian word, signifying "narrow." Lat. 46° 47′ 30″ N., Lon. 71° 10′ W. Pop. above 30,000. (B.)

QUED'-LIN-BURG' (Ger. pron. qued'-lin-bŏŏrg,'), a t. of Prussian Saxony, on a tributary of the Saale, 32 m. S. W. of Magdeburg. It was the birth-place of the celebrated German poet Klopstock. Lat. 51° 48′ N., Lon. 11° 8′ E. Pop. 13,000. (B.)

QUEEN ANNE, a co. in the N. E. part of Md., E. of, and bordering on the Chesapeake. Pop. 12,633. Co. t. Centreville.

QUEEN'S COUNTY, a co. in the S. E. central part of Ireland, prov. of Leinster, S. W. of Dublin. Pop. in 1831, 145,851. (P. C.)

QUEENS, a co. of N. Y., on Long Island. Pop. 30,324. Co. t. North Hempstead.

QUEN'-TIN, SAINT, (Fr. pron. săn kăn'-tăn'; Anc. Augus'ta Veromanduo'rum,) a manufacturing t. in the N. of France, in the dep. of Aisne, on the r. Somme. Lat. 49° 51′ N., Lon. 3° 18′ E. Pop. 19,892. (M.)

QUERETARO, kĕr-ā'-tā-ro, one of the handsomest towns of Mexico, cap. of a state of the same name, situated at an elevation of more than 6,000 ft. above the level of the sea. Lat. 20° 37′ N., Lon. 100° 10′ W. Pop., including the suburbs, between 30,000 and 40,000. (P. C.)

QUILIMANCY, ke-le-măn'-se, a r. of E. Africa, which falls into the Indian Ocean near 3° S. Lat.

QUILIMANE, ke-le-mā'nā, a t. of E. Africa, at the mouth of a river of its own name (?). Lat. about 18° S.

Digitized by Google

ou, as in *our*; th, as in *thin*; TH, as in *this*; N, nearly like *ng*.

QUILLOTA, keel-yo'-tå, a t. of S. America, in Chili, on a r. of the same name, remarkable for its rich mines of copper. Lat. 32° 55′ S., Lon. 71° 15′ W.

QUILOA, kee'-lo-å, formerly the cap. of a considerable kingdom on the E. coast of Africa, but now a miserable village. Lat. near 9° S., Lon. 39° 30′ E.

QUIMPER, kăm'-pare', or QUIMPER CORENTIN (ko'-răn'-tăn'), a t. in the W. of France, cap. of the dep. Finistère, on the river Odet (o'-dà'), which here becomes navigable. Lat. 47° 58′ 30″ N., Lon. 4° 6′ W. Pop. 9,715. (B.)

QUITO, kee'-to, a noted city of S. America, cap. of the republic of Ecuador, situated 9,500 ft. above the sea. The houses are usually but one story high, on account of the frequent earthquakes. Quito ranks high among the Spanish American cities, as a place of education; its university is especially celebrated. Lat. 0° 13′ S., Lon. 78° 45′ W. Pop. uncertain; but it probably amounts to near 70,000. (B.)

QUORRA. See NIGER.

RAAB, råâb, (Hung. Györ, dyör,) an ancient t. of Hungary, near the junction of the r. Raab with the Danube. It contains, besides other institutions, an academy, which is a sort of university. Pop. 14,000. (B.) Lat. 47° 41′ N., Lon. 17° 40′ E.

RA'-BUN, a co. forming the N. E. extremity of Ga. Pop. 1,912. Co. t. Clayton.

RACINE, ras-seen', a co. forming the S. E. extremity of Wisconsin. Pop. 3,475.

RAD'-NOR, a co. in the W. of Wales, on the r. Wye, near its source. Pop. 25,356.

RAGUSA, rå-goo'-så, or RAUGIA, rå'-oo-jå, (in Slavonian, Dubrownik, doo-brov'-nik), a fortified seaport t. of Dalmatia, formerly the cap. of the republic of this name, now the cap. of the circle of Ragusa, is situated on a peninsula in the Adriatic. Though this town has greatly declined from the prosperity which it enjoyed in the 16th century, when it is said to have had a population of 30,000 (P. C.), it is still important on account of its commerce and its fortifications. Lat. 42° 39′ N., Lon. 18° 6′ E. Pop. near 6,000. (B.)—Adj. and inhab. RAGUSAN, rå-goo'-zăn.

RAJPOOTANA, råj-poo-tå'-nă, or RAJASTHAN, rå'-jă-stăn', (*i. e.* the 'country of princes,") an extensive territory of Hindostan, between 23° 30′ and 31° N. Lat., and 70° and 78° E. Lon. The greater part of this country is divided among the Rajpoot (råj-poot') princes, who are under the protection of Great Britain.

RALEIGH, rau'-le, the cap. of N. C., and the seat of justice of Wake co., a little W. of Neuse r., near the centre of the state. Lat. 35° 47′ N., Lon. 78° 48′ W. Pop. 2,244.

RALLS, a co. in the N. E. or E. N. E. part of Mo., bordering on the Mississippi r. Pop. 5,670. Co. t. New London.

RAMS'-GATE, a seaport t. and watering-place of England, in Kent, on

Digitized by Google

the E. coast of the i. of Thanet, 65 m. E. S. E. of London. Lat. 51° 20′ N., Lon. 1° 24′ E. Pop. 10,909.

RAN'-DOLPH, a co. in the N. part of Va., on the sources of the Monongahela. Pop. 6,208. Co. t. Beverly.

RANDOLPH, a co. in the W. central part of N. C., a little E. of the Yadkin. Pop. 12,875. Co. t. Ashboro.

RANDOLPH, a co. in the S. W. part of Ga., bordering on the Chattahoochee r. Pop. 8,276. Co. t. Cuthbert.

RANDOLPH, a co. in the E. N. E. part of Ala., bordering on Ga. Pop. 4,973.

RANDOLPH, a co. in the E. part of Ind., bordering on Ohio. Pop. 10,684. Co. t. Winchester.

RANDOLPH, a co. in the S. W. part of Ill., bordering on the Mississippi, at the mouth of the Kaskaskia r. Pop. 7,944.

RANDOLPH, a co. in the N. central part of Mo., a little N. E. of the Missouri r. Pop. 7,198. Co. t. Huntsville.

RANDOLPH, a co. in the N. E. part of Ark., bordering on Mo. Pop. 2,196.

RANGOON, rang-goon', a t. and river port, and the principal entrepôt for foreign trade in the Birman empire, is situated in the prov. of Pegu, on the Rangoon r., one of the arms of the Irrawaddy, about 26 m. from the sea. Lat. 16° 45′ N., Lon. 96° 20′ E. Pop. estimated at 14,000. (B.)

RAN'-KIN, a co. in the S. W. central part of Miss., bordering on Pearl r. Pop. 4,631. Co. t. Brandon.

RAPIDES, rap-eed', a parish in the N. W. central part of La., intersected by the Red r. Pop. 14,132. Co. t. Alexandria.

RAP`-PA-HAN'-NOCK, a r. in the E. part of Va., flowing into Chesapeake Bay. Length estimated at 150 m. It is navigable, for vessels drawing 10 ft. water, to Fredericksburg, about 110 m. from its mouth.

RAPPAHANNOCK, a co. in the N. E. part of Va., on the sources of the above r. Pop. 9,257.

RARITAN or RARITON, rär'-e-tŏn, a r. in the N. part of N. J., flowing into Raritan Bay. Boats of 80 tons can ascend to Brunswick, 17 m.

RARITAN BAY, at the mouth of the above r., is situated between Staten Island and Monmouth co., in N. J.

RASTADT, rås'-tått, a t. of Germany, in the grand-duchy of Baden, cap. of the circle of the Middle Rhine, on the Murg (moorg), not far from the Rhine, 13 m. S. W. of Carlesruhe. Pop. 5,600. (B.)

RAT'-IS-BON`, (Ger. Regensburg, rā'-gĕns-bŏŏrg; Anc. Regi'num, or Castra Re'gia, afterwards Augus'ta Tibe'rii,) a noted city of Germany, in Bavaria, cap. of the circle of Regen (rā'-gĕn), on the Danube, which is here crossed by a stone bridge, 1,100 ft. in length; it is irregularly built, and has rather a gloomy appearance. The most remarkable building is, perhaps, the Town House, (Rathhaus, råt'-house,) in which the German Diet held its assemblies, from 1662 until its dissolution in 1806. Among the various manufactures, that of beer is much cele-

Digitized by Google

brated. Lat. 49° 1′ N., Lon. 12° 6′ E. Pop. 26,000. (B.) The P. C. gives 21,000.

RAV-EN'-NA or rà-ven'-nà, an archiepiscopal t. of Italy, in the Papal state, cap. of a prov. of the same name, situated about 4½ m. from the Adriatic, and 43 m. E. S. E. of Bologna. This town, so flourishing in the time of the Romans, and so populous in the 6th and 7th centuries, when it was the residence of the Exarchs, who governed Italy in the name of the Byzantine emperors, contains, at present, only about 16,000 inhabitants. (B.) It is now chiefly remarkable for its architectural remains, and for containing the tomb of the immortal Dante. Lat. 44° 25′ N., Lon. 12° 11′ E.

RAY, a co. in the N. W. part of Mo., bordering on the Mississippi r. Pop. 6,553. Co. t. Richmond.

READING, red'-ing, a t. of England, cap. of Berkshire, on the Kennet, near its junction with the Thames, 38 m. W. of London. Pop. of the borough, with an area of about 3 sq. m., 18,937.

READING, a flourishing t. of Pa., cap. of Berks co., on the Schuylkill, about 45 m. in a direct line W. N. W. of Philadelphia. It is very advantageously situated for trade, being on the Schuylkill Canal, where it is joined by the Union Canal, and having, besides, communication with Philadelphia and Pottsville, by a good railroad. Pop. 8,410.

RED RIVER, one of the larger affluents of the Mississippi, which rises in the mountains in the N. part of Texas, near 35° N. Lat., and 104° W. Lon., and, flowing at first easterly and afterwards south-easterly, joins the "Great River," in Louisiana, in about 31° N. Lat., and 91° 50′ W. Lon. Its whole length is estimated at above 1,200 m. The navigation is impeded in several places by trees, which have floated down in great numbers and choked up the channel.

REDRUTH, red'-rüth, a small t. of England, in Cornwall, important on account of its extensive copper and tin mines. Lat. 50° 14′ N., Lon. 5° 12′ W.

RED SEA, called also the ARABIAN GULF, a large inlet or bay, communicating with the Indian Ocean by the strait of Babel-Mandel and the Gulf of Aden, and extending from 12° 40′ to 30° N. Lat., and from 32° 20′ to 43° 30′ E. Lon. Length, about 1,400 m.; greatest breadth, above 200 m.

REE, rà, a lake in the central part of Ireland, 17 m. in length, and perhaps 6 m. in its greatest breadth.

REGGIO, red'-jo, (Anc. Rhe'gium,) an archiepiscopal t. of Naples, cap. of Calabria Ultra, at the S. extremity of the Italian peninsula, on the strait of Messina. Rhegium was, at an early period, one of the most flourishing commercial cities of Magna Grecia, in the S. of Italy, and is said to have been 'ounded about 700 years before the Christian era. This town has experienced great vicissitudes of fortune, both in ancient and modern times. In the 16th century, it was thrice taken and pillaged by the Turks. The earthquake of 1793 destroyed Reggio so completely, that not a single building remained entire. It has, how-

Digitized by Google

ever, been since rebuilt on a regular plan, and now contains nearly 20,000 inhabitants. (P. C.) Lat. 38° 6′ N., Lon. 15° 40′ E.

Reggio (Anc. Re′gium Lep′idi), a town of N. Italy, in the duchy of Modena, 16 m. W. N. W. of Modena. Among its literary and scientific establishments, is a museum of natural history, which belonged to the celebrated Spallanzani, who was born near Reggio. This town is also distinguished as the birth-place of Ariosto, one of the greatest of the Italian poets. Pop. 17,000. (B.)

Reichenberg, rī′-kĕn-bĕrg, a flourishing t. of Bohemia, the second in the kingdom as respects population, situated on the Neisse, near the N. frontier, with numerous important manufactures. Lat. 50° 46′ N., Lon. 15° 5′ E. Pop. near 15,000. (P. C.)

Reims or Rheims, reemz, (Fr. pron. rânz; Anc. Durocorto′rum, afterwards Re′mi;) an archiepiscopal city of France, in the dep. of Marne (of which, though not the cap., it is by far the largest town), 84 m. E. by N. of Paris. It is surrounded with old walls and entered by six gates. One of these, the gate of Mars, consisted formerly of a Roman triumphal arch, which is still standing, though now superseded by a gate of modern construction. Among the remarkable edifices may be mentioned the Cathedral, one of the largest and most magnificent in Europe. It was erected chiefly in the 13th century, since which time the French kings have, with few exceptions, been consecrated here. Reims possesses extensive manufactures, principally of woollens, or fabrics of wool combined with other materials. Lat. 49° 15′ N., Lon. 4° 3′ E. Pop. 38,359. (P. C.)

Renaix, r'nà, (Flem. Ron′-se,) a manufacturing t. of Belgium, in E. Flanders, 20 m. S. S. W. of Ghent. Pop. 12,000. (B.)

Rendsborg, rends′-borg, or Rends′-burg, a town and important fortress of Denmark, on the canal which connects the Baltic with the North Sea. It has a fine arsenal, and about 8,000 inhabitants. (B.) Lat. 54° 19′ N., Lon. 9° 40 E.

Ren′-frew, a small t. of Scotland, cap. of Renfrewshire, 6 m. W. N. W. of Glasgow.

Ren′-frew-shire, a co. in the S.W. part of Scotland, bordering on the river and frith of Clyde. Pop. 155,072.

Rennes, renn, (Anc. Con′date, afterwards Red′ones,) a commercial and manufacturing t. of France, cap. of the dep. of Ille-et-Vilaine, on the r. Vilaine. It contains a royal college, a public library of 30,000 volumes, with some valuable manuscripts, and numerous other literary and scientific institutions. Lat. 48° 7′ N., Lon. 1° 41′ W. Pop. 30,000. (B.)

Rensselaer, ren′-sĕl-ẽr, a co. in the E. part of N. Y., bordering on Vt. and Mass. Pop. 60,295. Co. t. Troy.

Requena, rā-kā′-nā, a t. of Spain, in New Castile, 43 m. W. N. W. of Valencia. Pop. 10,893. (M.)

Reus, rā′-ooce, an important manufacturing t. of Spain, in Catalonia, 5 m. W. by N. of Tarragona. Pop. stated at 24,600. (B.)

Reuss, ruce, (Ger. pron. roiss,) a territory of Germany, between 50°

Digitized by Google

20′ and 51° N. Lat., and 11° 30′ and 12° 20′ E. Lon.; divided by a part of the possessions of Saxe-Weimar, into two portions. This territory forms two independent principalities (belonging to two branches of the house of Reuss); viz., Reuss-Greitz and Reuss-Schleitz. The prince of the elder branch resides at Greitz (grĭtes), a town on the Elster, with about 7,000 inhabitants. (B.) Lat. 50° 39′ N., Lon. 12° 10′ E. The prince of the younger branch has his residence at Schleitz (shlītes), a little town, with a pop. of about 5,000 (B.), 15 m. W. S.W. of Greitz.

REUTLINGEN, roit′-ling-ẹn, a t. of Germany, in Würtemberg, cap. of the circle of Schwarzwald (Black Forest), on a tributary of the Neckar, 19 m. S. of Stuttgart. Pop. near 12,000. (P. C.)

REV′-EL (Russ. Kol-y-vàn′; in Esthonian, Tatlin or Tatleen); the cap. of the Russian gov. of Esthonia, situated on the S. side of the Gulf of Finland, about 210 m. W. S. W. of St. Petersburg. It is very strongly fortified, and its harbour is one of the stations for the Russian fleet. Lat. 59° 27′ N., Lon. 24° 35′ E. Pop. 15,000 (P. C.), of whom a large proportion are Germans.

RHEA, ray, a co. in the S. E. central part of Tenn., on the Tennessee r. Pop. 3,985. Co. t. Washington.

RHEIMS. See REIMS.

RHINE (Anc. Rhe′nus; Fr. Rhin, răn; Ger. Rhein, rine; Dutch, Rhyn, rine); a celebrated r. of Europe, which has its sources in the Alps. The principal branch, called by the Germans, the Vorder Rhein (*i. e.* fore Rhine), rises a little N. E. of Mount St. Gothard, in about 46° 38′ N. Lat., and 8° 39′ E. Lon. The general course of the river is northerly, to Mentz, thence nearly N.W., to the borders of the Netherlands, whence it takes a westerly direction, and divides into two principal branches; the larger of these, called the Waal or Wahal (wȧl), joins the Meuse; the other, which retains the name of the Rhyn, falls into the N. Sea, in 52° 13′ N. Lat. All that portion of the river which lies within or along the boundary of Switzerland, is called the Upper Rhine; from Bâle to Cologne it is denominated the Middle Rhine; and the remainder of the course to its mouths, the Lower Rhine. With respect to length, the Rhine is the fourth river of Europe, but it holds the first rank as a channel of commerce. Its whole course amounts to about 950 m. The Lower Rhine may be navigated by sea-vessels of 300 or 400 tons, though flat river-barges are generally used, on account of the numerous sand-banks. In some parts of the Middle Rhine, the navigation is greatly impeded by the rapidity of the current, as well as by numerous small islands and sand-banks, which are subject to sudden and frequent changes in their form and position. Steamboats have recently been resorted to, with great advantage, in navigating the Rhine. Near Schaffhausen, on the Upper Rhine, the river, running through a narrow channel, between lofty rocks, falls over a ledge of lime-stone, about 70 ft. in height, producing the celebrated "cataract of the Rhine."—Adj. RHEN′-ISH.

RHINE, PROVINCE OF THE, forms the more southern of the two great

Digitized by Google

divisions of Rhenish Prussia. The prov. of Westphalia (constituting the other division) bounds it on the N. E. Capital, Cologne.

Rhine, Lower (Fr. Bas-Rhin, bȧ răn), a dep. forming the N. E. extremity of France, and bordering on the Rhine. Pop. 561,859. (B.) Capital, Strasbourg.

Rhine, Upper (Fr. Haut-Rhine, ô răn), a dep. on the E. frontier of France, S. of, and bordering on the above. Pop. 447,019. (B.) Capital, Colmar.

Rhode Island, one of the thirteen original U. S., and the smallest state in the Union, extending from 41° 17′ to 42° N. Lat., and from 71° 6′ to 71° 52′ W. Lon.; bounded on the N. and E. by Massachusetts, S. by the Atlantic, and W. by Connecticut, and divided into 5 counties.* Length from N. to S., 46 m.; greatest breadth, from E. to W., 37 m. Area, 1,225 sq. m. Pop. 108,830. Providence and Newport are the capitals.—Inhab. Rhode Islander.

Rhode Island, an i. of R. I., in Narragansett Bay, from which the state derives its name. It is near 15 m. long, with an area estimated at 50 sq. m. Newport is the principal town.

Rhodes (Gr. Ῥόδος; Lat. Rho'dus); a fertile i. near the E. extremity of the Mediterranean, belonging to Turkey, intersected by the 36th parallel of N. Lat., and the 28th meridian of E. Lon. Length, 46 m.; greatest breadth about 16 m. Pop. estimated at 25,000. (M.) —Adj. and inhab. Rho'-dĭ-ăn.

Rhodez or Rodez, rō`-dā', (Anc. Segodu'num, afterwards Rute'ni,) a t. in the S. of France, cap. of the dep. of Aveyron, on the r. Aveyron. Its cathedral is regarded as one of the finest Gothic edifices in France. Among its literary institutions, may be mentioned the Royal College, and the Public Library, containing 15,000 vols. Lat. 44° 21′ N., Lon. 2° 35′ E. Pop. 9,158. (B.)

Rhone (Fr. Rhône; Anc. Rho'danus); a large r. of Europe, which rises in the central part of Switzerland, in about 46° 35′ N. Lat., and 8° 20′ E. Lon., and, flowing at first south-westerly, traverses L. Leman; afterwards, having received the Saône, its course is almost due S., to the Mediterranean, which it enters by several mouths, near 43° 25′ N. Lat., and 4° 30′ E. Lon. The whole length is estimated at 590 m. The current of the Rhone and its larger tributaries is so rapid as to be a great obstacle to navigation with ordinary boats, but the recent introduction of steamers has, in a great measure, obviated that difficulty, and is said to have contributed vastly to the improvement of this portion of France.

Rhone, a dep. in the S. E. part of France, on the rivers Rhone and Saône. Pop. 482,024. (B.) Capital, Lyons.

Rhone, Mouths of (Fr. Bouches-du-Rhône, boosh dü rône), a dep. in the S. of France, situated, as its name indicates, at the mouths of the Rhone. Pop. 362,325. (B.) Capital, Marseilles.

* Bristol, Kent, Newport, Providence, Washington.

Digitized by Google

ou, as in *our*; th, as in *thin*; TH, as in *this*; N, nearly like *ng*.

RIAZAN, re-ä-zän/, (formerly Per-es-läv/,) an archiepiscopal t. of European Russia, cap. of a gov. of the same name, on an affluent of the Oka. Lat. 54° 34′ N., Lon. 39° 20′ E. Pop. about 9,000. (P. C.)

RICH'-LAND, a dist. in the centre of S. C., between the Wateree and Congaree rivers. Pop. 16,397. Co. t. Columbia.

RICHLAND, a co. in the N. central part of Ohio, N. by E. of Columbus. Pop. 44,532. Co. t. Mansfield.

RICHLAND, a co. in the S. E. part of Ill., a little W. of the Wabash r.

RICHLAND, a co. in the S. W. part of Wisconsin, on the N. side of the Wisconsin r.

RICH'-MOND, a t. of England, in Surrey, 10 m. W. by S. of London. Pop. of the parish, 7,760.

RICHMOND, a city and port of entry of Va., the seat of justice of Henrico co., and the cap. of the state, is situated at the head of tide-water on James r., near 100 m., in a straight line, S. by W. of Washington. It is generally well built, and its appearance from a distance is striking and picturesque. This town is very advantageously situated for commerce. It communicates by railroads with the Potomac and Roanoke, and there is a boat navigation of 220 m. on the James r., above Richmond, a canal having been constructed round the falls, just above the city. Lat. (of the capitol) 37° 32′ 17″ N., Lon. 77° 27′ 28″ W. Pop. in 1830, 16,060; in 1840, 20,153.

RICHMOND, a co. of N. Y., comprising Staten Island, at the mouth of the Hudson. Pop. 10,965. Co. t. Richmond.

RICHMOND, a co. in the E. part of Va., N. E. of, and bordering on the Rappahannock. Pop. 5,965. Seat of justice, Richmond c. h.

RICHMOND, a co. on the S. frontier of N. C., E. of, and bordering on the Yadkin. Pop. 8,909. Co. t. Rockingham.

RICHMOND, a co. in the E. part of Ga., bordering on the Savannah. Pop. 11,932. Co. t. Augusta.

RI'-GA or ree'-gä, an important commercial t. of European Russia, cap. of Livonia, on the r. Dwina (or Düna), about 9 m. from its entrance into the Gulf of Livonia. The r. is crossed by a handsome bridge of boats, about 2,400 ft. long. Among the public buildings, may be mentioned the Cathedral of St. Peter, the tower of which is 440 ft. in height. (M.) Riga is one of the most important fortresses of the Russian empire. Lat. 56° 57′ N., Lon. 24° 8′ E. Pop. near 60,000, of whom more than one-half are Protestants, being chiefly Germans or their descendants.

RIGA, GULF OF. See LIVONIA, GULF OF.

RIG'-O-LET (the diminutive from *rigole*, a French word signifying a "ditch or channel"). The rigolets in La. are channels connecting L. Pontchartrain with L. Borgne.

RIMINI, ree'-me-ne, (Anc. Arim'inum,) a t. of Italy, in the Papal state, on the Adriatic, at the mouth of the r. Marecchia (mä-rek'-ke-ä), which is here crossed by a handsome marble bridge. It has a public library of 30,000 vols., and other institutions, but is chiefly interesting on account of its antiquities. Lat. 44° 4′ N., Lon. 12° 33′ E. Pop. 13,450. (P. C.)

Digitized by Google

Rī'-o Co-lŏr-ad'-o, *i. e.* "Red River," or simply Colorado, a large r. of Texas, which falls into Matagorda Bay, near 28° 40′ N. Lat., and 96° W. Lon. Length estimated at near 1,000 m.

Rī'-o del Norte, called formerly the Rio Bravo or Rio Bravo del Norte, (Sp. pron. ree'-o brâ'-vo dĕl nor'-tà,) *i. e.* the "rapid river of the North," a large r. of N. America, which rises near 41° N. Lat. and 110 W. Lon., and, flowing in a general south-easterly direction, falls into the Gulf of Mexico, near 26° N. Lat. and 97° 20′ W. Lon. Through a great part of its course, it forms the boundary between Texas and Mexico. Length, above 2,000 m. It is not navigable to any extent. This river is frequently called the Rio Grande.

Rio Janeiro, rī'-o jan-ee'-ro, or simply Rio, or more fully, Rio de Janeiro, (Port. pron. ree'-o dĭ zhân-à'/e-ro,) the cap. of the empire of Brazil, as well as of a prov. of its own name, and the largest and most commercial city in S. America, situated on a bay of the Atlantic, which forms, in every respect, one of the best harbours in the world. This bay is nearly 24 m. in length, and 15 m. in its greatest breadth; and, being surrounded by high hills, is protected from every wind. The entrance, which is scarcely a mile wide, is defended by several forts. The town is regularly laid out, but the streets are generally narrow, and the houses not remarkable for elegance. Among the literary and scientific institutions of the Brazilian capital, we may name the Public Library, containing from 50,000 to 70,000 vols.; the School of Medicine and Surgery, the Botanic Garden, and the Observatory. The trade of Rio is very extensive, and appears to be still rapidly increasing. The principal export is coffee; of which the quantity shipped at this place is said to be nearly equal to all the exports of coffee from all the other ports in the world. Lat. 22° 54′ S., Lon. 42° 45′ W. Pop. above 200,000; about one-half of whom are negro slaves.

Riom, re'-ôn', a t. of France, in the dep. of Puy-de-Dôme, 8 m. N. by E. of Clermont. Lat. 45° 53′ N., Lon. 3° 4′ E. Pop. 11,050. (M.)

Rip'-ley, a co. near the S. E. extremity of Ind., W. of Cincinnati. Pop. 10,392. Co. t. Versailles.

Ripley, a co. in the S. S. E. part of Mo., bordering on Ark. Pop 2,856. Co. t. Van Buren.

Rip'-on or Rip'-pon, a small t. of England, in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, on the Ure, 22 m. N. W. of York. It was formerly celebrated for its manufacture of spurs, which were in such high repute, that "as true steel as Ripon-rowels," became a proverbial expression for a man of fidelity and courage.

Ritch'-ie, a co. in the N. W. part of Va., near the Ohio r.

Rive-de-Gier, reev d'zhe-à', a rapidly-increasing t. of France, in the dep. of Loire, 20 m. S. W. of Lyons. It has extensive manufactures and very productive coal-mines in its vicinity. Pop. in 1836, 9,040. (M.)

Rives, reevz, (now called Henry,) a co. on the W. part of Mo., on the N. side of Osage r. Pop. 4,726.

Digitized by Google

ROANE, a co. in the E. part of Tenn., on the Tennessee and Clinch rivers. Pop. 10,948. Co. t. Kingston.

Ro`-ANNG', a t. of France, in the dep. of Loire, on the r. Loire. Lat. 46° 2′ N., Lon. 4° 4′ E. Pop. 9,334. (M.)

Ro`-AN-OKE', a r. which rises in the southern part of Va., and, flowing in a general south-easterly direction, passes into N. C., and falls into Albemarle Sound, near 36° N. Lat., and 76° 40′ W. Lon.

ROANOKE, a co. in the S. S. W. part of Va., E. of the Great Kanawha r. Pop. 5,499.

ROB'-ERT-SON, a co. on the N. border of Tenn., N. of Nashville. Pop. 13,801. Co. t. Springfield.

ROB'-E-SON, a co. near the S. extremity of N. C., bordering on S. C. Pop. 10,370. Co. t. Lumberton.

ROCH'-DALE, a manufacturing t. of England, in Lancashire, on the Roch, an affluent of the Irwell, 11 m. N. N. E. of Manchester. Pop. about 25,000.

ROCHE'-FORT or rosh`-fo', a fortified t. and naval port of France, in the dep. of Lower Charente, on the r. Charente, about 12 m. (by water) from its mouth. The harbour is formed by the river, which, though not large, affords at all times sufficient depth of water to float the largest vessels. The arsenal is one of the most extensive and finest in the kingdom. There is without the town a naval hospital, which ranks among the most extensive establishments of the kind in Europe. Lat. 45° 56′ N., Lon. 0° 58′ W. Pop. 14,000. (B.)

ROCHELLE, LA, là ro`-shell', a fortified seaport t. of France, cap. of the dep. of Lower Charente, on the Atlantic, 93 m. N. N. W. of Bordeaux. It is the centre of an extensive commerce. Rochelle is remarkable in history for the celebrated siege which it underwent during the reign of Louis XIII., and the ministry of Richelieu, which resulted in the demolition of the last refuge of the Huguenots, and the ruin of their party. The conquest is said to have cost France 40,000,000 francs. Lat. 46° 9′ N., Lon. 1° 10′ W. Pop. 15,000. (B.)

ROCH'-ES-TER, an ancient city of England, in Kent, on the Medway, 28 m. E. by S. from London. Pop., including 4 parishes, 11,743.

ROCHESTER, a flourishing city and port of entry of N. Y., cap. of Monroe co., on the Genesee r., 7 m. from Lake Ontario. The Erie Canal, and the Albany and Buffalo Railroad, pass through the town. Another railroad communicates with Port Genesee, on L. Ontario. A sloop navigation extends from the lake up the Genesee r. to within 2 m. of the city. With these advantages, Rochester possesses a very active and extensive trade, of which the immense quantities of flour manufactured in its numerous mills, form, perhaps, the most important article. The site of Rochester was a wilderness in the early part of the present century, the first settlement having been made in 1812; in 1820 the population was only 1,502, but since the opening of the Erie canal, in 1824, the town has increased with astonishing rapidity; in 1830 the population was 9,269, and in 1840 it had amounted to 20,191; and, with its increased facilities of intercourse with other important

Digitized by Google

places, we may expect that its future advancement will not be less rapid than the past. There are several falls in the Genesee, near Rochester: the principal one is immediately below the town, where the river is precipitated over a ledge of rocks about 95 ft. in perpendicular height. Lat. 43° 8′ N., Lon. 77° 51′ W.

Rock, a co. in the S. part of Wisconsin, bordering on Ill. Pop. 1,701. Co. t. Rockport.

Rock River, a r. which rises in Wisconsin, and, flowing southerly into Ill., falls into the Mississippi, near 41° 30′ N. Lat., and 90° 30 W. Lon.

Rock'-bridge, a co. in the S.-W. central part of Va., on the head waters of James r. Pop. 14,284. Co. t. Lexington. It derives its name from the *natural bridge of rock* over Cedar creek, in this county. The bridge, which extends across a fearful chasm, 200 ft. in depth, is about 80 ft. in breadth, and covered with soil and trees.

Rock-cas'-tle, a co. in the S. E. central part of Ky., on a river of the same name, an affluent of the Cumberland. Pop. 3,409. Co. t. Mount Vernon.

Rock'-ing-ham, a co. forming the S. E. extremity of N. H. Pop. 45,771. Co. towns, Portsmouth and Exeter.

Rockingham, a co. in the N. E. central part of Va., on the headwaters of the Shenandoah. Pop. 17,344. Co. t. Harrisonburg.

Rockingham, a co. in the N. N. W. part of N. C., bordering on Va. Pop. 13,442. Co. t. Wentworth.

Rock Island, a co. in the N. W. part of Ill., at the mouth of Rock r. Pop. 2,610. Co. t. Stephenson.

Rock Island is also the name of a little island, in the above river, at its entrance into the Mississippi.

Rock'-land, a co. near the S. E. extremity of N. Y., W. of, and bordering on the Hudson. Pop. 11,975. Co. t. Clarkstown.

Rocky Mountains, called also the Chip-pe-wy'-an Mountains, a chain in the western part of N. America, which commences in the N. part of Mexico, and runs, nearly N. N. W., through the whole extent of the continent. This chain, though forming a part of the vast mountain system, which extends through the whole length of America, is not, as was formerly supposed, continuous with the Cordilleras of Mexico. With a large part of the Rocky Mountains we are but very imperfectly acquainted. Mount Brown and Mount Hooper, situated near 53° N. Lat., and between 115° and 117° W. Lon., are the highest of this chain that have yet been measured, the former having an elevation of near 16,000 ft., the latter of 15,690 ft. (P. C.)* Between 42° and 42° 40′ N. Lat., and near 110° W. Lon., there is a break in this mountain chain, called the South Pass, or Fremont's Pass, through

* The Rev. Mr. Parker states, that some of the highest mountain peaks [near the South Pass?] have been found, by measurement, to be 18,000 ft. above the level of the sea. (See Parker's "Exploring Tour beyond the Rocky Mountains," page 72.)

Digitized by Google

which there is an easy road, the ascent and descent being so gradual that it is scarcely perceived.

ROERMONDE, roor'-mônd'-dęh, (Fr. Ruremonde, rure`-mônd'), a fortified t. of Holland, in the prov. of Limburg, on the Meuse, where it is joined by the Roęr (roor). Lat. 51° 12′ N., Lon. 5° 59′ E. Pop. 4,500. (B.)

ROMANS, ro`-mân', a t. in the S. of France, in the dep. of Drôme, 12 m. N. E. of Valence. Pop. in 1831, 7,677. (P. C.)

ROME (Latin and Italian, Roma, ro'-mâ), the most celebrated city of the world, either in ancient or modern times, the cap. of the Papal state, and the ecclesiastical metropolis of Catholic Christendom, is situated chiefly on the E. or left bank of the Tiber, about 16 m. from its mouth. It is enclosed by walls which are generally understood to occupy the site of those constructed by Aurelian. They describe a polygon, of which the longest diameter (*i. e.* from N. W. to S. E.) is 3 m. The whole circuit is between 14 m. and 15 m.; but not half of the space included is occupied with houses. That portion of the city which is situated on the left bank of the Tiber, constitutes Rome Proper: the other is called Transtevere* (trâns-tâ'-và-rà, *i. e.* "beyond the Tiber"): in this part are the palace of the Vatican and the church of St. Peter. These two divisions of the town are connected by three bridges. Of the 15 gates of Rome the Porta del Popolo (por'-tâ del po'-po-lo) on the N., and the Porta Maggiore (mâd-jo'-rà) on the E., are the most remarkable for their beauty. At the head of the edifices of modern Rome, stands the celebrated Cathedral of St. Peter, which is not only the largest and most beautiful church that has ever been erected, but is, without exception, the noblest work of architecture ever produced by the hands of man.† There is some diversity in the statements of its dimensions, given by different authors; but, it appears from the best authorities to which we have access, that its length considerably exceeds 600 ft., and that its greatest breadth is near 500 ft.: the height, from the cross to the floor (which covers an area of nearly 5 acres), is about 460 ft. The whole expense of constructing this vast edifice is estimated at above $60,000,000! The work was begun in 1506, and finished in 1614, with the exception of the colonnade, which was added in 1655–67. The celebrated dome,‡ which may be regarded as the boldest and most astonishing effort of human architecture, was chiefly constructed by Michael Angelo. Near the great Cathedral is the palace of the Vatican, containing above 4,000 different apartments; it

* This name is also, and perhaps most frequently, applied to a subdivision of *Transtiberine* Rome.

† Byron, apostrophizing this unrivalled structure, says—

"But thou, of temples old, or altars new,
Standest alone—with nothing like to thee."

‡ ——— "The vast and wondrous dome,
To which Diana's marvel was a cell."
Childe Harold, Canto IV.

Digitized by Google

is the largest palace in Europe, but is not remarkable for architectural beauty. There are in Rome above 300 churches, many of which are noble and venerable structures, but there is none which merits to be named by the side of St. Peter's. Our limits will not permit us to mention even the principal among the multitude of magnificent ruins, which, to the traveller, constitute the great attraction of Rome: we must not, however, leave the Colise'um (or Colosseum) without a passing notice. This structure, called also the Flavian Amphitheatre, which was the wonder of ancient Rome, and is now the most august and imposing ruin in the world, consists of a vast ellipse, 620 ft. in length, and 513 ft. in its greatest breadth. In the centre is an open elliptical space or arena, about 290 ft. in length, and 180 ft. in breadth. Around this arena are the seats of the spectators, which rise, tier above tier, the higher ones still receding, till they almost reach the top of the outer wall, which is about 160 ft. in height. This immense amphitheatre is said to have had seats for above 80,000 spectators, and standing room for 20,000 more. Rome possesses a great number of literary institutions, among which we may name the University, one of the oldest in Europe, and the Roman College, founded by the Jesuits, which may be regarded as another university; to it are annexed a rich library, a collection of antiquities, of specimens in natural history, etc. The Observatory, connected with the Roman College, is in 41° 53′ 52″ N. Lat., and 12° 28′ 40″ E. Lon. Pop. above 154,000. (B.)

Roo-mĕ'-lĭ-ȧ or Room'-E-lee' (Rum-Ili), the name of an eyalet of European Turkey, comprehending Albania, Macedonia, and Thessaly. The pasha of Roomelia ranks above all the other pashas of Turkey in Europe.

Roos'-tchook' (Rustchuk or Rutchouk), a fortified city of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, on the Danube. It is the residence of a Greek archbishop. Lat. 43° 50′ N., Lon. about 26° E. Pop. estimated at 30,000. (B.)

Rossach, ros'-bȧk, a village of Prussian Saxony, 16 m. S. of Halle, celebrated as the scene of a great victory gained by Frederic the Great over the French and imperialists, November, 1757.

Ros-com'-mon, a co. in the N. W. central part of Ireland, prov. of Connaught, on the r. Shannon. Pop. 249,613. (P. C.)

Roscommon, the cap. of the above co., situated 78 m. W. by N. of Dublin. Pop. in 1831, 3,306. (P. C.)

Roscommon (Mickenauk), a co. in the N. central part of Mich. N. W. of Saginaw Bay.

Roscrea, ros-crȧ', a t. in the S. central part of Ireland, about 70 m W. N. W. of Dublin. Pop. in 1831, 5,512. (M.)

Ro-set'-tȧ (Arab. Er Rȧ-sheed'), one of the most important towns of Lower Egypt, on the W. branch of the Nile, 36 m. E. N. E. of Alexandria. It is said to have been founded by a son of the celebrated Haroon-er-Rasheed (Haroun-al-Raschid), in about 875 A. D. The pop., which was formerly estimated at 40,000, is now reduced to about 15,000. (B.) Lat. 31° 25′ N., Lon. 30° 28′ E.

Digitized by Google

ou, as in *our*; th, as in *thin*; TH, as in *this*; N, nearly like *ng*.

Ross and **Crom'-ar-ty**, two counties in the N. of Scotland, intimately connected as respects situation, and also under the same sheriff. Their united territory extends from one side of Scotland to the other, besides including a part of the island of Lewis. Pop. 78,685.

Ross, a co. in the S. part of Ohio, intersected by the Scioto r. Pop. 27,460. Co. t. Chillicothe.

Ros'-tock, a seaport and important commercial t. of N. Germany, in the grand-duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on the Warnow (War'-nov), about 9 m. above its mouth in the Baltic. It was formerly a member of the Hanseatic League, and for a long time ranked next to Lübeck among the ports of the Baltic. The dukes of Mecklenburg granted it great privileges, many of which it still enjoys, such as the right of choosing its own magistrates, of taxing itself, and of coining money. It is now the largest and most commercial town in the grand-duchy. It possesses a university, founded in 1419, and attended by about 110 students, with a library of above 80,000 vols. Lat. 54° 5′ N., Lon. 12° 17′ E. Pop. about 19,000. (B.)

**Ro'-thĕn-burg`** (Ger. pron. ro'-tẹn-bŏŏrg`), a t. of Bavaria, on the Tauber (tou'-ber), an affluent of the Main. Lat. 49° 25′ N., Lon. 10° 14′ E. Pop. 6,000. (B.)

Rotherham, **roth'-ẹr-um**, a small manufacturing t. of England, in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, 6 m. E. N. E. of Sheffield.

Rothesay, **roth'-sȧ**, a seaport t. of Scotland, cap. of Buteshire, on the N. E. coast of the island of Bute. Lat. 55° 51′ N., Lon. 5° 2′ W. Pop. 5,789.

Rot'-tẽr-dam`, a celebrated commercial t. of Holland, next to Amsterdam the most important in the kingdom, situated on the N. or right bank of the Meuse (Maas), 35 m. S. S. W. of that city. The numerous deep canals by which it is intersected, allow the largest merchantmen to come into the middle of the town, and unload at the very doors of the warehouses. Among its scientific and literary institutions, may be mentioned the Academy of Natural Sciences, and the Public Library. Rotterdam is remarkable as the birth-place of the celebrated Erasmus. The name of this city appears to be derived from a *dam of the Rotte* (rot'-tẹk), a little river which runs through the city, and falls into the Meuse at this place. Lat. 51° 55′ N., Lon. 4° 39′ E. Pop. in 1840, 78,098. (P. C.)

Roubaix, **roo`-bȧ'**, a manufacturing t. of France, in the dep. of Nord, 7 m. N. E. of Lille. Pop. 13,426. (M.)

Rouen, **roo'-en**, (Fr. pron. **rwăn**; Anc. Rothom'agus or Rotom'agus, afterwards Rotomum or Rodomum); an archiepiscopal and noted city of France, cap. of the dep. of Lower Seine, and formerly of the prov. of Normandy, on the river Seine, 70 m. N. W. of Paris. The river here is crossed by a bridge of boats, and another of stone, which connect the town with its suburb, St. Sever (sẹv-air'). Rouen has been styled "the Manchester of France," from its being the great centre of the cotton manufactures of that country. Among its literary institu-

Digitized by Google

tions, may be mentioned the *Académie Universitaire*, the Royal College, and the Public Library, in the town hall, estimated to contain about 70,000 vols. Lat. 49° 26′ N., Lon. 1° 6′ E. Pop. 92,083. (B.)

Roulers, roo`-là′, a t. of Belgium, 26 m. W. S. W. of Ghent. Pop. 9,000. (B.)

Roumelia. See Roomelia.

Roveredo, ro-vā-rā′-do, (Ger. Rovereith, ro′-vęr-īte`,) a manufacturing t. of Tyrol, 13 m. S. by W. of Trent. Lat. 45° 55′ N., Lon. 11° 1′ E. Pop. about 7,000. (B.)

Rovigno, ro-veen′-yo, a seaport and flourishing commercial t. of Austrian Italy, on the Adriatic, 40 m. S. S. W. of Trieste. Pop. 10,000. (B.)

Rovigo, ro-vee′-go, a t. of Austrian Italy, cap. of a prov. of the same name, on the Adigetto, or "little Adige," an arm of the Adige.

Roxburghshire, rox′-bur-rę*h*-shĭr, a co. in the S. of Scotland, bordering on England. Pop. 46,025.

Roxbury, rox′-bęr-re, a t. or village of Mass., in Norfolk co., on the Boston and Providence Railroad, 5 m. S. S. W. of Boston. Pop. of the township, 9,089.

Rŏw-an′, a co. in the W. central part of N. C., on the Yadkin. Pop. 12,109. Co. t. Salisbury.

Rŭ′-gęn (g hard), an i. in the Baltic, forming a part of the Prussian prov. of Pomerania, intersected by the parallel of 54° 30′ N. Lat., and the meridian of 13° 30′ E. Lon. Area, about 340 sq. m. It was formerly much larger, a part of the island, probably one-half, having been swallowed up in the middle ages by the sea. Pop. 29,000. (P. C.)

Rum-Ili or Rumelia. See Roomelia.

Ruppin, rŏŏp-peen′, New, (Ger. Neu-Ruppin, noi rŏŏp-peen′,) a t. of Prussia, on a lake of the same name, 35 m. N. W. of Berlin. Pop. 8,600. (B.)

Ruremonde. See Roermonde.

Rush, a co. in the S. E. central part of Ind., E. by S. of Indianapolis. Pop. 15,456. Co. t. Rushville.

Rus′-sęl, a co. near the S. W. extremity of Va., bordering on Ky. Pop. 7,878. Co. t. Lebanon.

Russel, a co. in the E. part of Ala., bordering on the Chattahoochee. Pop. 13,513. Co. t. Cusseta.

Russel, a co. in the S. S. E. part of Ky., intersected by the Cumberland r. Pop. 4,238. Co. t. Jamestown.

Russia, roo′-she-a or rush′-e-a, the most extensive empire, and one of the most powerful on the globe, comprehending the N. E. part of Europe, all the N. part of Asia, and a portion of N. America, situated between 38° and 78° N. Lat., and between 17° 40′ E. and 130° W. Lon. The length of its territory, on the Eastern continent, is near 6,000 m.; the greatest breadth is above 2,000. The area of this portion, according to Balbi, is more than 7,390,000 sq. m. The population,

Digitized by Google

in 1826, was estimated by him at 60,100,000. This vast empire is divided into three great parts, viz. European, Asiatic, and American Russia. European Russia, though not comprising the greatest extent of territory, surpasses the others vastly in population and importance. It is situated between 40° 40′ and 70° N. Lat., and 17° 40′ and 66° E. Lon., and is bounded on the W. by the Baltic and Prussia, on the S. by the territories of Austria and Turkey, by the Black Sea, and the Caucasian territories of Russia, which are comprised within the limits of Asia. Its boundaries on the E. and N. are the same as those of Europe. Its greatest length, from N. to S., is about 1,900 m.; its greatest estimated breadth, from E. to W., is above 1,600 m. Area, 2,047,600 sq. m. Pop. in 1826, 56,500,000. (B.)* [For an account of Asiatic Russia, see SIBERIA.] American Russia comprehends the N. W. part of N. America, between 54° 40′ and 71° 20′ N. Lat., and 130° and 168° W. Lon. Area estimated at 500,000 sq. m., including the Aleutian islands and several other groups. Pop. 50,000. (B.) The established religion of Russia is the Greek Orthodox, identical with that of the Greeks of the Ottoman empire. The government is an absolute and unlimited despotism. St. Petersburg is the capital of the empire. —Adj. RUSSIAN, roo′-shun or rush′-un; Inhab. RUSSIAN and RUSS, (poetical).

RUSTCHUK. See ROOSTCHOOK.

RUTHERFORD, ruth′-ẹr-ford, a co. in the S. W. part of N. C., bordering on S. C. Pop. 19,202. Co. t. Rutherfordton.

RUTHERFORD, a co. near the centre of Tenn., S. E. of Nashville. Pop. 24,282. Co. t. Murfreesborough.

RUTHERGLEN, pron. rug′-len, a t. of Scotland, on the Clyde, 2½ m. S. E. of Glasgow. Pop. 5,623.

RUT′-LAND, the smallest co. of England, situated on the Welland r., about 80 m. N. by W. of London. Pop. 21,302.

RUTLAND, a co. in the W. part of Vt., bordering on Lake Champlain. Pop. 30,699. Co. t. Rutland.

RYDE, a seaport t. and watering-place of England, situated on the N. E. side of the Isle of Wight. Pop. 5,840.

RYE, a t. and cinque port of England, in Sussex, 53 m. S. S. E. of London. Lat. 50° 57′ N.; Lon. 0° 44′ E. Pop. of borough and parish, 4,031.

SAALE, sȧȧ′-lẹ̈h, a r. in the N. W. central part of Germany, flowing into the Elbe, near 52° N. Lat., and 12° E. Lon.

SAALFELD, sȧȧl′-fẹ̈lt, a manufacturing t. of Germany, in the duchy of Saxe-Meiningen-Hildburghausen, on the Saale. Lat. 50° 37′ N., Lon. 11° 24′ E. Pop. about 4,000. (B.)

SAARBRÜCK, sȧȧr′-brük or SAAR-BRÜCK′-ẹn, a manufacturing t. of Ger-

* Balbi appears not to include in the area and population of Russia in Europe, those portions of the provinces of Caucasus and Georgia, which belong to this section of the globe.

Digitized by Google

many, in the Prussian prov. of the Rhine, on the Saar, an affluent of the Moselle. The river is crossed by a stone bridge, whence the name of the town, which signifies "Saar-bridge." Lat. 49° 14′ N., Lon. about 7° E. Pop., including the suburb of St. John, on the other side of the Saar, 7,200. (B.)

Saarlouis, sâar-loo′-is, a t. and fortress of the Prussian prov. of the Rhine, on the Saar, 12 m. W. N. W. of the above town. Pop., including the garrison, about 7,000 (P. C.), of which 4,400 belong to the town.

Sabine, sab-een′, a r. which rises in Texas, and flowing, at first south-easterly, then southerly, forms, through a great part of its course, the boundary between Texas and Louisiana.

Sack′-ett's Harbour, a t. and port of entry of N. Y., in Jefferson co., on a bay at the E. extremity of L. Ontario. Lat. 43° 55′ N., Lon. 75° 57′ W. Pop. of the township of Hounsfield, in which it is situated, 4,146.

Saco, sau′-ko, a r. which rises in the E. part of N. H., and, flowing south-easterly into Me., falls into the Atlantic, 14 m. S. W. of Portland.

Saco, a port of entry of Maine, in York co., situated on the E. side of the Saco r., 6 m. from its mouth. Pop. 4,408.

Sagg Harbour, a port of entry of N. Y., in Suffolk co., situated on a bay of the same name. Pop. 3,500.

Saghalien. See Tarakai.

Sag`-in-aw′, a co. in the eastern part of Mich., on a river and bay of the same name. Pop. 2,103. Co. t. Saginaw.

Sahara, sa-hâ′-ra, also written Zahara, *i. e.* the "desert," a region of vast extent, which occupies the central parts of N. Africa. It extends from the Atlantic, between Cape Noon (Nun), in 28° 46′, and the mouths of the Senegal, in about 16° 30′ N. Lat., eastward to the valley of the Nile. On the N. it is bounded by the Barbary states, on the S. by the countries watered by the Senegal r. and by Soodan. Of the actual limits, however, on the N. and S., very little is known. The length of the Great Desert, from E. to W., is near 3,000 m.; the breadth, from N. to S., may vary from 700 to 1,500 m. The surface appears to be chiefly composed of sandstone or loose sand: every part is almost or entirely destitute of vegetation.

Saïd or Saeed. See Egypt.

Saïda, sī′-dâ, (Anc. Si′don,) a seaport t. of Palestine, celebrated in remote antiquity as one of the greatest emporiums on the Mediterranean, and as being the parent city of Tyre. Lat. 33° 34′ N., Lon. 35° 20′ E. Pop. at present estimated at only about 4,000 or 5,000. (M.)

Saïgon, sī-gon′, or Saï-gong′ (called by the natives Looknooee), the principal commercial t. of the empire of An-nam, cap. of the prov. of Tsiampa, on a r. of its own name. Lat. 10° 47′ N., Lon. about 107° E. Pop. estimated by Balbi at 100,000.

Saint Denis. See Denis, St.

Saint Germain. See Germain, St., and *so for all the other articles having the prefix of* Saint.

Digitized by Google

SAINTES, sånt, (Anc. Mediola/num; afterwards San/tones, a t. of France; formerly the cap. of Saintonge, on the r. Charente, which is here crossed by a stone bridge. Lat. 45° 45′ N., Lon. 0° 38′ W. Pop. 7,823. (M.)

SAINTONGE, sån'-tônzh/, a former prov. of France, now included in the departments of Lower Charente and Charente. It takes its name from the Santones or Santoni, by whom it was anciently inhabited.

SALADILLO, RIO, ree/o så-lå-DEEL'-yo, *i. e.* the "Little Salt River," the name given to several small streams of S. America, in La Plata.

SALADO, or RIO SALADO, ree/-o så-lå/-DO, *i. e.* "Salt River," the name of a number of rivers of S. America, in the republic of La Plata. The principal one rises in the N. W. part of this country, and flowing, at first, south-easterly, and then almost due S., joins the Parana, near 32° 20′ S. Lat., and 61° W. Lon. Its whole length is probably above 1,000 m.

SAL-A-MANO'-A or sål-å-mång'-kå, (Anc. Salman'tica,) a noted city of Spain, cap. of a prov. of the same name, on the Tormes (tor'-mès,—an affluent of the Douro), here crossed by a handsome stone bridge of 27 arches, about one-half of which is the work of the ancient Romans. At the head of the literary institutions of this town, stands its celebrated university, founded about the year 1200, which, during the 15th and 16th centuries, was regarded as the first in Spain, and one of the most distinguished in Europe, and was attended, it is said, by from 10,000 to 15,000 students. It has of later times greatly declined, and is now but little frequented. Lat. 41° 5′ N. Lon., 5° 43′ W. Pop. stated at 14,000. (B.)

SA/-LEM, a city and port of entry of Mass., and one of the seats of justice of Essex co., 13 m. in a straight line N. E. of Boston, situated on a tongue of land which projects into the sea. It has a fine museum and an athenæum with above 12,000 vols. Salem is the second town in the state for wealth and commerce, and possesses, also, extensive manufactures. Lat. 42° 31′ N., Lon. 70° 54′ W. Pop. 15,082.

SALEM, a co. in the S. W. part of N. J., bordering on the Delaware. Pop. 16,024. Co. t. Salem.

SAL-EM/-NO or så-lêm/-no, (Anc. Saler'num,) an archiepiscopal city of Naples, pleasantly situated on a gulf of the same name, 28 m. S. E. by E. of the capital. Lat. 40° 40′ N., Lon. 14° 46′ E. Pop. 11,000. (B.)

SALINE, sal-een/, a co. in the S. central part of Ark., on a r. of the same name, which falls into the Washita. Pop. 2,061. Co. t. Benton.

SALINE, a co. in the N. W. central part of Mo., bordering on the Missouri. Pop. 5,258. Co. t. Jonesborough.

SALISBURY, saulz/-bẹr-re, or NEW SA/-RUM, a city of England, cap. of Wiltshire, on the Avon, 75 m. W. S. W. of London. Pop. 10,086.

SALONICA, sal-o-nee/-ka, (called by the Turks Sel-å-neek'; Anc. Thessaloni/ca); a celebrated city and seaport of European Turkey, cap. of a sandjak of the same name, situated at the N. E. extremity of the Gulf of Salonica. It is surrounded by high white-washed walls, with five gates, and defended by a fortress with seven towers. Its ap-

Digitized by Google

pearance, when approached from the sea, is very imposing, but the interior presents the irregularity and many of the deformities common to Turkish towns. There are in Salonica a number of highly interesting monuments of antiquity. One of the gates of the city consists of an ancient triumphal arch. Salonica holds the second commercial rank among the towns of European Turkey, being inferior only to Constantinople; and is also the seat of some important manufactures. Lat. 40° 38′ N., Lon. 22° 56′ E. Pop. estimated by Balbi at 70,000.

Salonica, Gulf of (Anc. Si'nus Therma'icus), is situated at the N. W. extremity of the Ægean Sea. Length about 70 m.; greatest breadth above 40 m.

Salop. See Shropshire.

Salta, sâl'-tâ, a t. of S. America, in La Plata, cap. of a state of the same name. Lat. 24° 10′ S., Lon. 64° 20′ W. Pop. estimated at 9,000. (B.)

Sâlt'-côats, a seaport t. of Scotland, in Ayrshire, on the Frith of Clyde, 24 m. S. W. of Glasgow. The name is derived from the salt works established for the production of salt from sea-water; but this business is now nearly abandoned. Pop. 4,238.

Sa-lu'-da, a r. of S. C., uniting with the Broad r. to form the Congaree.

Saluzzo, sâ-loot'-so, a t. of the Sardinian states, cap. of a prov. of the same name, on an affluent of the Po, 34 m. S. S. W. of Turin. Pop. about 10,000. (P. C.)

Salvador, St. See Bahia.

Sal-win' or Sal-wen' (called by the natives Than-Lyeng or Than-Lweng), a r. in the S. E. part of Asia, which is supposed to rise in China, near 27° N. Lat., and 99° E. Lon.; flowing southerly, it falls into the Gulf of Martaban, a little below the town of this name. Though it brings down a great volume of water, it is not navigable in the lower part of its course. The upper portion has not been explored.

Salzburg or Saltz'-burg (Ger. pron. sâlts'-bŏŏrg), an archiepiscopal city of Upper Austria, cap. of a circle—formerly of a duchy—of the same name, on the Salza (sâlt'-sâ), an affluent of the Inn, 70 m. E. S. E. of Munich. It is surrounded with walls and bastions, and has eight gates. Though irregularly built, the town contains several splendid edifices, chiefly in the Italian style. Salzburg has a lyceum (in the place of its former university), with a library of 30,000 vols.; that belonging to the Monastery of St. Peter contains 40,000 vols. The duchy or principality of Salzburg was formerly governed by archbishops, who possessed very great privileges. It was secularized in 1802, and converted into an electorate of the German empire, and in 1814 it was united to Austria. Lat. of the town, 47° 48′ N., Lon. 13° 1′ E. Pop. about 14,000. (B.)

Salzwedel, sâlts'-wâ'.del, a t. of Prussia, cap. of a circle of the same name, on an affluent of the Elbe. Lat. 52° 51′ N., Lon. 11° 17′ E. Pop. above 6,000. (B.)

Sam'-â-rang' (or Sam'-â'-rang'), a seaport and commercial t. on the

Digitized by Google

N. coast of the island of Java. Lat about 7° S., Lon. 110° 25′ E. Pop. estimated at from 36,000 to 38,000. (B.)

SAM-AR′, one of the Philippine islands, intersected by the 12th parallel of N. Lat., and the 125th meridian of E. Lon. Length near 150 m.; greatest breadth about 60 m.

SAM`-AR-CAND′, a celebrated but now decayed city of Asia, in Independent Tartary, situated in a fertile valley, about 120 m. E. of Bokhara. It was once the capital of the vast empire of Tamerlane, when its pop. is said to have amounted to 150,000. The tomb of that famous conqueror is still in excellent preservation; his remains repose under a lofty dome, the walls of which are superbly adorned with jasper and agate. Lat. 39° 50′ N., Lon. about 67° E. Pop. variously estimated at from 10,000 to 30,000, and even 50,000.

SAMBOR, sâm′-bor, a t. of Austrian Galicia, cap. of a circle of the same name, on the Dniester. Lat. 49° 32′ N., Lon. 23° 17′ E. Pop. 9,000. (B.)

SA′-MOS (called by the Turks Soo-sâm′), a fertile i. of the Greek archipelago, belonging to Turkey, intersected by the parallel of 37° 40′ N. Lat. and the 27th meridian of E. Lon. It is separated from the coast of Asia Minor by a strait not 2 m. in breadth. Length about 30 m.; greatest breadth 17 m. Pop. 15,000. (P. C.) Samos contains several interesting monuments of antiquity; among others, some remains of the great temple of Juno, who was worshipped with particular honour in this island, from its having been (as the Samians maintained) the place of her birth.—Adj. and inhab. SA′-MI-AN or SAM′-I-OT`.

SAMP′-SON, a co. in the S. E. central part of N. C., a little E. of Cape Fear r. Pop. 12,157. Co. t. Clinton.

SAN-TIAGO, soung-te-â′-go, or ST. JA′-GO, also written SAN-THIAGO, the largest of the Cape Verde Islands, intersected by the 15th parallel of N. Lat., and the meridian of 23° 40′ W. Lon. Length 36 m.; greatest breadth 18 m. Pop. above 12,000. (P. C.) Praya is the cap. of this island and of the whole group.

SANAA or SANA, sâ`-nâ′, a walled city of Arabia, cap. of the prov. of Yemen Proper, about 150 m. N. N. E. of Mocha. Pop. estimated at 40,000. (M.)

SAN-DUS′-KY, a r. in the N. part of Ohio, which flows into a bay of the same name, on L. Erie.

SANDUSKY, a co. in the N. part of Ohio, at the mouth of the above r. Pop. 10,182. Co. t. Lower Sandusky.

SANDUSKY, a port of entry of Ohio, in Erie co., on the shore of Sandusky Bay, near its opening into L. Erie. Pop. 1,200.

SAND′-WICH or sand′-widge, one of the original Cinque Ports of England, in Kent, on the Stour, about 2 m. from its mouth, and 65 m. E. by S. of London. Lat. 51° 16′ 30″ N., Lon. 1° 20′ E. Pop. only 2,913.

SANDWICH ISLANDS, one of the Polynesian groups, situated in the Pacific, between 18° 50′ and 22° 20′ N. Lat., and 154° 40′ and 160° 20′ W. Lon. The principal islands are Hawaii, Oahu, Atui, Maui,

Digitized by Google

Molokaï or Morotaï,* Nihau, and Lanaï or Ranaï,* which are noticed under their respective names. The natives of the Sandwich Islands appear to be a branch of the great Malay race. They are of middle stature, and well formed, with muscular limbs and open countenances, and seem to possess a large share of intelligence and enterprise. When this group was discovered by Cook, in 1778, the inhabitants were observed to have made greater progress in civilization than those of the other Polynesian islands. Since their conversion to Christianity, in 1819, the American missionaries have laboured among them with distinguished success. Books and newspapers are now printed in the native language at Honolulu, and even a map of the islands has been engraved at Lahaina, in Maui. Many of the Sandwich Islanders now dress in the European fashion; and vessels built at Honolulu, manned by natives, traverse the Pacific to the N. W. coast of America, and to Canton.—Inhab. SANDWICH ISLANDER.

SANGAMON, sang'-gą-mon', a co. in the centre of Ill., intersected by a river of the same name, which flows into the Illinois. Pop. 14,716. Co. t. Springfield.

SAN'-ĮĮ-LAC', a co. in the E. S. E. part of Mich., bordering on L. Huron.

SAN JUAN. See PORTO RICO.

SAN JU'-AN, or SAN JUAN DE LA FRONTERA (Sp. pron. sân HOO-ân' dâ lâ fron-tâ'-râ), *i. e.* "St. Juan of the frontier," a t. of S. America, in La Plata, near the Chilian frontier, remarkable for its wines, which form an important article of commerce. Lat. 31° 4′ S., Lon. 68° 57′ W. Pop. estimated at 16,000. (B.)

SAN MARINO, sân mâ-ree'-no, a little republic of Italy, under the protection of the pope, situated near 43° 55′ N. Lat., and 12° 30′ E. Lon. Area 22 sq. m. Pop. 7,600. (M.)

SANQUHAR, sank'-ęr, a small but ancient t. of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire, on the Nith, 24 m. N. N. W. of Dumfries.

SANTA CRUZ, san'-tą crooce, or ST. CROIX, sęnt-croi', a fertile i. in the W. Indies, belonging to the Danes, near 30 m. in length, and about 8 m. in its greatest breadth. Lat. about 17° 40′ N., Lon. near 65° W.

SANTA MARIA, sân'-tâ mâ-ree'-â, a t. of Naples, in the immediate vicinity of Capua. Pop. estimated at above 9,000. (B.)

SANTA MARIA, one of the Azores or Western Islands, intersected by the 37th parallel of N. Lat., and the meridian of 25° 10′ W. Lon.

* It is stated as a curious fact that the inhabitants of both the Sandwich and Society Islands are incapable of distinguishing between the sounds of *l* and *r*, and of *t* and *k*. This does not appear to arise so much from a defect in the organs of speech as of hearing. It is said that they can utter correctly the sounds of the letters just named, but that they cannot distinguish them either when spoken by themselves or by others. It appears that the English missionaries in the Society Islands first adopted the mode of writing names like those above cited with *t* and *r*; the Americans in the Sandwich Islands have unfortunately had recourse to a different orthography, whence arises the diversity of spelling which we find in the best works on the Polynesian islands. In connexion with this subject, it may be remarked, that in other languages *t* and *c* or *k* are sometimes changed for each other. Thus in Latin, we find *nuncius* or *nuntius*: *Lutetia*, the ancient name of Paris, appears to have been written also Lucetia (in Greek, Λευκετια, *Leuketia*), and Loticia (Λοτικια, *Lotikia*).

Digitized by Google

SANTA MARTA, sän'-tä mär'-tä, a fortified seaport t. of New Granada, on the Caribbean Sea, with a fine harbour. It is a free port. Lat. 11° 20′ N., Lon. 74° 8′ W. Pop. estimated at 6,000. (B.)

SANTA MAURA, sän'-tä mou'-rä, (Anc. Leu'cas, or Leuca'dia pronounced by the modern Greeks lĕf-kä-dee'-ä,) one of the Ionian Islands, intersected by the parallel of 38° 40′ N. Lat., and the meridian of 20° 40′ E. Lon. Length 22 m.; greatest breadth 9 m. Area about 180 sq. m. Pop. in 1836, including the troops, 17,385. (M.)

SAN'-TA RO'-SA, a co. near the N. W. extremity of Florida, bordering on Ala.

SAN-TAN'-DER (Sp. pron. sän-tän-dair'), an important commercial t. and seaport of Spain, in Old Castile, cap. of a prov. of the same name, on the S. side of the Bay of Biscay. Lat. 43° 28′ N., Lon. 3° 42′ W. The pop., which has considerably increased of late years, may now be estimated at 30,000. (P. C.)

SANTAREM, sän'-tä-rĕn', (almost sän'-tä-reng',) an ancient t. of Portugal, on the Tagus, about 50 m. N. N. E. of Lisbon. It has been the residence of several of the Portuguese kings. Lat. 39° 16′ N., Lon. 8° 38′ W. Pop. estimated at about 8,000. (B.)

SAN'-TEE', a r. of S. C., formed by the junction of the Congaree and Wateree. It flows S. E., and falls into the Atlantic by two mouths, near 33° 6′ N. Lat., and 79° 20′ W. Lon. Steamboats ascend to Columbia, on the Congaree branch.

SAN-THIAGO. See SAM-TIAGO.

SANTIAGO. See COMPOSTELA.

SANTIAGO, sän-te-ä'-go, a city of S. America, cap. of the republic of Chili, situated in an extensive plain, about 50 m. from the sea, on an affluent of the r. Maypu (mi-poo'). It is regularly and generally well built, and is in fact one of the finest cities in S. America. It contains an *institute*, which may be regarded as a university, two high schools for girls, and other important literary establishments. Lat. 33° 25′ S., Lon. 70° 40′ W. Pop. estimated at 60,000. (P. C.)

SANTOS, sän'-tos, a seaport and commercial t. of Brazil, on the i. of St. Vincent. Lat. 23° 56′ S., Lon. about 46° 10′ W. Pop. estimated at 7,000. (M.)

SAÔNE, sône, a r. of France, which rises in the dep. of Vosges, and, flowing southerly, joins the Rhone at Lyons. Small steamboats ascend this river as far as Châlons.

SAÔNE, UPPER, (Fr. Haute-Saône. ôte sône,) a dep. in the E. N. E. part of France, intersected by the above r. Pop. 343,298. (B.) Capital, Vesoul.

SAÔNE AND LOIRE (Fr. Saône-et-Loire, sône à lwâr), a dep. in the E. part of France, intersected by the Saône and Loire. Pop. 538,507. (B.) Capital, Mâcon.

SAP'-TIN or LEWIS RIVER, a r. of Oregon, which falls into the Columbia, near 46° N. Lat. and 119° 40′ W. Lon. Length estimated at 800 m.

Digitized by Google

SAR`-A-GOS'-SA (Sp. Zaragoza, thä-rä-go'-thä; Anc. Salduba; afterwards Cæsaraugus'ta), an archiepiscopal city of Spain, cap. of Aragon, on the left bank of the Ebro, which is here crossed by a fine stone bridge, 600 ft. in length, resting on seven arches. This town formerly contained a number of edifices, distinguished for their magnificence, but the greater part were much injured in the war with the French in the early part of the present century. The church of Nuestra Señora del Pilar (nwes'-trä sane-yo'-rä dĕl pe-lar'), which is still preserved, is a sûperb building; the principal altar, built entirely of alabaster, in the Gothic style, is greatly admired as a piece of ancient architecture. Among the institutions for education, may be mentioned the University, founded in 1474, now attended by about 1,500 students. Saragossa will be ever memorable for the heroic and almost unparalleled bravery with which its citizens, under Palafox, resisted the French forces during the peninsular war, in 1808–9. Having been once compelled to raise the siege, the enemy returned the ensuing year, with reinforcements, and, aided by an epidemic within the city, they at length induced the inhabitants to surrender, by granting them honourable terms. Pop. 43,000. (B.)

SAR-A-TOF' (Saratow), a t. of European Russia, cap. of a gov. of the same name, on the right bank of the Volga. It is irregularly built, and the houses are mostly of wood. Lat. 51° 31′ N., Lon. about 46° E. Pop. stated at above 41,000. (P. C.)

SAR`-A-TO'-GA, a co. in the E. part of N. Y., between and bordering on the Hudson and Mohawk rivers. Pop. 40,553. Co. t. Ballston.

The township of Saratoga, in the E. part of this county, on the Hudson, at the mouth of Fish creek, is memorable as the scene of the surrender of Gen. Burgoyne's army to the Americans, under Gen. Gates, on the 17th of October, 1777.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, the principal watering place in the U. S., situated in the above co., 28 m., in a straight line, N. of Albany. It is an incorporated village, consisting principally of one fine broad street, adorned with trees, with many large and excellent hotels and boarding houses. A great quantity of the mineral waters of Saratoga is bottled and sent to different parts of the world. Pop. of the township, 3,384.

SAR-DIN'-I-A (It. Sardegna, sar-dane'-yä; Fr. Sardaigne, sar`-dañe'), an important i. in the Mediterranean, forming a part of the Sardinian states, between 38° 51′ and 41° 17′ N. Lat., and 8° 4′ and 9° 50′ E. Lon. Its form resembles a parallelogram, the longer sides running nearly N. and S. Extreme length, about 168 m.; greatest breadth, near 90 m. Area estimated at 10,000 sq. m., being a trifle larger than Sicily, according to the estimate of some geographers. Pop. 524,633. (M.) The island is generally fertile, but exhibits a considerable variety of soil: it produces almost all the fruits and vegetables of Southern Europe. A large portion of the surface is hilly and mountainous. The climate varies according to the locality: near the coast, the temperature seldom, if ever, falls below the freezing point, while the summits of the mountains in the interior are often capped with snow in

Digitized by Google

winter. Sardinia is governed by a viceroy appointed by the king. Cagliari is the capital.—Adj. SAR-DIN'-I-AN; inhab. SARD or SARDINIAN.

SARDINIAN STATES (It. Stati Sardi, stà'-te sar'-de), the name given to the dominions of the house of Savoy. This kingdom comprehends, besides the Island of Sardinia, an extensive territory occupying the N. W. portion of Italy, between 43° 40′ and 46° 27′ N. Lat., and 5° 38′ and 10° 6′ E. Lon.; bounded on the N. by Switzerland, E. by Austrian Italy, and the territories of Parma, Tuscany, and Modena, S. by the Mediterranean, and W. by France. Length, from S. E. to N. W., near 250 m.; greatest breadth, above 200 m. It includes the duchy of Savoy, Piedmont in its more extensive sense, the duchy of Genoa, and the county or province of Nice. Total area of the kingdom, about 29,000 sq. m. Pop. 4,650,368. (M.) Area of the continental portion, about 19,000 sq. m. Pop. about 4,100,000. The prevailing religion of the Sardinian states is Roman Catholicism. The government is a monarchy, hereditary in the male line; and though the regal authority is somewhat circumscribed by a supreme council in the Island of Sardinia, it is absolute in the continental portion of the kingdom. Turin is the capital.

SAREK, sà'-ree' (Sari), an ancient city of Persia, in the prov. of Mazanderan, a few miles from the S. shore of the Caspian Sea. Lat. near 36° 30′ N., Lon. 53° 10′ E. Pop. estimated at 30,000. (B.) It is said, however, to have been recently almost depopulated by the plague.

SAR'-NO, a t. of Naples, at the head of a river of the same name, 13 m. N. W. of Salerno. Pop. about 10,000. (P. C.)

SARTHE, sart, a dep. in the N. W. central part of France, intersected by a r. of the same name, which falls into the Mayenne. Pop. 466,888. (B.) Capital, Le Mans.

SA'-RUM, OLD, an ancient and now totally ruined city of England, in Wiltshire, 2 m. N. of Salisbury or New Sarum. It is interesting, as affording a striking example of the rotten borough system. It sent two members to the house of commons in the time of Edward III., and after its total decay, without having a single house or inhabitant, the proprietor of the land, on which it once stood, was still permitted to exercise this important privilege, until the passing of the reform act.

SAS-KATCH'-A-WAN', a large r. of British America, rising in the Rocky Mountains, and flowing into L. Winnipeg. The whole length, including Nelson r. (the outlet of L. Winnipeg), which may be regarded as its lower portion, is estimated at above 1,500 m.

SASSARI, sàs'-sà-re, an archiepiscopal t., cap. of the N. division of the I. of Sardinia, on a small r. about 8 m. from the N. W. coast. It has a university, besides other literary institutions, and about 20,000 inhabitants. (P. C.) Lat. 40° 43′ N., Lon. 8° 26′ E.

SATALIEH. See ADALIA.

SAUK, a co in the S. W. central part of Wisconsin, on the N. W. side of the Wisconsin river. Pop. 102.

SAUMUR, sô'-mûr', an ancient t. of France, in the dep. of Maine and

Digitized by Google

Loire, on the Loire (which is here crossed by a stone bridge, nearly 900 ft. in length), 28 m. S. E. of Angers. In the time of the Huguenots, this town was one of the principal centres of Protestantism in France; and for a time, commerce, learning, and the arts, flourished here. But its prosperity fell with the fall of the Huguenot party, which followed the revocation of the edict of Nantes by Louis XIV. Saumur was the birth-place of Madame Dacier. Pop. 11,576. (M.)

Sa-van'-nah, a r. of the U. S., which rises, by several branches, on the S. frontier of N. Carolina, where this state borders on S. Carolina and Georgia; flowing south-easterly, it forms the greater part of the boundary between S. C. and Ga., and falls into the Atlantic near 32° N. Lat., and 81° W. Lon. Its whole length is estimated at 600 m. It is navigable for large vessels to Savannah, for steamboats of 150 tons to Augusta (about 250 m. from the sea), and for smaller vessels, 150 m. further.

Savannah, a city and port of entry of Ga., cap. of Chatham co., and the largest and most commercial town in the state, is situated on the right bank of the river of the same name, about 15 m. from its mouth. The streets are wide and regular, with spacious squares, and many handsome buildings. Lat. 32° 5′ N., Lon. 81° 8′ W. Pop. 11,214.

Save, (Ger. Sau, sou; Anc. Sa'vus,) a r. of the Austrian empire, which rises in Illyria, near 46° 30′ N. Lat., and 13° 40′ E. Lon. Its general direction is nearly E. S. E.; after a course of about 590 m. it joins the Danube, at Belgrade. It is navigable for vessels of from 150 to 200 tons, to the mouth of the Kulha (kool'hâ), near 45° 30′ N. Lat., and 16° 20′ E. Lon.

Savona, sâ-vo'-nâ, a seaport t. of N. Italy, in the Sardinian States, on the Mediterranean, 25 m. S. W. of Genoa. Pop. 15,500. (P. C.)

Sav'-oy* or sav-oi', (It. Savoia, sâ-voi'-â,) a country of N. Italy, with the title of duchy, between 45° 4′ and 46° 25′ N. Lat., and 5° 37′ and 7° 8′ E. Lon. On the N. it borders on L. Leman, and on the W. it is partly bounded by the Rhone, which separates it from France. Area, 4,270 sq. m. Pop. 564,137. (M.) Savoy forms the nucleus of the Sardinian monarchy. It was governed as early as the 10th century by its own counts, whose descendants acquired Nice, in 1388, and Piedmont, in 1418. In 1713, Sicily was added to the dominions of the house of Savoy, then first recognized as one of the royal houses of Europe. That island was soon after exchanged for Sardinia, which, at that time, belonged to Austria.—Inhab. Sav'-oy-ard'.†

* "When the blithe son of Savoy journeying round,
With humble wares and pipe of merry sound,
From his green vale and shelter'd cabin hies,
And scales the Alps to visit foreign skies."
Rogers's *Pleasures of Memory.*

† We very frequently hear this word pronounced Savoy'ard, but we believe that the accentuation given above, is generally adopted by the best speakers.

"That stern yet kindly spirit who constrains
The Savoyard to quit his naked rocks."
Wordsworth's *Excursion*, Book I.

Digitized by Google

SAXE-ALTENBURG—âl'-tẹn-burg`, (Ger. Sachsen-Altenburg, sâk'-sẹn-âl'-tẹn-bŏŏRG`,) a small duchy of Germany, between 50° 44′ and 51° 6 N. Lat., and 11° 20′ and 12° 40′ E. Lon. It consists of two nearly equal portions, separated from each other by the territory of Reuss. Area, 483 sq. m. Pop. 121,590. (P. C.) Altenburg is the capital.

SAXE-CO'-BURG-GOTHA, (Ger. Sachsen-Coburg-Gotha, sâk'-sẹn ko'-bŏŏRG go'-tâ,) a duchy of Germany, consisting chiefly of two large portions, viz. the principalities of Coburg (see COBURG), and Gotha. The latter is principally between 50° 35′ and 51° 6′ N. Lat., and 10° 20′ and 11° E. Lon. Area about 590 sq. m. Pop. 96,658. Total area of the duchy, about 790 sq. m. Total pop. near 138,000. (P. C.) Gotha is the capital.

SAXE-MEININGEN-HILDBURGHAUSEN, sax-mī'-ning-ẹn hilt-bŏŏRG-hou'-zẹn, a duchy of Germany, composed of the ancient duchy Meiningen, the principalities of Hildburghausen and Saalfeld, and some other districts. It lies chiefly between 50° 12′ and 50° 53′ N. Lat., and 10° 7′ and 11° 40′ E. Lon. Area about 882 sq. m. Pop. 144,294. (P. C.)

SAXE-WEIMAR or SAXE-WEIMAR-EISENACH, sax-wī'-mar-ī'-zẹn-âk, (Ger. Sachsen-Weimar, sâk-sẹn-wī'-mar,) a grand-duchy of Germany, consisting of the two principalities of Weimar and Eisenach, composed of several detached portions, between 50° 25′ and 51° 30′ N. Lat., and 9° 50′ and 12° 15′ E. Lon. Area about 1,400 sq. m., of which Eisenach occupies about 445. Total pop. 245,813. (P. C.) Weimar is the capital.

SAX'-O-NY (Ger. Sachsen, sâk'-sẹn), in its largest sense, is used to designate an extensive country in the N. of Germany, stretching from the Weser, on the W., to the frontiers of Poland, on the E. Its limits appear never to have been definitely and permanently settled. It was formerly considered to include Westphalia. The name properly denotes the country of the Saxons; and as the boundaries of their dominion often changed with the changing tide of conquest, we may readily understand why the appellation of Saxony has been so variously and vaguely applied.

SAXONY, KINGDOM OF, a state in the central part of Germany, between 50° 10′ and 51° 28′ N. Lat., and 11° 55′ and 15° 3′ E. Lon. Length above 140 m.; greatest breadth about 75 m. Area 5,788 sq. m. Pop. 1,652,114. (P. C.) The government is an hereditary limited monarchy. Dresden is the capital.—Adj. and inhab. SAX'-ỌN.

SAXONY, PRUSSIAN, a prov. of the Prussian dominions, consisting of the Saxon territories formerly belonging to Prussia, together with those which were dismembered from the kingdom of Saxony in 1815. It is bounded on the N. and N. E. by Brandenburg, E. by Silesia, S. by the kingdom of Saxony, and W. by Hesse, Brunswick, and Hanover. Its form is very irregular: the area falls but little short of 10,000 sq. m.

SCAN-DER-OON', GULF OF, forms the N. E. extremity of the Mediterranean. It is near 40 m. long and 30 m. broad.

SCANDEROON or ISKENDEROON. See ALEXANDRETTA.

Digitized by Google

Fāte, fâr, fall, fât; mē, mĕt; pine or pīne, pĭn; nō, nŏt; ōō, as in *good*;

Scan-dĭ-na'-vĭ-an Peninsula comprehends the N. W. portion of Europe, between 55° 20′ and 71° 6′ N. Lat., and 5° and 31° E. Lon. It is chiefly included between the Baltic, on the E., and the Atlantic, on the W. and N. W. Length near 1,200 m.; breadth about 470 m. The greater portion of it is covered with sterile mountains, and it is in general thinly inhabited. The appellation is derived from Scandinavia, the ancient name of this country, or at least of that portion of it which was known to the Romans.

Scania. See Skåne.

Scar'-bo-rough, a seaport t. of England, in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, on the N. Sea, 36 m. N. E. of York. Pop. of the borough, with an area of above 3 sq. m., 10,060.

Schaffhausen, shâf-hou'-zĕn, (Fr. Schaffhouse, shâf'-ooz',) the most northern of the Swiss cantons, situated on the N. side of the Rhine. Area 116 sq. m. Pop. 31,125. (M.)

Schaffhausen, a walled t. of Switzerland, cap. of the above canton, on the Rhine, about 50 m. E. by N. of Basle. It possesses a college, with ten professors; a gymnasium; a town library, containing the books belonging to the celebrated Müller, a native of this place; and other institutions. For the Falls of Schaffhausen, see Rhine.

Schaumburg-Lippe. See Lippe-Schauenburg.

Scheldt, skelt, (Dutch, Schelde, skel'-dĕ; Fr. Escaut, es'-kō'; Anc. Scal'dis;) a r. that rises in France, in the dep. of Aisne, and, flowing into Belgium, with a general N. N. E. course, passes Antwerp, a few miles below which town it divides into two arms, called the East and the West Scheldt. Its length is estimated at 210 m. Ships of war can ascend to Antwerp (where the tide rises 12 feet), and small boats to Cambray, which is only about 20 m. from the source of the river.

Schelestadt, shell-ĕs-tăd', (Anc. Elce'bus or Elce'bum,) a manufacturing t. of France, in the dep. of Lower Rhine, on the Ill, an affluent of the Rhine, 26 m. S. S. W. of Strasburg. The invention of glazing earthenware is ascribed to this town. Pop. in 1831, 9,384. (P. C.)

Schemnitz, shem'-nits, (Hung. Selmecz Bánya, shĕl-mĕts bân-yô̂,) an important mining town of Hungary, on a river of the same name, 46 m. N. by E. of Gran. Its gold and silver mines are considered as the richest in Hungary. Lat. 48° 27′ N., Lon. 18° 50′ E. Pop. above 22,000. (B.)

Schenectady, sken-ek'-tă-de, a co. in the E. part of N. Y., intersected by the Mohawk r. Pop. 17,387.

Schenectady, a city of N. Y., cap. of the above co., 16 m. N. W. of Albany. Lat. 42° 48′ N., Lon. 73° 55′ W. Pop. 6,784. Schenectady is the seat of Union College, a flourishing institution, founded in 1795.

Schiedam, skee-dăm', a t. of S. Holland, on the Schie (skee), an affluent of the Meuse or Maas, 3 m. W. of Rotterdam. It has acquired a celebrity not very creditable, from its being the great centre of the

Digitized by Google

gin manufacture in the kingdom of Holland. Lat. 51° 55′ N., Lon. 4° 24′ E. Pop. 10,000. (B.)

SCHIRVAN. See SHIRVAN.

SCHLESWIG. See SLESWICK.

SCHOA. See SHOA.

SCHOHARIE, sko-har'-re, a co. in the E. S. E. or S. E. central part of N. Y., W. of Albany. Pop. 32,358. Co. t. Schoharie.

SCHOUWEN, skou'-wẹn, an i. of Holland, on the right side of the E. Scheldt, at its mouth, forming a part of the prov. of Zealand.

SCHUYLER, skī'-lẹr, a co. in the W. part of Ill., bordering on the Illinois r. Pop. 6,972. Co. t. Rushville.

SCHUYLKILL, skool'-kill, a r. which rises in the E. part of Pa., and flowing south-easterly, falls into the Delaware about 6 m. S. of Philadelphia. Its whole length is estimated at 120 m. It is navigable for sloops to Philadelphia, but a little above that city there are falls; yet, by means of lockage, dams, and side-canals, boats may ascend to Port Carbon, above Pottsville.

SCHUYLKILL, a co. in the E. part of Pa., on the sources of the above river. Pop. 29,053. Co. t. Orwigsburg.

SCHWABACH, shwå'-bȧk, a thriving manufacturing t. of Bavaria, on a r. of the same name, an affluent of the Regnitz, 9 m. S. S. W. of Nuremberg. Pop. about 8,000. (B.)

SCHWARZBURG, shwarts'-burg or shwȧrts'-bŏŏrg, a principality in the central part of Germany, consisting of two principal portions, the more southern of which is called the Upper County, the more northern, the Lower County. The former lies between 50° 34′ and 50° 55′ N. Lat., and 10° 50′ and 11° 23′ E. Lon. The Lower County is situated between 51° 13′ and 51° 27′ N. Lat., and 10° 32′ and 11° 16′ E. Lon. The house of Schwarzburg is now divided into two branches, Rudolstadt (roo'-dol-stȧtt), and Sondershausen (son'-dẹrs-hou'-zẹn), each of which has a part both of the Upper and the Lower County. Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt contains an area of 408 sq. m. Pop. 65,600. (M.) Rudolstadt, the capital, on the Saale, has a pop. of 4,000. (B.) Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, possesses a territory of 360 sq. m. in extent, and about 54,000 inhabitants. (M.) Sondershausen, with a pop. of 3,600 (B.), is the capital.

SCHWEIDNITZ, shwite'-nits, a fortified t. of Prussian Silesia, on the Weistritz (wice'-trits), an affluent of the Oder. Lat. 50° 51′ N., Lon. 16° 27′ E. Pop. above 9,000. (B.)

SCHWERIN, shwȧ-reen', a t. of N. Germany, cap. of the grand-duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on the W. side of a lake of its own name. Among the remarkable buildings, we may mention the ducal palace, containing a fine picture-gallery and museum. Lat. 53° 36′ N., Lon. 11° 30′ E. Pop. above 13,000. (P. C.)

SCHWITZ or SCHWYZ, shwits, a canton in the N. E. central part of Switzerland, which has given its name to the whole confederation. It is intersected by the 47th parallel of N. Lat., and the meridian of 8° 50′ E. Lon., and borders on the L. of Lucerne. Area, 341 sq. m. Pop.

Digitized by Google

40,650. (P. C.) Schwitz, the capital, stands about 3 m. N. E. of the L. of Lucerne, and has a pop. of about 4,000.

Scil'-ly Islands, a group belonging to England, lying about 30 m. W. by S. from Land's End. There are a great number of islets and rocks, but only a few islands of any importance; St. Mary's, the largest, contains between 2 and 3 sq. m. The pop. of the entire group in 1831 was only 2,465. (M.)

Sci'-o, or shee'-o, (Mod. Gr. Chio (Χιο), hee'-o; Anc. Chi'os;) a fertile and beautiful i. belonging to Turkey, in the Ægean Sea, intersected by the parallel of 38° 30′ N. Lat., and the 26th meridian of E. Lon., and separated from Asia Minor by the Strait of Scio, which is about 5 m. wide. Length about 35 m.; greatest breadth 13 m. In 1820 the pop. was estimated at 100,000, but, in consequence of so many of the inhabitants having been massacred or carried into slavery, in the late Greek war, it has been reduced, it is said, to less than 20,000. (P. C.) The wine of Chios is celebrated as among the best in the Levant, and it had the same reputation in ancient times. Chios claims the honour of having given birth to Homer.—Adj. and inhab. Chiot, kee'-ot; or Chi'-an. when the ancient island is referred to.

Sci-o'-to, a r. of Ohio, which rises in the S. W. central part of the state, and, flowing at first south-easterly, and afterwards nearly S., falls into the Ohio r. at Portsmouth. It is about 200 m. long, and is navigable for boats 130 m.

Scioto, a co. in the S. part of Ohio, at the mouth of the above r. Pop. 11,192. Co. t. Portsmouth.

Scot'-land, a country occupying the northern portion of the island of Great Britain, between 54° 38′ and 58° 41′ N. Lat., and 1° 46′ and 6° 13′ W. Lon. It is bounded on all sides by the sea, except on the S., where it is separated from England by Solway Frith, the Cheviot hills and the Tweed. Length, from N. to S., about 280 m.; greatest breadth above 170 m. Area 26,014 sq. m. Pop. 2,450,764; of the islands belonging to Scotland, 169,420; total, 2,620,184. The kingdom, with its dependencies, is divided into 32 counties. Before the accession of James VI. (afterwards James I. of England), to the English throne, in 1603, Scotland constituted an independent kingdom. Till the Union, which was consummated in the reign of queen Anne, though under the same sovereign with England, it still had its own parliament. According to the Articles of Union, ratified Jan. 16, 1707, the peerage of Scotland is represented in the house of lords of the United Kingdom by 16 peers, chosen by the whole body of Scotch peers at the commencement of each parliament. The counties were to be represented by 30 members in the house of commons, and the boroughs by 15 members. This arrangement continued till 1832, when the borough representation received an addition of 8 members, making in all 53. Edinburgh is the capital of Scotland, and was formerly the residence of the Scottish kings.—Adj. Scotch or Scot'-tish; inhab. Scot or Scotch'-man.

Scotland, a co. in the N. E. part of Mo., bordering on Iowa.

Digitized by Google

SCOTT, a co. near the S. W. extremity of Va., bordering on Tenn. Pop. 7,303. Co. t. Estillville.

SCOTT, a co. in the S. central part of Miss., a little E. of Pearl r. Pop. 1,653. Co. seat, Hillsborough.

SCOTT, a co. in the W. part of Ark., bordering on the Indian territory. Pop. 1,694. Co. t. Booneville.

SCOTT, a co. in the N. N. E. part of Ky., E. of Frankfort. Pop. 13,668. Co. t. Georgetown.

SCOTT, a co. in the S. part of Ind., near the Ohio r. Pop. 4,242. Co. t. Lexington.

SCOTT, a co. in the W. part of Ill., E. of, and bordering on the Illinois r. Pop. 6,215. Co. t. Winchester.

SCOTT, a co. near the S. E. extremity of Mo., bordering on the Mississippi r. Pop. 5,974. Co. t. Benton.

SCOTT, a co. in the S. E. part of Iowa, bordering on the Mississippi r. Pop. 2,140.

SCRIV'-EN, a co. in the E. part of Ga., bordering on the Savannah r. Pop. 4,794. Co. t. Jacksonborough.

SCUTARI, scoo'-tä-re, (called by the Turks Is'-koo-dar'; Anc. Chrysop'olis,) a commercial t. of Asiatic Turkey, on the Bosporus, opposite Constantinople, of which it is regarded as a suburb. Pop. estimated at 35,000. (B.)

SCUTARI (Turk. Is-kan-der-ee'yeh; Illyrian, Sco'-dra), a town and formerly an important fortress of European Turkey, in Albania, on a lake of its own name. Lat. about 42° N., Lon. 19° 30′ E. The pop. which perhaps formerly amounted to 35,000 or 40,000, cannot, at present, exceed 20,000. (B.)

SEAR'-CY, a co. in the N. part of Ark., a little S. W. of White r. Pop. 936.

SEBASTIAN, ST., sent se-bast'-yun, (Sp. pron. San Sebastian, sän sä-bäs-te-än'), a seaport t. and fortress of Spain, cap. of Guipuzcoa, on a tongue of land which projects into the Bay of Biscay. It was burnt by the English and Portuguese, in 1813, and has since been rebuilt on a regular plan, and is now one of the handsomest towns in Spain. Lat. 43° 19′ 30″ N. Lon. 1° 58′ W. Pop. 9,000. (B.)

SEDAN, sed-än', a fortified t. of France, the largest in the dep. of Ardennes, on the Meuse, 13 m. E. S. E. of Mézières. It has been noted for its woollen manufactures since the time of Louis XIV. Lat. 49° 42′ N., Lon. 4° 58′ E. Pop. 14.000. (B.)

SEEVAS, commonly written SIVAS, see'-väs', (Anc. Cabi'ra; afterwards Sebas'te,) a t. of Asiatic Turkey, cap. of an eyalet of its own name. Lat. 39° 20′ N., Lon. about 37° E. Pop. uncertain: it is said to contain about 6,000 families. (P. C.)

SEE'-WAH (Siwah), the modern name of the oasis of Ammon, once so celebrated for its temple and oracle of Jupiter. The town of Seewah is in 29° 12′ N. Lat., and 26° 17′ E. Lon. Pop. about 8,000. (P. C.)

SEGO, a city of Africa, cap. of the kingdom of Bambarra, on both

Digitized by Google

sides of the Joliba, near 13° N. Lat. and 5° W. Lon. Pop. estimated by Park at about 30,000. (P. C.)

Segorbe, sā-gor'-bā, (Anc. Segob'riga), a t. of Spain, in Valencia, remarkable for its Roman antiquities. Lat. 39° 54′ N., Lon. 0° 30′ W. Pop. about 6,000. (B.)

Se-go'-vi-ą (Sp. pron. sā-go'-ve-ā), an ancient city of Spain, cap. of a prov. of the same name, situated 48 m. N. N. W. of Madrid. It is surrounded by thick walls, built by the Moors, and strengthened at intervals with turrets. Among its public buildings may be mentioned the vast and handsome Cathedral, and the Mint, said to be the oldest place of coinage in the kingdom. Among other antiquities, there is an aqueduct, above 2,100 ft. in length, supposed to have been built by Trajan. Lat. 41° N., Lon. 4° 7′ W. Pop. 13,000. (B.)

Seine, sane, (Anc. Seq'uana,) an important r. of France, which rises in the dep. of Côte d'Or, and, flowing in a general north-westerly course, falls into the English Channel (La Manche), in about 49° 27′ N. Lat., and 0° 4′ E. Lon. The whole length is estimated by Malte Brun at 470 m. Vessels of 250 and 300 tons can ascend to Rouen; the shifting sands at the mouth of the river impede the ascent of larger vessels. The Seine is navigable for boats drawing 6 ft. water, to Paris, and for smaller ones as far as Méry (mĕr'-re'), in the dep. of Aube. The course of the river below Paris is extremely tortuous, so that the distance to Rouen by water is probably 3 or 4 times as great as it is in a direct line. Steamboats take two days for the descent, and four for the ascent: those passing between Paris and Havre require nearly double the time. (P. C.)

Seine, a dep. in the N. or N. central part of France, intersected by the above river. Though the smallest, it is the most populous department in the kingdom. Pop. 1,106,891. (B.) Capital, Paris.

Seine, Lower (Fr. Seine Inférieure, sane ăn'-fā'-re-ur'), a dep. in the N. W. part of France, bordering on the Seine and the English Channel. Pop. 720,525. (B.) Capital, Rouen.

Seine and Marne (Fr. Seine-et-Marne, sane à marn), a dep. in the N. central part of France, intersected by the rivers Seine and Marne. Pop. 325,881. (B.) Capital, Melun.

Seine and Oise (Fr. Seine-et-Oise, sane à wâz—almost *wize*), a dep. in the N. or N. central part of France, on the rivers Seine and Oise. Pop. 449,582. Capital, Versailles.

Sel'-kirk, an inland co. in the S. E. part of Scotland, about 30 m. S. of Edinburgh. Pop. 7,990. Also, a small t., cap. of the above, on the Ettrick, an affluent of the Tweed, 31 m. S. S. E. of Edinburgh.

Sem'-lin, a commercial t. of the Austrian empire, in Slavonia, on the Danube, 3 m. N. W. of Belgrade. Pop. above 9,000. (B.)

Sempach, sem'-pāk, a little t. of Switzerland, in the canton of Lucerne, on the E. side of a lake to which it gives its name, memorable for a victory gained in its vicinity in 1386, by a Swiss band of about 1,400 men, over an Austrian force of nearly three times that number.

Sen'-e-cą, a co. in the W. central part of N. Y., lying chiefly be-

Digitized by Google

tween the Seneca and Cayuga lakes. Pop. 24,874. Co. towns, Ovid and Waterloo.

SENECA LAKE, a lake in the W. central part of N. Y., 6 or 7 m. W. of the Cayuga Lake, about 35 m. long, and from 2 to 4 m. wide. Steamboats pass up and down it daily in the summer season.

SENECA, a co. in the N. part of Ohio, intersected by the Sandusky r. Pop. 18,128. Co. t. Tiffin.

SEN'-E-GAL/, a large r. of W. Africa, the sources of which have not been explored. It is formed by the union of the Ba (bâ)* Fing and the Ba Woolima (or Oolema), which takes place near 14° 10′ N. Lat., and 10° 30′ W. Lon. About 15 m. below, there is a cataract called the Feeloo Falls, said to be 80 ft. in height. The general course of the river is at first N. W., and afterwards W.; it enters the Atlantic by two channels, between 16° and 16° 40′ N. Lat., and near 16° 30′ W. Lon. It is navigable for vessels drawing 10 or 12 ft. water, as far as Podor, near 15° W. Lon., and for boats several hundred miles further. The tide is perceptible in the Senegal, for upwards of 60 leagues inland. (M.)

SEN-E-GAM'-BI-A, a name given by geographers to a region on the W. coast of Africa. Originally, it was applied to the countries settled by Europeans, between the Senegal and Gambia; but it is now used to designate the whole of that part of Africa which is W. of Soodan, and between the Great Desert and Guinea, lying between the 10th and 17th parallels of N. Lat., and the 6th and 18th meridians of W. Lon.—Adj. SEN-E-GAM'-BI-AN.

SENLIS, sân'-lees', (Anc. Augustom'agus, afterwards Silvanec'tes,) a t. of France, in the dep. of Oise, on the Nonette, an affluent of the Marne, 27 m. N. N. E. of Paris. Lat. 49° 12′ N., Lon. 2° 35′ E. Pop. 5,016. (P. C.)

SENNAAR, sen-nâär', a country in the N. E. part of Africa, belonging to Egypt, situated at the junction of the two great branches of the Nile, S. of 16° N. Lat. Its boundaries are imperfectly known. It was formerly an independent state, and one of the most powerful in that part of Africa.

SENS, sân, (Anc. Agen'dicum or Agedin'cum, afterwards Sen'ones,) a commercial and manufacturing t. of France, and the seat of an archbishopric, situated in the dep. of Yonne, on the river Yonne. Lat. 48° 12′ N., Lon. 3° 17′ E. Pop. 9,029. (M.)

SER'-AM-PORE' or SERAMPOOR, a t. of Hindostan, belonging to the English, on the river Hoogly, about 12 m. above Calcutta. Here is a Protestant missionary station, with a press, in which numerous translations of the Bible have been printed; and a college for instructing the natives in the European and Asiatic languages. Lat. 22° 45′ N., Lon. 88° 26′ E. Pop. 13,000. (B.) Till lately, this t. belonged to the Danes.

SERES, sē'r'-es, an archiepiscopal t. of European Turkey, 47 m. N. E.

* Ba, signifies "water" or "river:" it is probably from the same root as *bahr* in Arabic, and *ab* or *aub* in Persian.

Digitized by Google

of Salonica, remarkable as the centre of the cotton culture in this part of the Ottoman empire. It has manufactures in cotton and linen, and carries on an active trade. Lat. 41° 4′ N., Lon. 23° 36′ E. Pop. estimated at 30,000 (B.), which number, however, is reduced to 15,000 in summer, on account of the insalubrity of the situation.

Seringapatam, ser-ing′-gą-pą-tam′, a decayed t. and fortress of Hindostan, formerly the cap. of Mysore, on a small i. in the Cauvery. Lat. 12° 25′ N., Lon. 76° 42′ E. In its immediate vicinity is a magnificent mausoleum, built by Hyder Ali, under which are interred his remains and those of his son Tippoo Saib. The pop., which, under Hyder Ali and Tippoo, was estimated at 150,000, was reduced, in 1820, to less than 10,000. (B.)

Seringham. See Trichonopoly.

Servan, Saint, sān sĕr`-vān′, a well-built seaport t. of France, in the dep. of Ille and Vilaine, on the Rance, at its mouth, in the English Channel, a little S. of St. Malo. Lat. 48° 38′ N., Lon. 2° W. Pop., including the commune, 9,948. (M.)

Sęr′-vĭ-ą (Turk. Seerb Vil-å-yet′-ee), a principality in the central part of Turkey in Europe; bounded on the N. and N. E. by the Austrian dominions and Wallachia, from which it is divided by the Save and the Danube, E. by Bulgaria, S. by Roomelia, and W. by Bosnia. Length, from E. to W., about 170 m.; greatest breadth, from N. to S., near 160 m. The pop. is vaguely estimated at between half a million and a million of inhabitants, who are mostly of the Greek church. The Servians enjoy at present a considerable degree of liberty, and possess the exclusive right of taxing themselves. In return they pay a fixed amount of tribute yearly to the Ottoman emperor. Belgrade is the capital.—Adj. and inhab. Sęr′-vĭ-ąn.

Setubal, sā-too′-bāl, or St. Ubes, ūbz, a seaport and commercial t. of Portugal, in the prov. of Estremadura, on a bay of its own name. Lat. 38° 29′ N., Lon. 8° 53′ W. Pop. about 15,000. (B.)

Sev`-as-to′-pol, a fortified seaport t. of European Russia, and the principal station of the Russian fleet in the Black Sea, situated on the W. coast of the Crimea. Lat. 44° 36′ N., Lon. 33° 36′ E. Pop. 10,000, exclusive of about 30,000 troops, who are employed on the fortifications, or encamped about the town. (P. C.)

Sev′-ern, originally called Hafren, the second r. of England in magnitude and importance. It rises on the E. side of Mount Plinlimmon, in Montgomeryshire, Wales, and, flowing at first north-easterly, then E., afterwards south-easterly, and at last south-westerly, terminates in a wide estuary or bay called the Bristol Channel, after a course of about 200 m. It is navigable to Welshpool, in the E. part of Montgomeryshire, a distance of above 170 m. The Bristol Channel is near 80 m. in length, and 50 m. in its greatest breadth.

Sevier, sęv-eer′, a co. in the W. part of Ark., bordering on Red r. and the Indian Territory. Pop. 2,810. Co. t. Paraclifta.

Sevier, a co. in the E. part of Tenn., bordering on N. C. Pop. 6,442. Co. t. Sevierville.

Digitized by Google

ou, as in *our*; th, as in *thin*; TH, as in *this*; N, nearly like *ng*.

SEV'-ILLE* or SE-VILLE' (Sp. Sevilla, sā-veel'-yā; Anc. Ispalis or Hispalis; Arab. Ishbeelia); an archiepiscopal city of Spain, cap. of a prov. of the same name, on the Guadalquivir, 66 m. N. N. E. of Cadiz, and about 230 m. S. S. W. of Madrid. Among many remarkable edifices which adorn this city, may be mentioned the Cathedral, a magnificent and imposing structure, said to be the largest church in Spain; the belfry of the cathedral is a lofty square tower, having on its top a colossal bronze statue of Faith, 14 ft. high, and bearing a flag and palm branch, which, though of the enormous weight of 3,600 pounds, turns on a pivot, and is so delicately poised as to indicate the slightest variation of the wind, whence the tower has received the name of Giralda (HE-rāl'-dā) or "Weathercock;" the height of the top of the statue from the ground is about 330 English feet: and the Alcazar (āl-kā'-thar—in Arabic Al Kâsr), the ancient palace of the Moorish kings. The most remarkable of the monuments of antiquity is the Caños de Carmona (kān'-yoce dā kar-mo'-nā), a superb aqueduct, with 410 arches, built by the Romans, and restored by the Moors; it still supplies the city with water. Seville possesses a university, founded in 1502; a celebrated school of navigation, called San-Telmo; and many other establishments for education. Lat. 37° 24′ N., Lon. 5° 48′ W. Pop. about 91,000. (B.)—Adj. and inhab. SEVILIAN, se-vil'-yun; (Sp. Sevillano, sā-veel-yā'-no.)

SÈVRE, saivr, the name of two small rivers in the W. of France, one of which, the Sèvre Nantaise (nān'-taze'), flows into the Loire, near Nantes; the other, called the Sèvre Niortaise (ne-or'-taze') passes by Niort, and falls into the sea, 33 m. W. of that town.

SÈVRES, THE TWO (Fr. Deux-Sèvres, duh saivr), a dep. in the W. of France, which derives its name from the above rivers. Pop. 304,105. (B.) Capital, Niort.

SHAN'-NON, the largest and most important r. in Ireland; it rises in the N. W. part of the co. of Cavan, and, flowing at first southerly, and afterwards south-westerly, falls into the Atlantic, near 52° 30′ N. Lat., and 10° W. Lon. In its course it traverses several lakes, the principal of which are Lough Allen, Lough Ree, and Lough Derg. Towards its termination, the river widens into an estuary from 1 or 2 to 10 m. broad. The whole length of the Shannon is about 220 m., and it is navigable for 214 m., or to within 6 or 7 m. of its source! (M.)

SHANNON, a large co. in the south-eastern part of Mo.

SHATT†-EL-ARAB, shât-el-ā'-rāb, a r. of Persia, formed by the union of

---

* "Fair is proud SEVILLE; let her country boast
Her strength, her wealth, her site of ancient days."
Childe Harold, Canto I.

"——— By what reasoning my poor mind
Was from the old idolatry reclaimed,
None better knows than SEVILLE'S mitred chief.
SOUTHEY'S *Roderick*, Book XX.

† Shatt or Shat signifies the *bank of a river subject to inundation.*

Digitized by Google

the Tigris and Euphrates: it discharges itself into the Persian Gulf by numerous mouths. Length about 130 m.

SHE-BOY'-GAN, a co. in the E. part of Wisconsin, bordering on L. Michigan. Pop. 133.

SHEER-NESS', a small seaport t., fortress, and royal dockyard of England, in Kent, at the confluence of the Medway and Thames, 37 m. E. by S. of London.

SHEF'-FIELD, an important manufacturing t. of England, in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, 29 m. S. of Leeds, and 140 m. N. N. W. of London. It has communication, by railroads and canals, with all the principal towns of England. The Don, which is navigable to within 3 m. of the town, is connected with it by a side canal. Rich mines of coal and iron exist in the vicinity, and have given direction to the manufacturing industry of the place. Cutlery forms the principal branch of business; and, in this manufacture, Sheffield stands before every other town in the British empire. Pop. 68,186.

SHEL'-BY, a co. in the N. central part of Ala., W. of, and bordering on the Coosa r. Pop. 6,112. Co. t. Columbiana.

SHELBY, a co. forming the S. W. extremity of Tenn. Pop. 14,721. Co. t. Raleigh.

SHELBY, a co. in the N. part of Ky., E. of Louisville. Pop. 17,768. Co. t. Shelbyville.

SHELBY, a co. in the W. part of Ohio, intersected by the Miami r. Pop. 12,154. Co. t. Sidney.

SHELBY, a co. in the S. E. central part of Ind., a little S. E. of Indianapolis. Pop. 12,005. Co. t. Shelbyville.

SHELBY, a co. in the S. E. central part of Ill., intersected by the Kaskaskia r. Pop. 6,659. Co. t. Shelbyville.

SHELBY, a co. in the N. E. part of Mo., a little W. of the Mississippi r. Pop. 3,056. Co. t. Shelbyville.

SHEN'-AN-DO'-AH, a r. in the N. E. part of Va., which flows into the Potomac, at Harper's Ferry.

SHENANDOAH, a co. in the N. E. part of Va., W. of, and bordering on the above r. Pop. 11,618. Co. t. Woodstock.

SHET'-LAND, a group of islands, about 120 m. N. E. of the N. extremity of Scotland, which, excluding the two detached islands, called Foula and Fair Isle, lie between 59° 52′ and 60° 50′ N. Lat., and 0° 45′ and 1° 45′ W. Lon. Total area estimated at 880 sq. m. Pop. 30,558.

SHĪ-A-WĂS'-SEE, a co. in the S. E. central part of Mich., on a r. of the same name, which flows into the Saginaw r. Pop. 2,103. Co. t. Corunna.

SHIELDS, SOUTH, a seaport t. of England, on the Tyne, near its mouth, about 8 m. below Newcastle. Pop., including the chapelry of Westoe, 23,072.

SHIRAZ, shē'-răz' or shee'-raz, a celebrated but decayed city of Persia, formerly the cap. of the empire, situated in a beautiful and fertile

Digitized by Google

valley, a little more than 200 m. S. S. E. of Ispahan. Lat. 29° 36′ N., Lon. 52° 44′ E. Pop. probably about 30,000. (B.)

SHIRVAN, shir`-vän′, (Schirvan,) lately a prov. of Persia, now belonging to Russia. It borders on Georgia and the Caspian Sea.

SHOA, sho′-å, (or Shwa,) an independent kingdom in the S. part of Abyssinia. Having suffered less from civil wars, it appears to be more populous, and better cultivated, than the other parts of that extensive country.

SHOOMLA (Schumla), shoom′-lå, sometimes written SHOOMNA, a manufacturing and commercial t. and important fortress of European Turkey, on the road between Roostchook and Constantinople, about 190 m. N. N. W. of the latter town. Lat. 43° 15′ N., Lon. near 27° E. Pop. estimated at from 20,000 to 30,000. (B. and M.)

SHOOS′-TER or SHU′-STER, a decayed city of Persia, formerly the cap. of the prov. of Khoozistan, on the Karoon. Lat. 32° N., Lon. about 49° E. Pop. estimated at 20,000. (B.)

SHREWSBURY, shroze′-bẹr-re, or shruze′-bẹr-re, a t. of England, cap. of Shropshire, on the Severn, 138 m. N. W. of London. Pop. of the borough, including an area of about 23 sq. m., 18,285.

SHROP′-SHIRE, called otherwise the county of SA′-LOP, a co. in the W. part of England, intersected by the Severn, and bordering on Wales. Pop. 239,048.

SHUMLA. See SHOOMLA.

SHUSTER. See SHOOSTER.

SI-AM′ or se`-am′ (called, by the Birmese, Yoo′-drå), an extensive country of Chin-India, between 5° and 20° N. Lat., and about 98° and 104° E. Lon. Its extent and boundaries, especially towards the N., are very imperfectly known: on the W. it borders on the r. Tenasserim and the British provinces of this name; on the S. it is bounded by independent Malacca and the Gulf of Siam. Population estimated at 3,600,000. (B.) Siam is extremely rich in natural productions. Rice is particularly abundant, and is exported in large quantities. The fruits of this country are noted for their richness and exquisite flavour. Boodhism is the prevailing religion of the Siamese. The government is an absolute despotism. Capital, Bangkok.—Adj. and inhab. SI-AM-ESE′.

SIAM, GULF OF, is situated between the Malay peninsula, on the W., and Cambodia on the E. Length, about 500 m.; greatest breadth, 350 m.

SI-BE′-RI-A, a vast territory belonging to Russia, and occupying the whole northern part of the Asiatic continent. It is situated between 47° 30′ and 77° 40′ N. Lat., and 59° and 190° E. Lon.; bounded on the N. by the Frozen Ocean, E. by the Pacific, S. by the Chinese empire and Independent Tartary, and W. by Europe. Length, from E. to W., about 4,000 m.; greatest breadth, from N. to S., near 2,000 m. Area estimated at 5,333,000 sq. m. The pop., including the Circassian provinces, was estimated by Balbi, in 1826, at 3,600,000.—Adj. and inhab. SI-BE′-I-AN.

Digitized by Google

SICILY, sis'-sil-e, (Anc. Sicil'ia; It. Sicilia, se-chee'-'e-ä,) the most important i. in the Mediterranean, forming a part of the Neapolitan kingdom, situated between 36° 38′ and 38° 19′ N. Lat., and 12° 25′ and 15° 40′ E. Lon. It is separated from the S. extremity of Italy by the Strait (or Faro) of Messina, which, in its narrowest part, is only about 2 m. wide. Its form resembles a triangle, whence it was called by the ancients Trinacria.* Length, a little more than 180 m.; greatest breadth, measuring from the N. E. to the S. E. angle of the island, 117 m. Area estimated at 9,900 sq. m. Pop. in 1836, above 2,000,000. (P. C.) Sicily has always been noted for its fertility, and was anciently regarded as the granary of Rome. Palermo is the capital.—Adj. and inhab. SICILIAN, se-sil'-yun.

SID'-MOUTH, a watering place and small seaport t. of England, in Devonshire, 13 m. E. S. E. of Exeter.

SI-EN'-NA, or, more properly, SIENA, se-en'-ä, (Anc. Se'na Ju'lia, or simply Sena,) an archiepiscopal city of Central Italy, in Tuscany, cap. of a prov. of its own name, 30 m. S. by W. of Florence. Among its public edifices may be mentioned the Cathedral, which is one of the oldest in Italy, and may be regarded as a gallery of the fine arts, being richly adorned with the most superb productions in sculpture and painting; the pavement is a kind of mosaic-work: Siena has a university, attended by about 300 students, a town library of 50,000 vols., and several other institutions for the promotion of learning. In the middle ages, Siena was the capital of a republic which acted a conspicuous part in the drama of those times. In the early part of the 14th century, the pop. of the town and suburbs amounted to 180,000. (P. C.) Lat. 43° 22′ N., Lon. 11° 10′ E. Present pop. about 19,000. (P. C.)—Adj. and inhab. SI'-EN-ESE'.

SI-ER'-RA LE-O'-NE (properly Leona), a cape on the W. coast of Africa, near 8° 30′ N. Lat.: also, an English colony in its vicinity, established in 1787. Since the abolition of the slave trade, in 1807, the slaves captured by the British cruisers have been settled here, and these now form much the largest portion of the population of the colony. The climate on this part of the African coast is singularly unhealthy, owing to a combination of extreme humidity with a uniformly high temperature. Pop. in 1839, about 42,000. (P. C.) Freetown, the capital, stands on the N. bank of the r. Sierra Leone, near its mouth. Lat. 8° 30′ N., Lon. 13° 15′ W. Pop. above 6,000, among whom are about 120 Europeans. (P. C.)

SIGMARINGEN. See HOHENZOLLERN.

SILESIA, sī-lee'-she-ą, (Ger. Schlesien, shlä'-se-ęn; Polish, Szląsk, shlônsk,) a country in the N. E. part of Germany, lying around the upper portion of the Oder; bounded on the N. by Posen, E. by Poland, S. E. by Austrian Galicia, S. by Moravia, and S. W. by Bohemia; now divided between Austria and Prussia.—Adj. and inhab. SILESIAN, sī-lee'-she-ąn.

* From τρεις (treis) "three," and ακρον (akron), a "point or promontory."

Digitized by Google

SILESIA, AUSTRIAN, a territory now forming a part of the prov. of Moravia. Area, 1,750 sq. m. Pop. 430,000. (P. C.)

SILESIA, PRUSSIAN, an important prov. forming the S. E. portion of the Prussian monarchy. Area, 15,600 sq. m. Pop. 2,868,820. (P. C.)

SIL-IS'-TRI-Ą (called Dris'-trà by the Turks), a fortified city of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, cap. of an eyalet of the same name, on the Danube, 63 m. E N. E. of Roostchook. Lat. about 44° 10′ N., Lon. 27° 10′ E. Pop. estimated at 20,000. (B.)

SIMBIRSK or SIM-BEERSK', a t. of European Russia, cap. of a gov. of the same name, on the Volga. Lat. 54° 15′ N., Lon. 48° 30′ E. Pop. 13,500. (P. C.)

SIM-PHER-O'-POL (Simferopel) or AKMETCHET, a t. of European Russia, in the Crimea, cap. of the gov. of Taurida. Lat. about 45° N., Lon. 34° 4′ E. Pop. about 6,000. (P. C.)

SIMP'-SON, a co. in the S. central part of Miss., E. of, and bordering on Pearl r. Pop. 3,380. Co. seat, Westville.

SIMPSON, a co. in the S. part of Ky., bordering on Tenn. Pop. 6,537. Co. t. Franklin.

SINDE, an extensive country in the N. W. part of Hindostan, comprising the lower portion and delta of the Indus, situated between 23° and 28° N. Lat., and 67° and 71° E. Lon. It now belongs to the British.

SINGAPORE, sing'-gą-pore', or SINGAPOOR, an important and flourishing commercial settlement belonging to the British, at the S. extremity of the Malay peninsula, including the island of Singapore (about 25 m. in length), and a number of islets in the vicinity. Its port has been declared free. Pop. in 1836, 29,984. (P. C.)

SI-OOT' (Siout—Anc. Lycop'olis), also written ES-SIOOT, a considerable t., regarded as the cap. of Upper Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile. In its vicinity are many interesting remains of antiquity. Lat. 27° 13′ N., Lon. 31° 13′ E. Pop. estimated at from 12 to 20,000. (B.)

SIOUX, usually pronounced soo, (Fr. pron. se-oo',) a numerous and powerful nation of Indians inhabiting the territory between the Mississippi and Missouri rivers.

SIS-TO'-VA or SHTAB, a manufacturing and commercial t. of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, on the Danube. Lat. 43° 38′ N., Lon. 25° 20′ E. Pop. estimated at 21,000. (B.)

SIVAS. See SEEVAS.

SIWAH. See SEEWAH.

SKAG'-ER RACK (*i. e.* Skagen Rack,* the "crooked strait of Skagen"!) the channel which connects the Cattegat with the North Sea. SKAGEN (the Skaw) is a cape forming the N. point of Jutland.

SKÅNE, skō'-nà, a former prov. occupying the S. part of Sweden.

SKIB'-BER-EEN', a thriving t. near the S. W. extremity of Ireland, in the co. of Cork. Lat. 51° 33′ N., Lon. 9° 15′ W. Pop. 4,430. (M.)

SKYE, an i. of Scotland, after Lewis the largest of the Hebrides, between 57° 3′ and 57° 41′ N. Lat., and 5° 36′ and 6° 46′ W. Lon. It is about 38 m. in length, and 23 m. in its greatest breadth. Area esti-

* *Rack* signifies a passage difficult to navigate on account of its sudden bending. It is probably from the same root as the Anglo-Saxon *Hraca* or *Raca* and the German *Rachen*, signifying "throat."

Digitized by Google

mated at 537 sq. m. Pop. 23,082. It belongs to the co. of Inverness.

SLAV-O'-NI-A or SCLAVONIA, a prov. of the Austrian empire, between the r. Save, on the S., and the Danube and Drave, on the N., extending from about 44° 40′ to near 46° N. Lat., and from 16° 40′ to 20° 30′ E. Lon. Area 3,600 sq. m. Pop. 315,000. (M.) The Slavonians (Lat. Sclavi'ni; Gr. Σκλαβηνοι), appear to have possessed, during the decline of the Roman empire, the greater portion of E. Europe. The Poles, Bohemians, Illyrians, and Russians are considered to be of Slavonic origin. —Adj. SLAV-O'-NI-AN, SLAV-ON'-IC, and SLAV'-IC; inhab. SLAVONIAN.

SLES'-WICK (Dan. Slesvig, sles'-vig; Ger. Schleswig, shles'-Wig), a duchy belonging to Denmark, comprising the S. part of the peninsula of Jutland, between 54° 15′ and 55° 30′ N. Lat., and 8° 37′ and 10° 14′ E. Lon. Area 3,450 sq. m. Pop. about 340,000. (P. C.)

SLESWICK, a seaport t. of Denmark, cap. of the above duchy, on an arm of the sea called the Slie (slee). Lat. 54° 31′ N., Lon. 9° 34′ E. Pop. about 8,000. (B.)

SLI'-GO, a co. in the N. W. part of Ireland, prov. of Connaught, bordering on the sea. Pop. in 1831, 171,765. (P. C.)

SLIGO, a seaport t. of Ireland, cap. of the above county, on a bay of the same name. Lat. 54° 17′ N., Lon. 8° 25′ W. Pop. in 1831, 15,152. (P. C.)

SLOBODE UKRAINA, slo'-bo-dà oo-krà-ee'-nà, otherwise called KHARKOF, a gov. in the S. part of European Russia, N. of the Sea of Azof. It derives the prefix of *Slobode* from its having been settled, in the 17th century, by Cossacks, who founded here five large villages—Slo'bodà signifying a Cossack village. Capital, Kharkof.

SMÅLAND, smo'-lånd, a former prov. occupying the S. E. part of Sweden, now divided into the districts or läns of Calmar, Wexio, and Jönköping.

SMITH, a co. in the S. central part of Miss., a little E. of Pearl r. Pop. 1,961. Co. seat, Raleigh.

SMITH, a co. in the N. part of Tenn., bordering on Ky. and the Cumberland r. Pop. 21,179. Co. t. Carthage.

SMO-LENSK', sometimes written SMOLENSKO, a strongly fortified t. of European Russia, cap. of a gov. of the same name, on the Dnieper. It is remarkable as the scene of the first serious conflict between the French and Russians, in the campaign of 1812, when it was set on fire, and two-thirds of it reduced to ruins. Lat. 54° 50′ N., Lon. about 32° E. Pop. above 12,000. (P. C.)

SMYRNA, smĭr'-nȧ, (Turk. Iz-meer',) an ancient and celebrated city and seaport of Asiatic Turkey, and the principal emporium of Western Asia, situated on the W. coast of Asia Minor, at the extremity of a gulf of its own name, which forms a convenient and capacious harbour. The town, with its domes and minarets, has a fine appearance when approaching it from the sea, but a great part of the interior consists of mean wooden houses, with narrow, crooked, dirty, ill-paved streets. Smyrna is the residence of a *mollah* of the first class; also, of a Greek and an Armenian archbishop. Lat. 38° 28′ N., Lon. 27° 7′ E. Pop. estimated at above 130,000. (B.)—Adj. and inhab. SMYR'-NI-OT.

Digitized by Google

SMYTHE, a co. in the S. W. part of Va., on the sources of the Holston r. Pop. 6,522. Co. t. Marion.

SNÒW'-DON, a mountain of Wales, in Caernarvonshire, about 10 m. S. E. of Caernarvon. It is the highest mountain in Great Britain, S. of the Scottish border, having an elevation of 3,571 ft. above the sea.

SNOW HILL, a port of entry of Md., cap. of Worcester co., on the Pocomoke r., about 90 m. S. E. of Annapolis.

SOCIETY ISLANDS, a group in the Pacific, between 16° and 18° S. Lat., and 148° and 156° W. Lon. Of these islands, Tahiti or Otaheite is by far the largest and most important. (See TAHITI.) Among the others, we may name Raiatea (rī-ä-tä'-ä), Eimeo or Aimeo (ī-mā'-o), Huahine (hoo`-ä-hee'-nā), Borabora (bo`-rä-bo'-rä) or Bolabola,* and Tahaa (tä-hää') or Otaha. The inhabitants of these islands appear to be inferior in mental capacity to the Sandwich Islanders; but, through the indefatigable labours of the English missionaries, civilization has made very considerable progress among them, and most of them have embraced the Christian religion. They can generally read and write. A press has, for many years, been actively engaged in supplying them with publications in their own language.—Inhab. SOCIETY ISLANDER.

So-co'-TRA or So-co'-TO-RA (Anc. Dioscoridis Insula), an i. in the Indian Ocean, E. of Cape Guardafui, intersected by the parallel of 12° 30′ N. Lat., and the 54th meridian of E. Lon. Length, about 80 m.; greatest breadth, 25 m. A large portion of Socotra is desert, though some parts are covered with abundant vegetation. Among other plants may be mentioned the *Aloe Socotrina*, yielding the Socotrine aloes of commerce, which forms the principal export of the island.—Adj. So-co'-TRAN, and Soc'-o-TRĬNE; inhab. SOCOTRAN.

SOFALA, so-fä'-lä, (supposed by some to be the Ophir mentioned in the Scriptures,) a decayed t. on the E. coast of Africa, near 20° S. Lat., once the cap. of a kingdom of the same name, celebrated for the abundence of gold obtained there. It belongs to the Portuguese.

SOISSONS, swäs`-sòn', almost swi`-sòn', (Anc. Augus'ta Sues'sionum; afterwards Sues'siones), a fortified t. of France, in the dep. of Aisne, on the r. Aisne. Lat. 49° 28′ N., Lon. 3° 20′ E. Pop. 7,864. (M.)

SOLEURE, so`-lur', (Ger. Solothurn, so'-lo-toorn',) a canton in the N. N. W. part of Switzerland, intersected by the Aar. Area, 256 sq. m. Pop. in 1835, 62,400. (P. C.)

SOLEURE or SOLOTHURN (Anc. Salodu'rum), the cap. of the above canton, is situated on the Aar, 18 m. N. by E. of Berne. The Cathedral of St. Ursus (or Urse), of this place, is regarded as the finest church in Switzerland. The Polish patriot, Kosciusko, died at Soleure, October, 1817, having resided here the last two years of his life. Lat. 47° 12′ N., Lon. 7° 32′ E.

SOMERSET, sum'-er-set, a co. in the N. W. part of Maine, bordering on Canada. Pop. 33,912. Co. t. Norridgewock.

* See SANDWICH ISLANDS: *note*.

Digitized by Google

SOMERSET, a co. in the N. central part of N. J., on the head waters of the Raritan. Pop. 17,455. Co. t. Somerville.

SOMERSET, a co. in the S. S. W. part of Pa., bordering on Md. Pop. 19,650. Co. t. Somerset.

SOMERSET, a co. in the S. E. part of Md., bordering on Del. and the Chesapeake Bay. Pop. 19,508. Co. t. Princess Anne.

SOMERSETSHIRE, sum′-er-set-shĭr, a co. in the S.W. part of England, bordering on the Severn and the Bristol Channel. Pop. 435,982.

SOMME, a dep. in the N. W. part of France, bordering on the English Channel. Pop. 552,706. (B.) Capital, Amiens.

SOODAN, soo-dän′, or Bel-ed′ es Soo-dän′, *i. e.* the "country of the blacks," a name employed to designate all the countries along the S. border of the Great Desert, from Dar Foor on the E. to Senegambia on the W., extending from about 25° E. to 10° W. Lon. Its limits, on the N. and S., are almost or entirely unknown.

SOO`-LOO′ ISLANDS, a group of small islands in the Eastern Seas, between Borneo and Mindinao.

SOOL-TÂN-EE′-YĔH (Sultanieh), an ancient city of Persia, once the cap. of that country, under the sovereigns of the race of Gengis-khan. It is now almost or quite deserted, but its magnificent ruins attest its former glory. Lat. about 36° 30′ N., Lon. 48° 30′ E.

SOORABAYA (Surabaya), soo-rå-bī′-å, one of the principal seaports of Java, situated on the N. E. coast, at the mouth of a river of its own name. It is, after Batavia, the most flourishing and commercial town in the island. Lat. 7° 14′ S., Lon. 112° 41′ E. Pop. estimated at 50,000. (B.)

SOPHIA, so-fee′-a, (in Bulgarian, Triaditza, tre-å-dit′-så,) a large manufacturing and commercial t. of European Turkey, cap. of a sandjack (or inferior pashalic) of its own name, and of the eyalet of Roomelia, on the Isker, an affluent of the Danube, about 310 m. W. N.W. of Constantinople. It is the residence of a Greek metropolitan and a Catholic archbishop; and possesses a flourishing trade and numerous manufactures. Lat. 42° 37′ N., Lon. 23° 26 E. Pop. estimated at from 30,000 to 50,000. (B.)

SORATA, NEVADO DE, nå-vå′-do dà so-rå′-tå, a mountain summit of S. America, in Bolivia, the highest in the New World, situated near the village of Sorata, in about 16° S. Lat. and 68° 40′ W. Lon. Height, 3,948 toises or 25,250 English ft. (B.) See NEVADO.

SO-RIA, so′-re-å (Anc. Numan′tia), a t. of Spain, in Old Castile, cap. of a prov. of the same name, 113 m. N. E. of Madrid. Pop. 5,400. (B.)

SOR-REN′-TO (Anc. Surren′tum), an archiepiscopal city of Naples, on the Bay of Naples, 18 m. S. E. of the metropolis, remarkable for the beauty of its situation and for being the birth-place of the poet Tasso. Pop. about 5,000. (B.)

SOUDAN. See SOODAN.

SOURABAYA. See SOORABAYA.

SOUTHAMPTON, SUTH-hamp′-ton, an important seaport t. of England, in Hampshire, on an inlet of the sea called Southampton Water, 70 m.

Digitized by Google

W. S. W. of London. It forms a little co. of itself, with an area of only about 3 sq. m. Pop. 27,744.

SOUTHAMPTON. See HAMPSHIRE.

SOUTHAMPTON, a co. in the S. E. part of Va., on Meherrin and Nottaway rivers, and bordering on N. C. Pop. 14,525. Co. t. Jerusalem.

SOUTHWARK, suth'-ark. See LONDON.

SOUTH'-WARK, a suburb of Philadelphia.

SPA, spaw (Fr. and Flem. pron. spâ), a little t. in the E. part of Belgium, 18 m. S. E. of Liège, celebrated for its medicinal springs and baths. Permanent pop. 3,600. (B.)

SPAIN (Sp. España, ĕs-pân'-yâ; Fr. Espagne, es'-pâñ'; Anc. Hispa'nia and Ibe'ria), an extensive and once powerful kingdom, occupying the greater portion of the peninsula which forms the S. W. extremity of Europe, situated between 36° 2′ and 43° 47′ N. Lat., and 3° 21′ E. and 9° 16′ W. Lon.; bounded on the N. by the Bay of Biscay and by France, S. E. by the Mediterranean, S. by the Mediterranean and the Strait of Gibraltar, S. W. by the Atlantic, and W. and N. W. by Portugal and the Atlantic. Length, from E. N. E. to W. S. W., about 650 m.; greatest breadth, from N. to S., about 520 m. Area, 183,200 sq. m. Pop. estimated at 13,900,000. (B.) Spain is sometimes divided by geographers into 13 parts, viz.: Andalusia, Aragon, Asturias, Biscaya or Biscay, Catalonia, Estremadura, Galicia, Leon, Murcia, Navarre, New Castile, Old Castile, and Valencia, corresponding to the former kingdoms, principalities, &c. It is now divided, according to a royal decree, issued in 1833, into 49 small provinces, which, for the most part, take the name of their respective capitals. Roman Catholicism is the religion of Spain. The power of the Spanish sovereigns was formerly nearly or quite absolute; but, since the adoption of the new constitution (first promulgated in 1837), the legislative power is vested in the king and the cortes (kor'-tĕs), which is composed of two legislative bodies, chosen by the people, called the senate and the congress of deputies. Madrid is the capital.—Adj. SPAN'-ISH; inhab. SPANIARD, span'-yard.

SPALATRO, spâ-lâ'-tro, a seaport, the most populous and commercial t. in Dalmatia, on the Adriatic, opposite the Island of Brazza. It is chiefly interesting for the ruins of a magnificent palace, built by the Roman emperor Diocletian, to which he retired after abdicating the imperial throne (A. D. 305). This palace was constructed of a beautiful freestone, and is said to have covered an area of 9 acres! A large portion of the town of Spalatro has been built out of its ruins. Lat. 43° 30′ N., Lon. 16° 26′ E. Pop. about 8,000. (B.)

SPANDAU, spân'-dou, also written SPANDOW, a strongly fortified t. of Prussia, in Brandenburg, at the junction of the Havel (hâ'-vĕl) with the Spree, 7 m. W. of Berlin. Pop. 7,000. (B.)

SPAN'-ISH TOWN (or Santiago de la Vega, sân-te-â'-go dĕl-â vâ'-gâ), the cap. of Jamaica, situated in the S. E. part of the island, on the r. Cobre, about 6 m. from the sea, and 11 m. W. by N. from Kingston. Pop. about 6,000.

Digitized by Google

SPAR'-TAN-BURG, a dist. in the N. W. part of S. C., bordering on N. C. Pop. 23,669. Seat of justice, Spartenburg c. h.

SPECIA. See SPEZIA.

SPEN'-CER, a co. in the N. part of Ky., S. E. of Louisville. Pop. 6,581. Co. t. Taylorsville.

SPENCER, a co. in the S. or S.W. part of Ind., bordering on the Ohio. Pop. 6,305. Co. t. Rockport.

SPEY, spā, a r. of Scotland, flowing into Murray Frith.

SPEYER, pronounced and often written SPIRE (Anc. Noviom'agus, afterwards Neme'tes), an ancient city of Bavaria, cap. of the circle of the Rhine, on the Rhine, at the mouth of the Speyerbach. It has a collection of Roman and ancient German antiquities, a lyceum, and other institutions. The Observatory is in Lat. 49° 18′ 55″ N., Lon. 8° 26′ 37″ E. Pop. about 8,000. (B.)

SPEZIA, sped'-ze-ä, (sometimes written Specia,) a seaport t. of N. Italy, in the Sardinian States, on a gulf of the Mediterranean, to which it gives its name, and which forms one of the finest harbours in Europe. Lat. 44° 5′ N., Lon. 9° 51′ E. Pop. about 7,000. (P. C.)

SPITZ-BERG'-EN, a group of desolate islands in the Arctic Ocean, being the northernmost land which has yet been discovered, situated between the 77th and 81st degrees of N. Lat., and the 10th and 25th of E. Lon. Their united area is perhaps equal to half that of Ireland.

SPOLETO, spo-lā'-to, (Anc. Spole'tum or Spole'tium,) a city of Italy, in the Papal State, cap. of a delegation of the same name, 60 m. N. by E. of Rome. In its vicinity are a number of interesting antiquities. Lat. 42° 45′ N., Lon. 12° 36′ E. Pop. about 7,000. (B.)

SPRING'-FIELD, a flourishing t. of Mass., cap. of Hampden co., on the E. side of the Connecticut r., and on the Boston and Albany Railroad, about 80 m., in a straight line, W. by S. from Boston. It contains a United States arsenal of construction. Pop. of the township, 10,945.

SPRINGFIELD, the cap. of the state of Illinois and of Sangamon co. Lat. 39° 48′ N., Lon. 89° 33′ W. Pop. 2,579.

ST. See SAINT.

STAF'-FORD, a t. of England, cap. of Staffordshire, 23 m. N. N.W. of Birmingham. Pop., including an area of about 4 sq. m., 9,245.

STAFFORD, a co. in the N. E. part of Va., between the Rappahannock and Potomac. Pop. 8,454. Co. t. Falmouth.

STAF'-FORD-SHIRE, a co. in the W. central part of England, intersected by the Trent and Mersey Canal. Pop. 510,504.

STAM'-FORD, a t. of England, in Lincolnshire, 80 m. N. by W. of London. Entire pop. 6,385.

STAN'-LY, a co. in the S. part of N. C., on the W. side of the Yadkin r.

STARGARD, star'-gart, a t. of Prussia, in Pomerania, on the navigable r. Ihna (ee'-nä), which flows into the Stettiner Haff, 21 m. E. by S. of Stettin. Pop. 9,000. (B.)

STARK, a co. in the N. E. part of Ohio, intersected by the Ohio and Erie Canal. Pop. 34,603. Co. t. Canton.

STARK, a co. near the N. W. extremity of Ind. Pop. 149.

Digitized by Google

STARK, a co. in the N. W. central part of Ill., a little W. of the Illinois r. Pop. 1,573.

STAVANGER, stâv-âng'-gẹr, a seaport t. on the S. W. coast of Norway. Its cathedral is regarded as the finest in the kingdom. Lat. 58° 58′ N., Lon. 5° 57′ E. Pop. 3,800. (B.)

STE'-PHEN-SON, a co. in the N. W. part of Ill., bordering on the Wisconsin. Pop. 2,800.

STETTIN, stet-teen', an important commercial t., river-port, and fortress of Prussia, cap. of a gov. of the same name, and of the prov. of Pomerania, on the left bank of the Oder, about 36 m. from the junction of the Stettiner Haff with the Baltic. It has a gymnasium, with an observatory, a valuable library, and a number of other literary and scientific institutions. Lat. 53° 24′ N., Lon. 14° 36′ E. Pop. above 32,000. (B.)

STETTINER HAFF, stet-tee'-nẹr hâff, a large *haff* or lagoon in the N. of Germany, which receives the waters of the Oder, N. of the t. of Stettin. Its length, exclusive of several small arms, is about 30 m.; greatest breadth 12 or 13 m.

STEU'-BEN (often pronounced stu-ben'), a co. in the S. S. W. part of N. Y., bordering on Pa. Pop. 46,138. Co. t. Bath.

STEUBEN, a co. forming the N. E. extremity of Ind. Pop. 2,578. Co. t. Angola.

STEU'-BEN-VILLE, a flourishing t. of Ohio, cap. of Jefferson co., on the Ohio r., 35 m., in a straight line, W. by S. of Pittsburg. Pop. 4,247.

STEW'-ART, a co. in the W. S. W. part of Ga., bordering on the Chattahoochee. Pop. 12,933. Co. t. Lumpkin.

STEWART, a co. in the N. N. W. part of Tenn., on the Cumberland and Tennessee r., and bordering on Ky. Pop. 8,587. Co. t. Dover.

STEYER, stire, a flourishing t. of Upper Austria, on the Enns, an affluent of the Danube, remarkable for its extensive manufactures in iron, among which we may particularize fire-arms, sword-blades, and razors; it is also the centre of an active trade. Lat. 48° 3′ N., Lon. 14° 25′ E. Pop. 10,000. (B.)

STIR'-LING, an ancient t. of Scotland, cap. of Stirlingshire, on the Forth, 30 m. W. N. W. of Edinburgh. Its situation is in the highest degree beautiful and romantic. The view from the castle (once the residence of the Scottish kings), which stands on an abrupt basaltic rock, immediately over the river, and about 300 ft. in height, is perhaps the most magnificent in Great Britain. Pop. 8,307.

STIR'-LING-SHIRE, a co. in the central part of Scotland, extending from the Frith of Forth to Loch Lomond. Pop. 82,057.

STOCK'-HOLM, the cap., and the most important commercial and manufacturing town of Sweden, on the channel which connects L. Mälaren with the Baltic, 24 m. from the latter. It is built partly on the mainland and partly on a number of islands in the above-mentioned channel. Its appearance to one approaching from the sea, is highly picturesque and imposing. The harbour, though of difficult entrance, is capacious and secure. Among the remarkable edifices of the Swe-

Digitized by Google

dish capital, may be mentioned the Royal Palace, which has great architectural beauty, and contains a library, a collection of paintings and antiquities; and the Church of Riddarholm, which contains the trophies of Sweden, and in which the Swedish kings and other distinguished persons are buried. Stockholm possesses an academy of sciences, with an observatory and an extensive library; an academy of belles lettres, history and antiquities; a college of mines, with a rich cabinet of natural history; and a great number of other literary and scientific institutions. Lat. 59° 20′ 31″ N., Lon. 18° 3′ E. Pop. 83,885. (P. C.)

Stock'-pôrt, an important manufacturing t. of England, in Cheshire, 6 m. S. E. of Manchester. Pop. of township, 28,431.

Stock'-tŏn, or Stockton-on-Tees, a seaport t. of England, co. of Durham, on the Tees, near its mouth. Lat. 54° 34′ N., Lon. 1° 18′ W. Pop. of township, 9,825.

Stod'-dard, a co. in the S. E. part of Mo., E. of, and bordering on the St. Francis r. Pop. 3,153.

Stoke-upon-Trent, a parish of England, in Staffordshire, remarkable as the seat of extensive manufactures in earthenware. The town of Stoke is 14 m. N. by W. of Stafford.

Stokes, a co. in the N. W. part of N. C., bordering on Va. Pop. 16,265. Co. t. Germantown.

Stone-ha'-vĕn, a seaport t. of Scotland, cap. of Kincardineshire, on the German Ocean, 14 m. S. by W. of Aberdeen. Lat. 56° 56′ N., Lon. 2° 12′ W. Pop. 3,012.

Sto'-ning-tŏn, a port of entry of Conn., in New London co., on a rocky point of land, which projects into the E. end of Long Island Sound, about 50 miles S. W. of Providence, with which it is connected by a railroad.

Stour'-bridge, a t. of England, in Worcestershire, on the Stour, an affluent of the Severn, 18 m. N. N. E. of Worcester. Pop. 7,481.

Strabane, stra-ban', a t. of Ireland, in Tyrone co., 14 m. S. S. W. of Londonderry. Pop. 5,147. (M.)

Straf'-fŏrd, a co. in the S. E. part of N. H., on the Salmon Falls r., a branch of the Piscataqua. Pop. 23,166. Co. towns, Dover and Rochester.

Stralsund, strål'-soont, a manufacturing and commercial t. of Prussia, in Pomerania, cap. of a gov. of the same name, on the narrow strait which separates the i. of Rügen from the continent. The celebrated fortifications of this place have been razed, and the ramparts converted into public walks. (P. C.) Lat. 54° 19′ N., Lon. 13° 32′ E. Pop. 14,713. (M.)

Stranraer, stran-rawr', a small seaport t. of Scotland, at the S. extremity of a small bay called Loch Ryan. Lat. 54° 54′ N., Lon. 5° 2′ W.

Stras'-bourg (Fr. pron. Strâss'-boor'; Ger. Strassburg, strâss'-bŏŏrg; Anc. Argentoratum); a strongly-fortified city of France, on its E. frontier, cap. of the dep. of Lower Rhine, and formerly of Alsace, on the Ill, near its confluence with the Rhine. The principal public

Digitized by Google

building is the Cathedral of Notre Dame (nōtr dȧm), one of the finest Gothic edifices that exist; its spire rises to the height of 500 or perhaps 530 English ft., being the highest in the world. Strasbourg is one of the most important commercial and manufacturing towns in France. It possesses an *académie universitaire* (before the French Revolution it had a Protestant university), a royal college, a public library of 50,000 vols. (P. C.), and many other literary and scientific institutions. The common language of the citizens of Strasbourg is German, but French is spoken by the educated classes. The Observatory is in Lat. 48° 34′ 40″ N., Lon. 4° 45′ 12″ E. Pop. 50,000. (B.)

STRAT'-FȮRD-UPON-A'-VǪN, a little t. of England, in Warwickshire, on the Avon, 8 m. S. W. of Warwick, celebrated as the birth-place of Shakspeare.

STUHLWEISSENBURG, stool-WĪ'-sẹn-bȯȯRG`, (Hung. Szekes Fejérvár, sā-kĕsh fā-yaiz-vȧr,) a t. of Hungary, once the residence of the Hungarian kings, 35 m. S. W. of Buda. Pop. 13,000. (B.)

STUTT'-GART or STUTTGARD (Ger. pron. stȯȯt'-gart), a city of Germany, cap. of the kingdom of Würtemberg, on a little stream called the Nesenbach (na'-zẹn-bak`) near its confluence with the Neckar. It has been greatly embellished since the commencement of the present century. Among the remarkable buildings, may be mentioned the new Royal Palace, which is a noble structure, and contains a valuable collection of paintings and statues. The Public Royal Library contains 200,000 vols., among which is a unique collection of 12,000 Bibles, of 4,000 different editions, in 68 languages. (P. C.) Stuttgard has a gymnasium, with 30 professors, and numerous other institutions for education. Lat. 48° 46′ N., Lon. 9° 11′ E. Pop. 40,000. (B.)

STYRIA, STIRIA, stĭr'e-ȧ (Ger. Steyermark, stī'er-mark), a country in the S. central part of Europe, intersected by the river Muhr. It belongs to Austria. Adj. and. inhab. Styrian or Stirian, stĭr'e-ạn.

SUABIA, swā'-be-ȧ, a country in the S. of Germany, which, in the middle ages, constituted a powerful duchy, when the Suabians were the richest, most civilized, and most respected of all the nations of Germany. The name had disappeared from the maps of Germany, but a few years ago the king of Bavaria restored the ancient historical names, and gave that of Suabia to the circle of the Upper Danube. *Suabia* is supposed to be derived from the Suevi, an ancient and powerful German nation.—Adj. and inhab. SUABIAN, swā'-be-ạn.

SUDAN. See SOODAN.

SUEZ, soo'-ez (Arab. Soo-ez') ISTHMUS OF, is situated between the N. extremity of the Red Sea and the Mediterranean, and connects Africa with Asia. Its breadth, in the narrowest part, is about 65 m.

SUF'-FǪLK, a co. in the E. part of England, bordering on the German Ocean. Pop. 315,073.

SUFFOLK, a co. in the E. part of Mass., on Massachusetts Bay. Pop. 95,773. Co. t. Boston.

SUFFOLK, a co. of N. Y., occupying the E. portion of Long Island. Pop. 32,469. Seat of justice, Suffolk c. h.

Digitized by Google

Suir, shure, a r. in the S. E. part of Ireland, flowing into Waterford harbour.

Sul'-li-van, a co. in the W. part of N. H., bordering on the Connecticut r. Pop. 20,340. Co. t. Newport.

Sullivan, a co. in the S. E. part of N. Y., bordering on the Delaware r. Pop. 15,629. Co. t. Monticello.

Sullivan, a co. near the N. E. extremity of Tenn., bordering on Va. Pop. 10,736. Co. t. Blountsville.

Sullivan, a co. in the W. part of Ind., bordering on the Wabash. Pop. 8,315. Co. t. Merom.

Sumatra, soo-mâ'-trą, an important i., the most westerly of the Malaisian group, and, next to Borneo, the largest in the eastern seas, between 5° 50′ N. and 6° S. Lat., and 95° 20′ and 106° E. Lon. Its length is above 1,000 m.; its greatest breadth about 240 m. The area is computed at 160,000 sq. m. Population vaguely estimated at 2,000,000. (M.) The vegetable productions of this island are those common to tropical countries; rice, pepper, and camphor are the most important. The quantity of pepper produced annually is estimated by McCulloch at 30,000,000 lbs., which is in fact more than the whole produce of pepper in all other parts of the globe. Sumatra was once noted for its gold, and a considerable quantity is still exported: it also contains rich mines of copper ore, which, however, are but little worked. The Dutch have possessions at Padang, Bencoolen, and other parts of the S.W. coast; but a large portion of the island is independent.—Adj. and inhab. Sumatran, soo-mâ'-tran.

Sumbawa, sum-baw'-wą, an i. of Malaisia, between 8° 20′ and 9° 20′ S. Lat., and 116° 40′ and 119° 20′ E. Lon. Length about 170 m.; greatest breadth above 60 m. The Dutch have established some sort of authority in the eastern districts, but a large portion of the island is independent.

Sum'-mit, a co. in the N. E. part of Ohio, intersected by the Cuyahoga r. Pop. 22,560. Co. t. Akron.

Sum'-ner, a co. in the N. part of Tenn., between the Cumberland r. and the border of Ky. Pop. 22,445. Co. t. Gallatin.

Sum'-ter, a dist. in the E. central part of S. C., bordering on the Santee r. Pop. 27,892. Seat of justice, Sumterville c. h.

Sumter, a co. in the W. S. W. part of Ga., bordering on Flint r. Pop. 5,759. Co. t. Americus.

Sumter, a co. in the W. part of Ala., between the Tombigbee and the border of Miss. Pop. 29,937. Co. t. Livingston.

Sunbury, sun'-bẹr-re, a port of entry of Ga., in Liberty co., on the Medway r., at the head of St. Catherine's Sound.

Sun'-da, a term of unknown origin, which has been applied to the south-western and larger portion of Malaisia. Java, Borneo, Sumatra, and Celebes, are often called the Greater Sunda Islands: the Lesser Sunda Islands are situated between 5° and 11° S. Lat., and 114° and 135° E. Lon., including, besides many other smaller ones, the islands of Timor, Flores, Sumbawa, Bali, and Timorlaut.

Digitized by Google

SUR'-DER-LAND, a commercial t. and seaport of England, in the co. of Durham, on the Wear, at its entrance into the North Sea, and 13 m. N. E. of Durham, with which town it is connected by a railway. Ship-building is more extensively carried on here than anywhere else in the kingdom. Lat. 54° 55′ N., Lon. 1° 21′ W. Pop. 17,022.

SUPERIOR, LAKE, the largest and most westerly of the five great lakes, which are connected with the St. Lawrence, between 46° 35′ and 49° N. Lat., and 84° 30′ and 92° 20′ W. Lon. The length, following the bend of the lake, is about 400 m.; greatest breadth, above 160 m. Area estimated at 28,000 sq. m. The surface is about 640 ft. above the Atlantic; the mean depth is stated at 900 ft. Lake Superior is probably the largest body of fresh water on the globe.

SURAT, soo-rat', a large commercial city of Hindostan, cap. of Guzerat, on the Taptee, about 20 m. from its entrance into the Gulf of Cambay. Bombay has deprived it of a large part of that commerce for which it was formerly so celebrated; but it still carries on a considerable trade with Arabia, and possesses some flourishing manufactures. Lat. 21° 11′ N., Lon. 72° 50′ E. Pop. estimated by Balbi at 160,000, though some writers make it much higher.

SURINAM. See GUIANA, DUTCH.

SURINAM, soo'-re-nam', a r. of South America, in Dutch Guiana, flowing into the Atlantic. Length, about 300 m. It is navigable for large ships about 4 leagues from the coast, and for river barges above 50 m. farther.

SUR'-REY, a co. in the S. E. part of England, S. of, and bordering on the Thames. Pop. 582,678.

SUR'-RY, a co. in the S. E. part of Va., bordering on James r. Pop. 6,480. Seat of justice, Surry c. h.

SURRY, a co. in the N. N. W. part of N. C., bordering on Va. Pop. 15,079. Co. t. Rockford.

SUS'-QUE-HAN'-NA, a large r. of the U. S., formed by the union of two principal branches. The E. branch rises in Otsego Lake, in the S. E. central part of N. Y., and, flowing in a general south-westerly course, is joined by the W. branch at Northumberland, about 43 m. N. of Harrisburg: their united waters then flow southerly, and fall into the N. extremity of Chesapeake Bay. Its whole length may be estimated at near 350 m. The navigation is obstructed in the lower part of its course by numerous rapids.

SUSQUEHANNA, a co. in the N. E. part of Pa., on the E. branch of the above r., and bordering on N. Y. Pop. 21,195. Co. t. Montrose.

SUS'-SEX, a co. in the S. E. part of England, bordering on the English Channel. Pop. 299,753.

SUSSEX, a co. forming the N. E. extremity of N. J. Pop. 21,770. Co. t. Newton.

SUSSEX, the southernmost of the counties of Del. Pop. 25,093. Co. t. Georgetown.

SUSSEX, a co. in the S. E. part of Va., intersected by the Nottaway r. Pop. 11,229 Seat of justice, Sussex c. h.

Digitized by Google

SUTH'-ER-LAND, a co. occupying the N. W. extremity of Scotland, and extending across the island to Dornoch Frith. Pop. 24,782.

SU-WÂ'-NEE, a r. which rises in Ga., and flows through Florida into the Gulf of Mexico.

SWABIA. See SUABIA.

SWAN'-SEA, a seaport t. of Wales, in Glamorganshire, on the Bristol Channel, at the mouth of the Tawe. Lat. 51° 37′ N., Lon. 3° 55′ W. Pop. 16,787.

SWE'-DEN (in Swedish, Swerige, swĕr'-e-gĕh), a monarchy in the N. W. part of Europe, comprising the E. part of the Scandinavian peninsula, situated between 55° 20′ and 69° N. Lat., and 11° 10′ and 24° 20′ E. Lon.; bounded on the N. by Norway and Russian Lapland, E. and S. E. by Russia and the Baltic, and W. by the Cattegat, the Skager Rack, and Norway. Length, above 950 m.; greatest breadth, about 260 m. Area estimated at 170,000 sq. m. Pop. in 1839, 3,109,772. (P. C.) The mines of Sweden form an important source of national wealth. Swedish iron is noted for its superior quality. There are some extensive copper mines; that at Fahlun is the most remarkable. (See FAHLUN.) The established religion of Sweden is the Lutheran. While all sects are tolerated, none but Lutherans can be promoted to any employment in the state. The government is a limited monarchy, hereditary in the male line. Sweden and Norway, though at present united under one king, have distinct and separate constitutions. Stockholm is the capital.—Adj. SWE'-DISH; inhab. SWEDE.

SWINEMÜNDE, sWee`-nĕh-mün'-dĕh, (*i. e.* "Swinemouth,") a small commercial t. and seaport of Prussia, on the Swine (sWee'-nĕh), one of the outlets of the Stettiner-Haff, at its entrance into the Baltic. Lat. 53° 53′ N., Lon. 14° 23′ E. Pop. 3,600. (B.)

SWITZ'-ER-LAND (Ger. Schweitz, shwītes; Fr. La Suisse, là swiss; Anc. Helve'tia), a mountainous country in the southern part of Europe, between 45° 48′ and 47° 48′ N. Lat., and 5° 57′ and 10° 30′ E. Lon.; bounded on the N. and E. by Germany, S. by Italy, and W. and N.W. by France. Length, near 230 m.; greatest breadth, above 140 m. Area, about 15,000 sq. m. Pop., in 1839, 2,188,395. (P. C.) Switzerland is a republic, consisting of 22 confederated states, called *cantons*, viz. Aargau (Argovie), Appenzell, Basel (Bâle), Bern, Freyburg, Gall, St., Geneva, Glarus, Grisons, Lucerne, Neufchâtel, Schaffhausen, Schwyz, Solothurn (Soleure), Thurgau, Ticino (Tessin), Unterwalden, Uri, Valais, Vaud, Zug, and Zürich. The inhabitants of Switzerland consist of three classes—Germans, French, and Italians. The former dwell chiefly in the cantons Zürich, Lucerne, Uri, Schwyz, Unterwalden, Glarus, Zug, Appenzell, St. Gall, Thurgau, Schaffhausen, and Aargau, and constitute about seven-tenths of the entire population. The French Swiss are found principally in Neufchâtel, Geneva, Vaud, and a part of Soleure, Freyburg, Valais, Bâle, and Bern. The Italian Swiss are far less numerous, and inhabit only Ticino and some parts of Grisons and Valais. The German language is employed in the general affairs of the confederation and in the government of the particular cantons, with the exception of Geneva, Neufchâtel, Vaud, and Ticino. (B.)

Digitized by Google

All the cantons of Switzerland are republics, excepting Neufchâtel, in which the king of Prussia exercises the right of sovereignty. The Swiss confederation has no permanent capital; by a federal enactment of 1815, Zurich, Bern, and Lucerne, are alternately the seat of the general government.—Adj. SWISS; inhab. SWISS, and sometimes SWITZ'-ER.

SWITZERLAND, a co. forming the S. E. extremity of Ind. Pop. 9,920. Co. t. Vevay.

SYD'-NEY, an important commercial t. of New Holland, cap. of the colony of New South Wales, on the S. side of the bay called Port Jackson, which forms, perhaps, the finest natural basin in the world. This bay is about 15 m. long; the anchorage is everywhere excellent, and ships are perfectly protected from every wind. Sydney was originally founded in 1788, as a colony for convicts; but it appears that considerably more than half of the present population, which amounted in 1841 to 29,973, came free to the colony, while about 7,000, or nearly one-fourth, have been born here. Lat. 33° 55′ S., Lon. 150° 10′ E.

SYR'-Ą-CUSE (Anc. Syracu'sæ; It. Siracasa, se-rà-kà'-sà); a celebrated city and seaport of Sicily, on the E. coast, about 30 m. S. S. E. of Catania. Its harbour, once so famous, is now choked with sand, and little remains, except its vast ruins, to remind the spectator of the proud metropolis of ancient Sicily, which durst oppose the power of Athens, of Carthage, and of Rome. The present town is pretty strongly fortified, but its streets are narrow and dirty, and its commerce reduced almost to nothing. Lat. 37° 4′ N., Lon. 15° 18′ E. Pop. 14,000. (B.)—Adj. and inhab. SYR`-Ą-CU'-ȘĄN.

SYRACUSE, a flourishing t. of N. Y., cap. of Onondaga co., on the Erie Canal, where it is joined by the Oswego Canal, about 47 m., in a straight line, W. of Utica. Near it are the extensive salt-works of Salina. Pop. of the township of Salina, in which it is situated, 11,013.

SYR'-I-Ą, a country of rather indefinite extent, between 30° and 38° N. Lat., and 34° and 38° or 39° E. Lon., situated at the E. extremity of the Mediterranean, and forming a part of the Turkish empire. The name of Syria (Συρία) was given to this country by the Greeks and Romans, and is now unknown to the Asiatics. The Arabs call it Beled' Es-Shâm (or simply Es-Sham), *i. e.* "the country to the left;" because when in prayer they face the rising sun, it lies to their left hand. Though within the temperate zone, Syria exhibits all the climates of the globe. In the Ghor (the valley between the Dead Sea and the Sea of Tiberias), the mean annual temperature appears to be not much lower than that of the equator. This need not surprise us when we consider that the lower part of this valley is more than 1,000 ft. below the level of the sea. (P. C.) The Arabic poets have said that the "Sanneen (or Sannin, the southern part of Lebanon) bears winter upon his head, spring upon his shoulders, autumn in his bosom, while summer lies sleeping at his feet." Under so various a climate, the vegetable productions, as might be expected, are extremely numerous, compriaing

Digitized by Google

many of those which belong to the three different zones.—Adj. SYR'-I-AN and SYR'-I-AC; inhab. SYRIAN.

SZARVAS, SÖR'-vŏsh`, a commercial t. of Hungary, on the Körös (kö'-rösh`), an affluent of the Theiss, about 47 m. N. N. E. of Szegedin. Pop. 14,000. (B.)

SZEGEDIN, sĕg`-ĕd`-een', a royal free t. of Hungary, at the confluence of the Theiss with the Maroseh, about 100 m. S. E. of Pesth. It has several important manufactures, and an extensive trade. Lat. 46° 17' N., Lon. 20° 10' E. Pop. 32,000. (B.)

TAB-AR-EE'-YEH, commonly written TABARIEH (Anc. Tibe'rias), a small t. of Palestine, on the W. shore of the lake, to which it gives its name. It is said to have been utterly destroyed by the earthquake of 1837.

TABAREEYEH, LAKE OF (called in Scripture the Sea of Galilee or of Tiberias), is intersected by the parallel of 32° 50' N. Lat., and the meridian of 35° 40' E. Lon. Length 14 m.; greatest breadth 7½ m. The r. Jordan flows through this lake, and falls into the Dead Sea.

TAB-REEZ' (Tabriz), sometimes called TAURIS, a large but decayed city in the N. of Persia, prov. of Azerbaïjan, about 50 m. E. of L. Ooroomeeyeh. Lat. about 38° 10' N., Lon. 46° 30' E. The population, which was formerly estimated at 550,000, is now reduced to 100,000 or 80,000. (B.)

TACAZZÉ, tă-kăt'-sā, (sometimes written Takatz or Takatze,) a r. of Abyssinia, which falls into the Nile, near 17° 30' N. Lat.

TAG`-AN-ROG', an important commercial t., seaport, and fortress of European Russia, in the gov. of Ekaterinoslaf, on the Sea of Azof, near its N. E. extremity. Lat. 47° 13' N., Lon. 38° 39' E. Pop. about 17,000. (P. C.)

TA'-GUS (Sp. Tajo, tä'-ho; Port. Tejo, tä'-zho); the largest r. of the Spanish peninsula: it rises near the W. frontiers of Aragon, where that kingdom joins New Castile, in about 40° 30' N. Lat., and 1° 40' W. Lon. Flowing in a westerly course, it passes nearly through the centre of the peninsula, and falls into the Atlantic in 38° 38' N. Lat., and 9° 20' W. Lon. Its whole length exceeds 550 m. It is navigable to Abrantes, about 90 m. above Lisbon.

TAHITI, tä-hee'-te, (formerly written Otaheite,) the largest and most important of the Society Islands, between 17° 30' and 18° S. Lat., and 149° and 149° 40' W. Lon. Length about 48 m.; greatest breadth about 26 m. Its form is remarkable; it seems as if an island almost perfectly circular had been joined to the extremity of an elliptical one. The isthmus which connects the two parts is only about 3 or 4 m. broad. Pop. 8,000. For the character and condition of the inhabitants, see SOCIETY ISLANDS.—Adj. and inhab. TAHITIAN, tä-hee'-te-an.

TALAVERA DE LA REYNA, tä-lä-vä'-rä dä lä rä'-e-nä, an ancient t. of Spain, in New Castile, on the Tagus, 42 m. W. by N. of Toledo. Pop. about 8,000. (B.)

Digitized by Google

TAL'-BOT, a co. of Md., E. of, and bordering on the Chesapeake Bay. Pop. 12,090. Co. t. Easton.

TALBOT, a co. in the W. part of Ga., bordering on Flint r. Pop. 15,627. Co. t. Talbotton.

TALIAFERRO, tol'-e-ver, a small co. in the E. part of Ga., on the head waters of the Ogechee. Pop. 5,190. Co. t. Crawfordville.

TAL-LA-DE'-GA, a co. in the E. part of Ala., bordering on the Coosa r. Pop. 12,587. Co. t. Talladega.

TAL'-LA-HAS'-SEE, the cap. of the state of Florida and seat of justice of Leon co. Lat. 30° 28′ N., Lon. 84° 36′ W. Pop. 1,616.

TAL'-LA-HATCH'-IE, a co. in the N. W. part of Miss., intersected by a r. of the same name, a branch of the Yazoo. Pop. 2,985.

TAL-LA-POO'-SA, a r. in the E. part of Ala., which unites with the Coosa to form the Alabama r.

TALLAPOOSA, a co. in the E. part of Ala., intersected by the above r. Pop. 6,444. Co. t. Montreal.

TAM-BOF' (Tambow), a t. of European Russia, cap. of a gov. of the same name, on an affluent of the Oka. Lat. 52° 44′ N., Lon. 41° 45 E. Pop. 20,000. (P. C.)

TAM'-MA-NY, St., a parish in the E. part of La., on the W. side of Pearl r. Pop. 4,598. Seat of justice, Covington.

TAMPICO, tăm-pee'-ko, called also PUEBLO NUEVO, pweb'-lo nwā'-vo, a small but flourishing commercial t. of Mexico, in the state of Tamaulipas, on the r. Panuco (pă-noo'-ko), near its entrance into the Gulf of Mexico. Lat. 22° 15′ N., Lon. 97° 52′ W.

TANEY, tau'-ne, a co. in the S. W. part of Mo., bordering on Ark. Pop. 3,264.

TANGIER, tan-jeer', (called Tăn'jĕh by the Moors,) a seaport t. and once important fortress of Fez, on the Strait of Gibraltar. Lat. 35° 48′ N.. Lon. 5° 50′ W. Pop. 9,500. (P. C.)

TAN'-JORE', a fortified city of Hindostan, cap. of a fertile dist. of the same name, belonging to the presidency of Madras. Lat. 10° 48′ N., Lon. 79° 12′ E. Pop. probably not less than 70,000 or 80,000. (P. C.)

TAORMINA, tā-OR-mee'-nā, (Anc. Taurome'nium,) a small t. of Sicily, on a high, craggy mountain, near the E. coast of the island, remarkable for its romantic situation, and for its antiquities; among which the ancient theatre deserves particular mention. Though of a size capable of accommodating 40,000 spectators, it is principally excavated in the slope of a mountain, the seats being hewn out of the rock. Lat. 37° 48′ N., Lon. 15° 18′ E. Pop. about 6,000. (P. C.)

TAPAJOS. See TOPAYOS.

TAP'-PA-HAN'-NOCK, a port of entry of Va., cap. of Essex co., on the Rappahannock r.

TAR RIVER. See PAMLICO.

TARAKAI, tar'-ra-ki', commonly called SAG-HAL'-I-EN, a large i. on the E. coast of Asia, extending from 46° to 54° 20′ N. Lat. Length, above 600 m.; breadth, from 25 m. to 120 m. As it is very rarely visited by Europeans, little is known respecting it. It is said to be covered with dense fogs, nearly all the year round. The aboriginal

Digitized by Google

inhabitants are called Aïnos (ī'-nŏs), being the same race as the Koorilians.

TARANTO, tä'-rän-to, (Anc. Taren'tum,) a fortified archiepiscopal city and seaport of Naples, cap. of the prov. of Otranto, on the Gulf of Taranto, near its N. extremity, with an excellent harbour. Tarentum was anciently the principal Greek city on the E. coast of Italy, constituting, with its adjoining territory, an independent and powerful state. Lat. 40° 27′ N., Lon. 17° 15′ E. Pop. 18,000. (P. C.)

TARASCON, tä'-rås'-kŏn', (Anc. Tarascon or Taruscon, Ταρασκων,) a walled t. of France, in the dep. of the Mouths of the Rhone, on the Rhone, 16 m. E. by S. of Nismes. Its castle was formerly the residence of the counts of Provence. Lat. 43° 48′ N., Lon. 4° 40′ E. Pop. 9,220. (M.)

TARAZONA, tär-ä-thō'-nä, (Anc. Turiaso,) a t. of Spain, in Aragon. Lat. 41° 55′ N., Lon. 1° 43′ W. Pop. 10,000. (B.)

TARBES, tarb, (Anc. Tur'ba,) the cap. of the French dep. of Upper Pyrenees, on the Adour. It is one of the best-built and cleanest towns in the S. of France. Lat. 43° 14′ N., Lon. 0° 4′ E. Pop. 12,500. (B.)

TARN, a dep. in the S. of France, intersected by a r. of the same name, which flows into the Garonne. Pop. 346,614. (B.) Capital, Albi.

TARN AND GARONNE (Fr. Tarne-et-Garonne, tarn ā gä'-ronn'), a dep. in the S. or S. W. of France, on the rivers from which it takes its name. Pop. 242,184. (B.) Capital, Montauban.

TAR'-RA-GO'-NĄ or tär-rä-gō'-nä (Anc. Tar'raco), an archiepiscopal city and seaport of Spain, in Catalonia, cap. of a prov. of its own name, on the Mediterranean, 50 m. W. by S. of Barcelona. Lat. 41° 9′ N., Lon. 1° 16′ E. Pop. about 11,000. (B.)

TAR'-SOOS' (Anc. Tar'sus), a commercial t. in the S. E. part of Asia Minor, about 12 m. from the Mediterranean. Tarsus was the birthplace of St. Paul. Lat. 36° 56′ N., Lon. 34° 54′ E. Pop. estimated at 30,000 (B.), but some other writers rate it much lower.

TARTARY. See TOORKISTAN.

TAT'-NĄLL, a co. in the S. E. part of Ga., bordering on the Altamaha. Pop. 2,724. Co. t. Reidsville.

TAUNTON, tän'-tŏn, a t. of England, in Somersetshire, 37 m. S. W. of Bristol. Pop., including an area of above 4 sq. m., 12,066.

TAUNTON, a manufacturing t. of Mass., one of the seats of justice of Bristol co., on a r. of its own name, about 31 m. in a straight line due S. from Boston, with which city it is connected by a railroad. Pop. 7,645.

TAU'-RĮ-DĄ, now usually called KRIM, a gov. in the S. part of Europe, occupying the Crimea and a portion of the adjacent country.

TAURIS. See TABREEZ.

TAY, the largest r. of Scotland: it rises on the frontiers of Argyleshire, a little N. of Loch Lomond, and, flowing north-easterly, passes through Loch Tay, and, after making a considerable circuit, expands itself into the estuary called the Frith of Tay, and falls into the sea.

Digitized by Google

in about 56° 27′ N. Lat., and 2° 45′ W. Lon. Length estimated at 110 m. It is navigable for ships of 500 tons to Dundee, and for vessels of 100 tons to Perth, about 20 m. farther.

TAZEWELL, taz'-wĕl, a co. in the S. W. part of Va., bordering on Ky. Pop. 6,290. Co. t. Jeffersonville.

TAZEWELL, a co. in the N. W. central part of Ill., S. E. of, and bordering on the Illinois r. Pop. 7,221. Co. t. Tremont.

TCHAD, a large lake of Africa, in Soodan, intersected by the 13th parallel of N. Lat. and the 15th meridian of E. Lon. Its E. and N. E. shores have never been visited by a European traveller, but its length is stated to be five days' sail. (P. C.)

TCHER`-NI-GOF′ (Czernigow), an archiepiscopal city of Russia, cap. of a gov. of the same name, on the Desna, an affluent of the Dnieper. It was built in 1024, and is accounted the oldest town in European Russia. Lat. 51° 27′ N., Lon. 31° 18′ E. Pop. estimated at about 7,000. (P. C.)

TECHE, tesh, a *bayou* of La., communicating with the Atchafalaya.

TEFLIS. See TIFLIS.

TEHRAN, tẹh-rân′, or TEHERAN, (called, by the Persians, Tẹh-h'rân′,) the modern cap. of Persia, situated in the prov. of Irak Adjemi, in the midst of a well-cultivated plain, which, however, is destitute of trees. It is surrounded by a high and strong wall of earth, flanked with numerous towers. The streets are narrow, and the houses have generally a mean appearance. Lat. 35° 40′ N., Lon. 51° 23′ E. The pop., which is rapidly increasing, is estimated by Balbi at not less than 130,000 during winter; in summer it is considerably less.

TEIGNMOUTH, tin′-muth, a small seaport t. and watering-place of England, on the English Channel, at the mouth of the Teign, 12 m. S. of Exeter.

TEL′-FAIR, a co. in the S. E. central part of Ga., intersected by the Ocmulgee. Pop. 2,763. Co. t. Jacksonville.

TEMESVA'R, tem`-esh`-vâär′, (*i. e.* the "fort of Temes,") a royal free city of Hungary, cap. of the county of Temes (tem′-ĕsh`), and one of the handsomest towns and strongest fortresses in the Austrian empire, on a canal which has communication with the Danube. Lat. 45° 42′ N., Lon. 21° 20′ E. Pop. above 14,000. (B.)

TẸN-AS′-SẸR-IM, a name applied to the British possessions in Farther India, which were acquired from the Birmans by the peace of 1826. The Tenasserim provinces constitute a territory extending along the E. shore of the Bay of Bengal, for about 450 m., between 10° and 17° N. Lat. The climate of this region is said to be remarkably healthy, and the country very productive.

TEN-ER-IFFE′ (Sp. Tenerife, tà-nà-ree′-fâ), the largest and most populous of the Canary Islands, between 27° 50′ and 28° 40′ N. Lat., and 16° 5′ and 17° 5′ W. Lon. Length, 73 m.; greatest breadth, near 40 m. Area estimated at 1,012 sq. m. Pop. in 1829, 85,000. (P. C.) The most remarkable feature of this island is its celebrated mountain summit, known as the Peak of Teneriffe, which rises 11,946 ft. (P. C.)

Digitized by Google

above the level of the sea. It is an extinct volcano; but, from some crevices in the crater, hot watery vapours still issue. These crevices are called by the natives the *nostrils of the Peak*.

Ten'-nes-see' River, the largest affluent of the Ohio, rises in the W. part of N. C., and, flowing westerly into Tenn., afterwards makes an extensive circuit through the N. part of Ala., then changing its course, runs nearly N. through Tenn. and Ky., and falls into the Ohio, near 37° N. Lat. and 88° 35′ W. Lon. According to many geographers, the Tennessee is formed by the union of the Clinch and Holston rivers. The whole length is estimated at 1,100 m. It is navigable for steamboats, during high water, to Florence, in Ala., about 260 m.

Tennessee, one of the U. S., between 35° and 36° 40′ N. Lat., and 81° 40′ and 90° W. Lon.; bounded on the N. by Kentucky and Virginia, S. E. by N. Carolina, S. by Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, and W. by the Mississippi r., which separates it from Arkansas and Missouri; and divided into 73 counties.* Length, from E. to W., about 430 m.; greatest breadth, from N. to S., about 110 m. Area estimated at 45,000 sq. m. Pop. 829,210; of whom 640,627 are whites, 5,524 free coloured persons, and 183,059 slaves. Nashville is the seat of government. Tennessee was admitted into the Union in 1796.

Teramo, tĕr'-â-mo, a t. of Naples, cap. of the prov. of Abruzzo Ultra, about 10 m. from the Adriatic. Lat. 42° 40′ N., Lon. 13° 48′ E. Pop. 9,000. (B.)

Terceira, tĕr-sâ'e-râ, one of the principal islands of the Azores: it is intersected by the parallel of 38° 40′ N. Lat., and the E. coast is grazed by the 27th meridian of W. Lon. Length, 24 m.; greatest breadth, 14 m. Area estimated at 260 sq. m. Pop. estimated at 50,000. (P. C.) Angra is the chief town.

Termini, tĕr'-me-ne, (Anc. Ther'mæ, *i. e.* "hot baths,") a fortified seaport t. of Sicily, on the N. coast, remarkable for its hot mineral springs and baths, and for the ruins of the ancient city of Him'era, in its vicinity. Lat. 37° 57′ N., Lon. 13° 42′ E. Pop. about 14,000. (B.)

Terni, tĕr'-ne, (Anc. Interam'na,) a t. of Italy, in the Papal State, on the Nera, an affluent of the Tiber, 48 m. E. by N. from Rome. Pop about 6,000. (P. C.) About 4 m. to the E., on the Velino (vâ-lee'-no), a stream which flows into the Nera, is a celebrated cascade, called the *Cascata del Marmore* (kâs-kâ'-tâ dĕl mar'-mo-râ). The water

* Anderson, Bedford, Benton, Bledsoe, Blount, Bradley, Campbell, Cannon, Carroll, Carter, Claiborne, Cocke, Coffee, Davidson, De Kalb, Dickson, Dyer, Fayette, Fentress, Franklin, Gibson, Giles, Granger, Greene, Hamilton, Hardiman, Hardin, Hawkins, Haywood, Henderson, Henry, Hickman, Humphreys, Jackson, Jefferson, Johnson, Knox, Lauderdale, Lawrence, Lincoln, Madison, Marion, Marshall, Maury, McMinn, McNairy, Meigs, Monroe, Montgomery, Morgan Obion, Overton, Perry, Polk, Rhea, Roane, Robertson, Rutherford, Sevier, Shelby, Smith, Stewart, Sullivan, Sumner, Tipton, Van Buren, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Weakly, White, Williamson, Wilson.

Digitized by Google

falls, by three leaps, about 700 ft. (some say 750 ft.), producing one of the most beautiful and romantic cataracts in the world.*

TER/-RA DEL FU-E/-GO, more properly TIERRA DEL FUEGO, te-ĕr'-rà dĕl fwà'-go, a group of islands at the S. extremity of S. America, separated from the continent by the Strait of Magellan. The principal island is about 270 m. in length, and 180 or 190 m. in its greatest breadth. The name of Tierra del Fuego, or "land of fire," is supposed to have been given to this insular group by the Spaniards, from their having witnessed here a volcanic eruption. A phenomenon of this kind was observed, not many years since, by Captain Basil Hall, while on a visit to these islands. Tierra del Fuego is inhabited by savages, who appear to be in the lowest state of ignorance and barbarism. They are low in stature, and are of a dark copper or mahogany colour. The climate is cold, but the temperature is comparatively equable. Cloudy weather, rain, and wind prevail throughout the year, and fine days are rare.

TERRACINA, tĕr-rà-chee'-nà, (Anc. ANX'UR, afterwards Terraci'na), a seaport t. of Italy, in the Papal State, 60 m. S. S. E. of Rome, remarkable for its interesting remains of antiquity.

TERRE BONNE (*i.e.* "good land"), usually pronounced *tar bone*, a parish in the S. part of La., bordering on the sea. Pop. 4,410. Seat of justice, Williamsburg.

TESSIN. See TICINO.

TEX'-AS, a republic of N. America, between 25° 50′ and 38° N. Lat., and 93° 40′ and 107 W. Lon. Bounded on the N. E. and S. E. by the United States and the Gulf of Mexico, and S. W. and W. by the Mexican states, from which it is separated by the Rio del Norte. Length, from its S. to its N. W. extremity, about 1,000 m.; greatest breadth, from E. to W., near 750 m. Area estimated at 320,000 sq. m. Pop. at 250,000, of whom about 25,000 are slaves. The soil of Texas, especially in the eastern and southern parts, is represented as being remarkably fertile; vast prairies are found in every section of the country, alternating with tracts of land covered with timber. The climate of the low lands is very warm, but is said to be on the whole more salubrious than that of the southern United States. The Texan year is divided into the wet and the dry season. The former lasts from December to March. From April to October little rain falls, though thunder-storms frequently occur. Texas, as is doubtless known to most of our readers, formed, a few years since, in connexion with Coahuila, one of the Mexican states. In 1835, the Texans declared their independence, which was finally secured by the battle of San Jacinto (fought April 21st, 1836), in which Santa Anna, the Mexican commander-in-chief, was defeated and taken prisoner. Texas has since been recognised as an independent state, by the leading powers of Europe and America, and though Mexico still refuses to relinquish her claim, it is not proba-

* See Childe Harold, Canto IV., stanzas 69, 70, and 71: also the accompanying note.

Digitized by Google

ble that she will ever be able to reconquer the country. The constitution adopted by the Texan government is essentially the same with that of the United States. Texas, however, is an integral and not a federal republic, resembling in this respect one of our states, though the chief magistrate is called a president. During the last session of Congress (1844–5), a bill was passed providing for the annexation of Texas to the United States; and, as the Texans appear generally to be warmly in favour of this measure, there is but little doubt that the union proposed will be consummated at no distant period. Washington, a small town on the river Brazos, near 30° 20′ N. Lat., and 96° 20′ W. Lon., is at present the capital of Texas.—Adj. and inhab. Tex′-an.

Tex′-el, often called Tes′-sel, a small i. off the W. coast of Holland, at the entrance of the Zuyder Zee.

Thames, temz (Anc. Tam′esis), the largest and most important river of England, rises in Gloucestershire, near Cirencester, by several branches. The principal one, called the Isis, joins the Churn near Cricklade, where the united stream first takes the name of Thames; though, after the example of the literati of Oxford, it is generally called the Isis till after it passes that city. The general course of the river is easterly; it falls into the German Ocean in about 51° 30′ N. Lat., and 0° 50′ E. Lon. The whole length is computed at 210 m. It is navigable for ships of any burden to Deptford (about 4 m. S. E. of London), for vessels of 800 tons to Catharine's Docks, near the Tower of London, and for barges to the confines of Gloucestershire. The greatest breadth of the Thames at London, is rather more than a quarter of a mile; the mean breadth may be 700 or 800 ft.

Than′-et, Isle of, a dist. of England, in the county of Kent, separated from the mainland by the r. Stour.

Theaki or Thiaki, the-ä′-ke (Anc. Ith′aca), one of the smaller Ionian islands, intersected by the parallel of 38° 25′ N. Lat., and the meridian of 20° 40′ E. Lon. Length 14 m.; breadth 5 m.

Thebes (The′bz; or Dios′polis, *i. e.* the "city of Jove"), a once famous but long-ruined city of Upper Egypt, capital of the kingdom of the Pharaohs when in the zenith of their power, situated on both sides of the Nile. Lat. 25° 43′ N., Lon. 32° 39′ E. Its remains of antiquity are perhaps the most magnificent and imposing to be found on the globe. (See Penny Cyclopædia, articles Egypt, Carnac, and Luxor; also, "Wilkinson on the Manners and Customs of the Ancient Egyptians.")

Thebes (Gr. Θῆβαι, *thēbai*, pronounced the′-vä by the modern Greeks; Turk. Tee′-vä), a t. of Greece, situated in a fine plain, about 30 m. N. N. W. of Athens. A few inscriptions are the only vestiges remaining, to remind us of the ancient capital of Bœotia. Pop. supposed not to exceed 5,000. (M.)

Theiss, tice (Hung. Tisza, tee-sōh; Anc. Tibis′cus), a r. of Hungary, the principal tributary of the Danube. It rises in the Carpathian Mountains, near 47° 30′ N. Lat., and 25° E. Lon., and flowing at first north-westerly, then south-westerly, and afterwards southerly, falls into

Digitized by Google

the Danube in about 45° 10′ N. Lat., and 25° 22′ E. Lon. Its whole course is estimated at not less than 500 m., for the greatest part of which it is navigable.

THIBET or TIBET, tib′-et* or tib-et′ (called by the natives T'phoo-p'ho), an extensive country in the S. E. central part of Asia, of which very little is known. It appears to lie between 27° and 36° N. Lat., and 72° and 103° E. Lon., and is bounded on the S. W. by parts of the Hindoo Koosh and Himalaya Mountains, S. by the Himalayas and the northern boundaries of Assam, Birma, and the Chinese prov. of Yunnan. The eastern boundary is very uncertain, and the northern seems to be entirely unknown. As far as our information extends, Thibet consists almost wholly of table-land, the highest plains of which are more than 10,000 ft. above the level of the sea. The climate, as we might expect in a country so elevated, is generally cold;† indeed, one of the native appellations of Thibet is said to signify the "snowy region of the north." In some of the valleys, however, especially in that of the Dzangbo (or Sanpoo), it is very warm. During some seasons of the year the air is excessively dry, so that meat exposed to it, becomes so perfectly desiccated that it may be ground like bread, and may be preserved in this state for a number of years. It appears also that the Thibetans in like manner dry the bodies of their sovereign Lamas, instead of embalming them. This country produces many of the vegetable fruits and trees of Central and Southern Europe. All our domestic animals are known in Thibet; besides which there are goats with a very fine fleece, and those with long fine hair; and *argali* (the *Ovis ammon*), a species of wild sheep, with horns of 100 lbs. weight. (P. C.) The inhabitants of Thibet belong to the Mongolian race. They are said to be mild and humane, but not to exhibit the enterprise of their neighbours either to the N. or S. The art of printing has been practised among them from a remote age. Thibet is remarkable as the central seat of Boodhism, which is found here in its greatest purity. The priests are called *lamas* (lä′-mas): the Dalaï (dä′-lī′) Lama, or Grand Lama, who resides at Lassa, is believed to be an incarnation of the deity in a human form. On the dissolution of this body, he is sup-

* "And spicy rods, such as illume at night
The bowers of TIBET, send forth odorous light,
Like Peris' wands when pointing out the road
For some pure spirit to its blest abode."
Moore's Lalla Rookh.

† It appears, however, from the testimony of several respectable travellers, that some elevated regions of Thibet, which, according to the received theory, should be buried in everlasting snow, are not only habitable, but teem with animal and vegetable life. In the most southern portions of this country, the line of perpetual congelation (if we follow the general rule on this subject) could not be placed higher than 12,300 ft. above the sea; and yet, on an elevation of more than 16,000 feet, Captain Gerrard saw horses galloping about in all directions, and feeding on the very tops of the heights, while various kinds of birds were soaring in the air above them. (See British India, by Murray, Wilson, &c. Harper's edition, vol. III., page 204.)

Digitized by Google

posed to re-appear in some infant, who accordingly passes through the term of his mortal existence with all the honours of the grand lama.—Adj. and inhab. THIB'-E-TĄN.

THIELT, teelt, a t. of Belgium, in the province of W. Flanders, 13 m. S. S. E. of Bruges. It is the chief market for the flax trade of Flanders. Lat. 51° N., Lon. 3° 20′ E. Pop. 12,000. (P. C.)

THIERS, te-air', a t. of France, in the dep. of Puy de Dôme. Lat. 45° 51′ N., Lon. 3° 33′ E. Pop. 6,807. (M.)

THIONVILLE, te`-ôn`-vill', a fortified t. of France, in the dep. of Moselle, on the r. Moselle, 16 m. N. of Metz. Pop. 4,201. (M.)

THOM'-ĄS, a co. in the S. part of Ga., bordering on Florida. Pop. 6,766. Co. t. Thomasville.

THOM'-ĄS-TQN, a t. of Me., in Lincoln co., on St. George's r., 12 m. from the sea, and 37 m., in a straight line, S. E. of Augusta. Here is the Maine State Prison. Pop. of township, 6,227.

THORN, torn, a celebrated fortified t. of Prussia, on the Vistula, here crossed by a long wooden bridge, 50 m. S. S. W. of Marienwerder. Lat. 53° N., Lon. 18° 36′ E. Pop. about 11,000, without the military, or 14,000, including them. (B.) Thorn was the birth-place of Copernicus.

THREE RIVERS (Fr. Trois Rivières, trwå re`-ve-air'), a t. of Lower Canada, cap. of a dist. of the same name, and formerly of all Canada, on the St. Lawrence, at the mouth of the St. Maurice, which here being divided, by two small islands, into three channels, has given name to the town. Lat. 46° 23′ N., Lon. 72° 29′ W. Pop. estimated at between 4,000 and 5,000. (M.)

THUN, toon, a small t. of Switzerland, in the canton of Berne, on the r. Aar, about a mile below its egress from the lake of this name, 16 m. S. S. E. of Berne. Pop. 4,833. (P. C.) The Lake of Thun (called by the Germans Thuner-See, too'-nęr sā), is about 13 m. in length, and 3 m. in its greatest breadth.

THURGAU, toor'-gou, (Fr. Thurgovie, tür`-go`-ve'; Lat. Thurgo'via;) a canton at the N. E. extremity of Switzerland, bordering on L. Constance and the Rhine. Area about 270 sq. m. Pop. 84,124. (P. C.)

FRAUENFELD, frou'-ęn-felt`, the cap., situated in a valley near the Thur (toor), an affluent of the Rhine, has only about 1,800 inhabitants. (B.)

THURINGIA, thu-rin'-je-ą, (Ger. Thüringen, tü'-ring-ęn,) the name of an extensive tract in the central part of Germany, watered by the rivers Saale and Werra, and including the Thuringian Forest. Its limits have varied at different times, and the name is now but little used, the original Thuringia having become incorporated with the territories of different states.—Adj. THURINGIAN, thu-rin'-je-ąn.

THURINGIAN FOREST (Ger. Thüringer Wald, tü'-ring-ęr wâlt), a hilly and woody tract of country in the central part of Germany, forming a portion of the ancient Hercynian Forest, extending through Gotha, Weimar, Coburg, and some other small states.

THURLES, a t. of Ireland, co. of Tipperary, on the Suir, 77 m. S. W. of Dublin. Pop. about 7,000. (M.)

Digitized by Google

ou, as in *our*; th, as in *thin*; TH, as in *this*; N, nearly like *ng*.

TI'BER (It. Tevere, tā'-vā-rā; Anc. Ti'bris or Ti'beris), a celebrated r. of Central Italy, which rises in the Tuscan Apennines, and, flowing south-easterly to within about 20 m. of Rome, then turns to the S. W., and falls into the Mediterranean by two mouths, 17 m. below that city. Its whole length is about 150 m. It is said to have been anciently navigable for vessels of considerable burden, as far as Rome, and for small boats nearly to its source; but, at present, the navigation is at all times difficult, especially near its mouth and in the vicinity of Rome. Its average breadth, in the lower part of its course, is about 300 ft.

TIBET. See THIBET.

TICINO, te-chee'-no, (Anc. Tici'nus), a r. in the N. of Italy, which rises in the S. part of Switzerland, and, flowing northward through L. Maggiore, falls into the Po, 24 m. S. of Milan. It is navigable to L. Maggiore.

TICINO (Fr. Tessin, tès'-săn'), a canton in the S. E. part of Switzerland, bordering on Italy. It derives its name from the above river, by which it is intersected. Area, 1,042 sq. m. Pop. in 1837, 113,923. (M.) This is the only Italian canton in the Swiss confederation; the inhabitants speak a dialect resembling the Milanese; they are all Roman Catholics.

TIF'-LIS or TEFLIS, the cap. of the Russian prov. of Georgia, on the Koor, about midway between the Black and Caspian seas. The houses are generally ill built; the streets are crooked and extremely narrow. The newer portion of the town, however, which is separated from the old by the ruins of the ancient fortifications, has broader streets, and buildings in the European style. Tiflis is the residence of a Georgian metropolitan and an Armenian archbishop. Lat. 41° 41′ N., Lon. about 45° E. The pop. is rapidly increasing, and is now probably near 45,000. (P. C.)

TIGRÉ, tee'-grā', the most powerful and warlike of the three principal kingdoms into which Abyssinia is divided, situated E. of the r. Tacazzé. Adowa is the chief town.

TI'-GRIS, a large r. of Asia, which rises in Asiatic Turkey, 70 or 80 m. N.W. of Diarbekir, between 38° and 39° N. Lat., and near 39° E. Lon. Its general course is south-easterly, and in about 31° N. Lat. and near 47° E. Lon., it unites with the Euphrates, to form the Shatt-el-Arab. The whole length of the Tigris is estimated at 920 m. Between Diarbekir and Mosul (near 300 m.) the river is navigable for rafts, at certain seasons: below Mosul, it is navigable throughout the year.

TIL'-BURG, a manufacturing t. of Holland, in N. Brabant, 14 m. S.W. of Bois le Duc. Lat. 51° 33′ N., Lon. 5° 4′ E. Pop. 10,000. (B.)

TIL'-SIT, a t. of Prussia, on the Memel, 60 m. N. E. of Königsberg. Here was concluded, July, 1807, the celebrated treaty of peace between France, and Prussia and Russia. Lat. 55° 4′ N., Lon. 21° 56 E. Pop. about 12,000. (B.)

Digitized by Google

Fāte, fär, fall, fåt; mē, mět; pīne or pine, pĭn; nō, nŏt; ōō, as in *good*;

TIM-BUC'-TOO or TOM-BOOC'-TOO (more properly Ten-Boctoo), a commercial t., cap. of a kingdom of the same name, in the N. W. central part of Africa, near the S. border of the Great Desert, about 8 m. from the left bank of the Joliba or Niger. Though its importance has much diminished from what it was in the 14th century, when the kingdom of Timbuctoo was the nucleus of a great empire, it may still be regarded as the principal centre of commerce in this part of Africa. Lat. 17° 10′ N., Lon. about 3° W. Pop. estimated from 10,000 to 12,000. (B.)

TI'-MOR, the largest of the Lesser Sunda Islands, between 8° 20′ and 10° 30′ S. Lat., and 123° 20′ and 127° 20′ E. Lon. Length, near 300 m., with a mean breadth of about 45 m. Timor is divided among a great number of petty kingdoms, nearly all of which are dependent on the Portuguese or Dutch. (B.)

TI'-MOR-LAUT', one of the Lesser Sunda Islands, intersected by the 8th parallel of S. Lat., and 131st meridian of E. Lon. It is about 90 m. in length, and 40 m. in its greatest breadth. Scarcely anything is known of it except that the natives are unfriendly to strangers.

TI-O'-GĄ, a small r. which rises in the N. part of Pa., and, making a circuit, passes into N. Y., and finally returns into Pa., and joins the E. branch of the Susquehanna.

TIOGA, a co. in the S. part of N. Y., intersected by the E. branch of the Susquehanna, and bordering on Pa. Pop. 20,527. Co. t. Owego.

TIOGA, a co. in the N. part of Pa., on the sources of the Tioga r., and bordering on N. Y. Pop. 15,498. Co. t. Wellsborough.

TIP'-PAH, a co. in the N. part of Miss., bordering on Tenn. Pop. 9,444. Co. seat, Ripley.

TIPPECANOE, tip'-pe-kn-noo', a co. in the W. N. W. part of Ind., where the Tippecanoe river joins the Wabash. Pop. 13,724. Co. t. Lafayette.

TIP-PER-A'-RY, an inland co. in the S. of Ireland, prov. of Munster, S. E. of, and bordering on the Shannon. Pop. in 1831, 402,564. (P. C.)

TIPPERARY, a t. of Ireland, cap. of the above co., 23 m. S. E. of Limerick. Pop. 6,972.

TIP'-TON, a co. near the S. W. extremity of Tenn., bordering on the Mississippi r. Pop. 6,800. Co. t. Covington.

TIR-EE',* written also TIREE, TIRY, and TYREE, an i. on the W. coast of Scotland, belonging to Argyleshire, above 12 m. in length, and 5 m. in its greatest breadth. Lat. 56° 30′ N., Lon. 7° W.

TIRLEMONT, tēēr'-mŏn', (Flem. Thienen or Tienen, tee'-nen,) a manufacturing t. of Belgium, in the prov. of S. Brabant, 11 m. S. E. of Louvain. Pop. 8,000. (B.)

---

* "They left Loch-Tua on their lee,
And they wakened the men of the wild TYREE."
SCOTT'S *Lord of the Isles*, Canto IV.

Digitized by Google

ou, as in *our*; th, as in *thin*; TH, as in *this*; N, nearly like *ng*.

TISHAMINGO, tish-a-ming'-go, a co. forming the N. E. extremity of Miss. Pop. 6,681. Co. seat, Jacinto.

TITICACA, tit-e-kâ'-kâ, the largest L. in S. America, situated partly in Bolivia and partly in Peru, between 15° 20′ and 16° 40′ N. Lat., and 68° and 71° W. Lon. Length, near 140 m.; greatest breadth, about 35 m. The surface of its waters is higher than the Peak of Teneriffe, being 12,795 ft. above the level of the Pacific. (P. C.) In some places, its depth has been ascertained to be 120 fathoms, but many parts are probably much deeper.

TIVOLI, tee'-vo-le, (Anc. Ti'bur,) a t. of Italy, in the Papal State, on the Teverone (tĕv'-a-ro'-nà—Anc. Anio), 18 m. E. by N. of Rome, remarkable for its delightful situation and its interesting antiquities. Pop. about 6,000. (B.)

TO-BA'-GO (see Int. X.), one of the W. India Islands, belonging to Great Britain, intersected by the parallel of 11° 10′ N. Lat., and the meridian of 60° 40′ W. Lon. Length, 26 m.; greatest breadth, 7 or 8 m. Pop. 13,700. (M.)

TO-BOLSK', an archiepiscopal city of Asiatic Russia, cap. of W. Siberia and of a gov. of its own name, on the Irtish, near its junction with the Tobol. The houses are built mostly of wood; the streets are generally broad, straight, and paved with wood. Lat. 48° 12′ N., Lon. 68° 6′ E. Pop., exclusive of the military, 20,000. (P. C.)

TOCANTINS, to-can-teens', a large r. of Brazil, which flows into the estuary of Para. Length estimated at 1,500 m.

TOCAT, to-kât', a large t. of Asiatic Turkey, on the Yesheel Irmak. Its appearance is said to resemble that of a European city. Lat. about 40° N., Lon. 36° 50′ E. Pop. estimated by Balbi, on the authority of M. Fontanier, at near 100,000; but several other writers make it much less.

TODD, a co. in the S. W. part of Ky., bordering on Tenn. Pop. 9,991. Co. t. Elkton.

TOEPLITZ. See TÖPLITZ.

TO-KAY' (Hung. pron. to-koi), a t. in the N. E. part of Hungary, at the confluence of the Bodrog and Theiss, remarkable as the market for the famous wine of this name, which is produced in the surrounding country. Lat. 48° 7′ N., Lon. 21° 24′ E. Pop. 4,000. (B.)

TO-LE'-DO (Sp. pron. to-lâ'-do; Anc. Tole'tum), a celebrated but decayed city of Spain, cap. of a prov. of the same name, and formerly of the kingdom of Castile, situated on a hill near the Tagus, 36 m. S. S. W. of Madrid. It is the seat of a university and the residence of an archbishop. The Cathedral of this place is the largest and one of the finest in the kingdom. Toledo was formerly noted for its manufacture of swords; those now made here are said still to command a high price Lat. 39° 55′ S., Lon. 4° W. Pop. 15,000. (B.)—Adj. and inhab. TO-LE'-DAN.

TOL'-LAND, a co. in the N. N. E. part of Conn., bordering on Mass. Pop. 17,980. Co. t. Tolland.

TOLUCA, to-loo'-kâ, a well-built t. of the Mexican States, about 10 m.

Digitized by Google

N. of the mountain called the Nevado de Toluca (see NEVADO), which has an elevation of 2,372 toises, or about 15,170 English ft. (B.) Lat. 19° 16′ N., Lon. 99° 21′ W. Pop. 12,000. (P. C.)

TOM-BIG′-BEE or TOM-BECK′-BE, a r. which rises in the N. E. part of Miss., and, flowing southerly into Ala., unites with the Alabama river to form the Mobile. Length estimated at 450 m. It is navigable for steamboats to Columbus, in Miss.

TOMP′-KINS, a co. in the S. W. central part of N. Y., at the S. extremity of Cayuga Lake. Pop. 37,948. Co. t. Ithaca.

TOMSK, a handsome t. of Asiatic Russia, cap. of a gov. of the same name, on the Tom, an affluent of the Obi. Lat. 56° 30′ N., Lon. 85° 10′ E. Pop. 8,000 or 9,000. (P. C.)

TONKIN or TONQUIN, ton-keen′, a kingdom in the S. E. part of Asia, bordering on the gulf of this name. (See COCHIN CHINA.)

TONKIN or TONQUIN, GULF OF, is situated between 18° and 22° N. Lat., and 106° and 110° E. Lon. Length above 200 m.; greatest breadth about 170 m.

TOO′-LĄ (Tula), an important manufacturing t. of European Russia, cap. of a gov. of the same name, on the Oopa (Upa), an affluent of the Oka, 110 m. S. of Moscow. Its appearance from a distance, owing to the numerous spires and domes, is very imposing; but the crooked and ill-paved streets, and the houses built mostly of wood, tend to destroy, on a nearer view, the favourable impression which the approaching spectator may have received. Toola is remarkable for its manufacture of arms, the most extensive in the empire, whence it has been called the Birmingham of Russia. It employs above 7,000 workmen, producing annually 70,000 muskets and 25,000 side-arms. Cutlery of various kinds is also manufactured here. There are rich mines of iron ore of an excellent quality in the vicinity, but the metal employed in the manufactures is said to be principally, if not exclusively, from Siberia. Lat. 54° 12′ N., Lon. 37° E. Pop. 51,000. (P. C.)

TOORKISTAN, toork′-is-tân′ (*i. e.* the "country of the Turks"), or INDEPENDENT TARTARY, is situated in the N. W. central part of Asia, between 35° and 54° N. Lat., and 50° and 82° E. Lon., bounded on the N. by the Russian dominions, E. and S. E. by the Chinese empire, S. by Afghanistan and Persia, and W. by the Russian empire, from which it is partly separated by the Caspian Sea. Length, from E. to W., near 1,500 m.; greatest breadth, from N. to S., about 1,250 m. Area vaguely estimated at 1,000,000 sq. m. A large portion of this extensive country consists of elevated table-land, intersected by ridges of mountains, some of which appear to be not less than 18,000 ft. above the level of the sea. Deserts of greater or less extent are found in different parts. Toorkistan is divided into a number of independent states or *khanats*, which vary greatly in extent and population. All the chiefs or *khans* appear to be possessed of a power more or less arbitrary. The principal khanats are those of Bokhara, Khiva, and Khokand, which are treated of under their respective heads. Mahometanism is the prevailing religion of Toorkistan; it is said that the laws of

Digitized by Google

the Koran are more strictly observed here, than in any other Mahometan country. (For some further particulars respecting this country, see BOKHARA.)

TOOR'-KO-MANS or toor'-ko-mâns', a nation of Tartars, originally inhabiting the eastern shores of the Caspian Sea, but who are now spread not only over Toorkistan, but Persia, Afghanistan, and a considerable portion of Asiatic Turkey. They lead a wandering life and live in tents. They are said to be excellent horsemen, and to make hardy and brave soldiers.

TOPAYOS, to-pi'-yòs, written also TAPAJOS, a large r. of Brazil, flowing into the Amazon near 2° 20′ S. Lat., and 54° 40′ W. Lon. Entire length perhaps 1,000 m. It is navigable for boats the greater part of its course.

TÖPLITZ, TOEPLITZ or TEPLITZ, tep'-lits, a small t. of Bohemia, on the Saubach (sou'-bâk), 47 m. N. W. of Prague, noted for its hot mineral springs and baths. Permanent pop. about 2,600. (B.)

TOR-BAY', a spacious basin on the S. coast of England, in Devonshire, which has several times been resorted to as a place of shelter by the fleets of England.

TORGAU, tor'-gou, a fortified t. of Prussian Saxony, on the Elbe, 66 m. S. S. W. of Berlin. Pop. 5,300. (B.)

TORNEÅ, pronounced and sometimes written TOR'-NE-O,* a small t. of European Russia, on the N. W. frontier of the grand-duchy of Finland, at the mouth of the r. Torneå, which falls into the Gulf of Bothnia. Lat. 65° 51′ N., Lon. 24° 12′ E.

TO-RON'-TO (formerly York), lately the cap. of Upper Canada, on the N. shore of L. Ontario, towards its W. extremity. Lat. 43° 35′ N., Lon. 79° 20′ W. The pop. of this city has increased of latter years with extraordinary rapidity: in 1826, it was only 1,677; in 1836, it was 9,652, and in 1839, it amounted to 15,000. (P. C.)

TOR'-SHOK' or TORZHOK (Torjok), a t. of European Russia, in the gov. of Tver. Lat. 57° 2′ N., Lon. 35° 3′ E. Pop. stated at 15,000. (P. C.)

TOR-TO'-LA, one of the Virgin Islands, in the W. Indies, belonging to Great Britain. Lat. 18° 27′ N., Lon. 64° 35′ W. Length about 12 m.

TOR-TO'-SA (Anc. Derto'sa), a fortified t. of Spain, in Catalonia, on the left bank of the Ebro, with several interesting remains of antiquity. Lat. 40° 49′ N., Lon. 0° 33′ E. Pop. about 16,000. (B.)

TOT'-NESS, a t. of England, in Devonshire, 20 m. S. by E. of Exeter. Pop. 3,849.

TOUL, tool, a t. of France, in the dep. of Meurthe, on the Moselle, here crossed by a handsome bridge, 13 m. W. of Nancy. Lat. 48° 40′ 32″ N., Lon. 5° 5′ 3″ E. Pop. 7,279. (M.)

TOULON, too'-lon, or too'-lòn', (Anc. Te'lo Mar'tius), the second naval

* "Cold as the rocks on TORNEO's hoary brow."—CAMPBELL.

Digitized by Google

port of France (Brest being the first) in the dep. of Var, with one of the finest harbours on the Mediterranean, 32 m. E. S. E. of Marseilles. Among its institutions for education, may be mentioned the Naval School, with a fine library, and a collection of models of vessels of every kind. Lat. 43° 7′ N., Lon. 5° 56′ E. Pop. 30,000. (B.)

Toulouse or Thoulouse, too'-looz/, (Anc. Tolo'sa or Tholo'sa,) an archiepiscopal city in the S. of France, cap. of the dep. of Upper Garonne, and formerly of the prov. of Languedoc, on the r. Garonne, where it is joined by the Southern Canal (Canal du Midi), 132 m. S. E. of Bordeaux. The r. is crossed by a fine bridge of freestone, resting on 7 arches. Before the Revolution, Toulouse was the seat of one of the leading French universities, now replaced by an *académie universitaire*: it has also a royal college, and two public libraries, the one containing 30,000, and the other 24,000 vols. Lat. 43° 36′ N., Lon. 1° 27′ E. Pop. 68,015. (B.)

Touraine, too'-rane/, a former prov. of France, now divided between the deps. of Indre and Loire, and Indre.

Tournay, toor'-nā/, (Flem. Doornik, dōr/-nik; Anc. Tor/nacum or Tor/nacus;) a fortress and important manufacturing t. of Belgium, prov. of Hainault, on the Scheldt, near the French frontier, 45 m. W. S. W. of Brussels. Lat. 50° 36′ N., Lon. 3° 23′ E. Pop. 29,000. (B.)

Tours, toor, (Anc. Cæsarodu/num, afterwards Tu/rones,) an archiepiscopal city of France, cap. of the dep. of Indre and Loire, and formerly of Touraine, on the left bank of the r. Loire, in the midst of a fertile and delightful plain, 127 m. S. W. of Paris. It communicates with the opposite bank of the Loire by one of the finest stone bridges in Europe, which is about 1,420 ft. long, and 45 ft. wide, and rests on 15 elliptical arches, each of which has a span of 80 ft. The inhabitants of Tours are considered to speak better French than those of any other provincial town in France. Lat. 47° 24′ N., Lon. 0° 42′ E. Pop. 26,669. (B.)

Traf'-al-gar/ or traf-al/-gur, a cape on the S. W. coast of Spain, celebrated for the great naval action fought in its vicinity, on the 21st of October, 1805, between the English fleet under Lord Nelson, and the combined French and Spanish fleet, commanded by admiral Villeneuve. The English were signally victorious, but their distinguished commander was slain during the action. Lat. 36° 10′ N., Lon. 6° W.

Tral-ee/, a thriving t. of Ireland, cap. of Kerry co., near a bay of its own name, 57 m. W. N. W. of Cork. Pop. in 1831, 9,562, and now (1842) probably 13,000. (M.)

Trani, trā/-ne, an archiepiscopal t. and seaport of Naples, on the Adriatic. Lat. 41° 17′ N., Lon. 16° 26′ E. Pop. about 14,000. (B.)

Tran'-que-bar/, a seaport t. of Hindostan, belonging to the British, on the Coromandel coast, between the two arms of the Cauvery, 140 m. S. S. W. of Madras. Lat 11° N., Lon. 81° 54′ E. The pop. may amount to 12,000, without including that of its little territory. (B.) Till lately (the early part of 1845), Tranquebar belonged to Denmark.

Tran-syl-va/-ni-a (Hung. Erdély Ország, ĕr-daĭ or-sŏág; Ger. Siebenbürgen, see/-bĕn-bürg/-ĕn); a large prov. forming the most east

Digitized by Google

ern portion of the Austrian empire, between 45° 12′ and 47° 42′ N. Lat., and 22° 15′ and 26° 24′ E. Lon.; bounded on the N. by Hungary, N. E. and E. by the Buckowine and Moldavia, S. by Wallachia, from which it is separated by the E. Carpathian Mountains, and W. by Hungary. Greatest length, from E. to W., 184 m.; greatest breadth, from N. to S., 167 m. Area 21,000 sq. m. Pop. about 2,000,000. (M.) The name was given by the Hungarians, Transylvania signifying the country "beyond the wood," *i. e.* the extensive woody mountains which separate this province from Hungary. The true Hungarian name, however, Erdély Ország, signifies "woody country." The origin of the German name, Siebenbürgen, the "seven castles," or "seven boroughs," probably refers to some feature of the ancient condition of the country with which we are now unacquainted.

TRAPANI, trà'-pà-ne, (Anc. Drepanum; Gr. Δρεπανον, *i. e.* a "scythe," the tongue of land on which it is built being curved in the shape of that instrument;) a fortified seaport t. of Sicily, cap. of a prov. of the same name, at the N. W. extremity of the island, 46 m. W. of Palermo. Drepanum appears to have been an emporium from the earliest times, and the modern town is one of the first commercial places in Sicily. Lat. 38° 2′ N., Lon. 12° 31′ E. Pop. 24,000. (B.)

TRAS OS MONTES, trâs ôs mon'-tês, *i. e.* "beyond the mountains," a prov. forming the N. E. extremity of Portugal, separated by a chain of mountains from the prov. of the Minho, and by the Douro from Beira.

TRAV'-AN-CORE', a state of Hindostan, subsidiary to the British, situated at the S. extremity of that peninsula, between the 8th and 11th degrees of N. Lat., and the 76th and 78th of E. Lon.

TREB'-I-ZOND' (Turk. Ta-râ'-be-soon'; Anc. Trapezus), a fortified city and seaport of Asiatic Turkey, cap. of an eyalet, on the S. shore of the Black Sea, towards its eastern extremity. This town was for a considerable period the cap. of an empire founded in the early part of the 13th century by a branch of the Comnenian family, who had for several generations held the imperial sceptre at Constantinople. After experiencing a variety of fortunes, this empire fell, soon after the fall of Constantinople in 1453. Though Trebizond has greatly declined from its former prosperity, it is still important on account of its manufactures, its commerce, and its population, which Balbi estimates at 50,000. Lat. 41° 3′ N., Lon. 39° 28′ E.

TREMITI, trem'-e-te, a group of small islands belonging to the kingdom of Naples, situated in the Adriatic. Lat. about 42° 8′ N., Lon. 15° 30′ E.

TRENT (Ger. Trient, tre-ent'; Anc. Triden'tum), a walled t. of Tyrol, on the Adige, which is here crossed by a fine bridge. Lat. 46° 6′ N., Lon. 11° 4′ E. Pop. near 12,000. (B.)

TRENT, one of the principal rivers of England: it rises on the borders of Cheshire, and flowing at first southerly, then easterly, and in the latter part of its course northerly, falls into the estuary of the Humber, 24 m. S. W. of York. Its whole length is estimated at near 200

Digitized by Google

m.; it is navigable for barges to Burton on Trent (about 117 m.), and for vessels of 200 tons to Gainsborough, (near 30 m.)

TRENT'-ON, a t. of N. J., the seat of justice of Mercer county, and cap. of the state, on the left or N. E. bank of the Delaware, at the head of steamboat navigation, where the river is joined by the Delaware and Raritan Canal, 27 m., in a straight line, N. E. of Philadelphia. The railroad from N. York to Philadelphia passes through this town. Lat. 40° 14′ N., Lon. 74° 30′ W.? Pop. 4,035.

TREVES (Fr. Trèves, trave; Ger. Trier, treer; Anc. Augu'sta Trevi'rorum), a city of the Prussian dominions, cap. of a gov., and formerly of an electorate of the same name, on the right bank of the Moselle, over which there is a stone bridge of 8 arches, 690 ft. long. This is perhaps the most ancient, and was long the most celebrated of the German cities. Constantine the Great, and several other emperors, occasionally resided at Treves. It abounds in interesting antiquities, among which may be mentioned the ruins of the palace of Constantine, and the Roman aqueduct, the subterranean portion of which is still pretty well preserved. Treves had formerly a university which has been replaced by a gymnasium; it possesses also a library of 70,000 vols., and other literary and scientific institutions. Lat. 49° 47′ N., Lon. 6° 38′ E. Pop., exclusive of the military, 14,000. (B.)

TREVISO, trĕv-ee'-zo, (Anc. Tarvi'sium,) a manufacturing and commercial t. of Austrian Italy, cap. of a prov. of the same name, 18 m. N. N. W. from Venice. Pop. 12,600. (B.)

TRICALA, tree'-kâ-lâ, written also TIRHALA; (Anc. Tric'ca,) a t. of European Turkey, in Thessaly, 37 m. W. by S. of Larissa. It is the residence of a pasha, and of a Greek archbishop. Lat. 39° 31′ N., Lon. 21° 48′ E. Pop. estimated at 12,000. (B.)

TRICH-IN-OP'-O-LI or TRICHINOPOLY, a large fortified t. of Hindostan, cap. of a dist. of the same name, belonging to the presidency of Madras, on the Cauvery, 28 m. W. of Tanjore. Lat. about 10° 50′ N., Lon. 78° 50′ E. Pop., including the suburbs, estimated at 80,000. (P. C.) Near this town is the island of Seringham (sẹr-ing'-gum), formed by two arms of the Cauvery, on which stands one of the largest and most magnificent pagodas of Hindostan. The central building is not large, but is splendidly ornamented with sculpture, gilding, and precious stones. It is enclosed within seven square walls, each 25 ft. high, and very thick. These walls are about 120 yards from each other; the circumference of the outer one is about 4 m. There are besides common entrances, 20 very large and lofty triangular towers over as many gateways, each forming a highly-ornamented pagoda.

TRI-ESTE' or tre-es'-tà (Anc. Tergeste), the principal seaport t. of the Austrian empire, cap. of a gov. of the same name, on the Adriatic, near its N. E. extremity, 73 m. E. by N. of Venice. It has several important manufactures, among which, that of soap is the most remarkable. Among its institutions for education, the Scientific and Nautical School, with 16 professors, deserves particular mention. In 1719, the emperor Charles VI. declared Trieste a free port; at that

Digitized by Google

time it contained scarcely 8,000 inhabitants. The privileges of the place were afterwards extended by the empress Maria Theresa, so that all goods, with very few exceptions, can be imported duty free. The consequence has been that the population is now above 50,000 (P. C.), and continues annually to increase, and Trieste is the most wealthy and important commercial city in the Austrian dominions. Lat. 45° 38′ N., Lon. 13° 47′ E.

TRIGG, a co. in the S. W. part of Ky., intersected by the Cumberland river. Pop. 7,716. Co. t. Cadiz.

TRIM'-BLE, a co. in the N. part of Ky., on the Ohio river. Pop. 4,480. Co. t. Bedford.

TRINCOMALEE, tring'-ko-ma-lee', a small fortified t. of Ceylon, on its N. E. coast, with one of the finest harbours in the world. "During the N. E. monsoon, when all the vessels off the Coromandel Coast and in the Bay of Bengal are obliged to put to sea, Trincomalee is their place of refuge, and a vessel from Madras can reach it in two days." (M.)

TRIN'-I-DAD', after Jamaica, the largest and most important of the British W. India Islands, is situated between the 10th and 11th degrees of N. Lat., and the 61st and 62d of W. Lon.: its S. W. extremity is only about 7 m. from the delta of the Orinoco. The form of this island is singular; it is almost a parallelogram, but the N. E., N. W., and S. W. angles, have remarkable projections; the last named consists of a tongue of land, about 30 m. long, and from 2 to 10 or 12 m. broad. Extreme length of the island, from S. W. to N. E., 88 m.; greatest length, from N. to S., about 50 m.; mean breadth, from E. to W., about 35 m. Area estimated at 2,000 sq. m. Pop. in 1834, 43,678. The most remarkable natural feature of Trinidad, is the Pitch Lake, situated in the S. W. part of the island, about a mile and a half in circumference. The pitch or bitumen at the sides of the lake is perfectly hard and cold, but towards the middle it becomes gradually warmer and softer, and at last is seen boiling up in a liquid state. Trinidad has several extinct volcanic craters. Port of Spain, on the W. coast, near its N. extremity, is the cap. of Trinidad, and one of the finest towns in the W. Indies. Pop. about 12,000. (P. C.)

TRIN'-I-TY, a r. of Texas, flowing into Galveston Bay.

TRIP'-O-LI (Anc. Trip'olis*), the most easterly of the Barbary States, between 29° and 33° N. Lat., and 10° and 22° E. Lon.; bounded on the N. by the Mediterranean, E. by Barca, S. by Fezzan and the desert, and W. by Tunis. Area, uncertain. Pop. estimated by Balbi at 660,000; but some other writers rate it as high as 1,500,000, and even 2,000,000. Tripoli belongs to the Turkish sultan, and is governed by a bey or pasha, with despotic sway. We may remark that this country, since the revolution of 1832, has been in a very unsettled state, and our knowledge of its present political condition is imperfect and uncertain.—Adj. and inhab. TRIPOLINE, trip-o-leen' and TRIP-OL'-I-TAN.

* Under the Romans, the three flourishing cities of Œa, Leptis, and Sabrata, constituted a kind of federal union, under the name of Tripolis, or the "three cities."

Digitized by Google

Fāte, fār, fâll, fåt; mē, mĕt; pīne or pine, pĭn; nō, nŏt; ōō as in *good*;

Tripoli (called by the natives Ta-rā'-bloos or Tarabloos-el-Gharb, *i. e.* "Tripoli of the West;" Anc. Œa), the cap. of the above state or regency, on a rocky tongue of land projecting into the Mediterranean, with a harbour defended by several batteries. The town is fortified, and is entered by two gates. It contains six mosques, of the first order, some of which are very handsome. The most striking relic of antiquity is a magnificent triumphal arch, (erected A. D. 164) in honour of Aurelius Antoninus and Lucius Verus. Tripoli is one of the principal entrepôts for the commerce which is carried on between Europe and the countries in the central part of Africa. Lat. 32° 54′ N., Lon. 13° 11′ E. Pop. estimated at from 20,000 to 25,000. (P. C. and B.)

Tripoli (Arab. Ta-rā'-bloos es-Sham, or the "Tripoli of Syria), a well-built seaport t. of Syria, cap. of an eyalet of its own name, on the Mediterranean, near 150 m. S. S. W. of Aleppo. Lat. 34° 26′ N., Lon. 35° 51′ E. Pop. estimated at about 16,000. (B.)

Tripolitza or Tripolizza, tre-po-lit'-sà, formerly an important t. of Greece, in the Morea, 22 m. W. by S. of Napoli di Romania. Lat. 37° 30′ N., Lon. 22° 25′ E. The pop., which appears formerly to have amounted to 15,000 or 18,000, is probably at present scarcely 2,000. (B.)

Trois Rivières. See Three Rivers.

Trondhjem. See Drontheim.

Trond (or Tron), Saint, sân trôn, a t. of Belgium, prov. of Limburg, 20 m. W. by S. of Maestricht, with near 8,000 inhabitants, who are principally engaged in the manufacture of fire-arms. (B.)

Troppau, trop'-pou, the most important t. of Austrian Silesia, cap. of a circle of the same name, 37 m. N. E. of Olmütz. It is well built and has considerable manufactures. Pop. about 12,000. (B.)

Troup, troop, a co. on the W. border of Ga., intersected by the Chattahoochee r. Pop. 15,733. Co. t. La Grange.

Trow'-bridge, a manufacturing t. of England, in Wiltshire, 21 m. N. W. of Salisbury. Pop. of the parish, with an area of about 3 sq. m., 11,050.

Troy, a city of N. Y., cap. of Rensselaer co., on the E. bank of the Hudson, 6 m. N. of Albany. Its position is highly favourable for trade; besides the ready communication which it has with the towns on the Hudson and with the sea, it is connected by the Champlain and Erie canals with the western lakes and the St. Lawrence. Troy is regularly laid out, and contains many handsome public buildings, among which the Court House and the Episcopal Church deserve particular mention. Lat. 42° 44′ N., Lon. 73° 40′ W. Pop. 19,334.

Troyes, trwå, (Anc. Augustobo'na; afterwards Trecas'ses or Tricasses, Tricas'sæ, and Tre'cæ), a manufacturing city of France, cap. of the dep. of Aube, on the Seine, 92 m. E. S. E. of Paris. Besides a number of institutions for education, it possesses a public library, said to contain 55,000 printed vols. and nearly 5,000 manuscripts. Lat. 48° 18′ N., Lon. 4° 5′ E. Pop. 25,563. (B.)

Trum'-bull, a co. in the N. E. part of Ohio, bordering on Pa., and

Digitized by Google

intersected by the Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal. Pop. 38,107. Co. t. Warren.

TRU'-RO, the handsomest t. in Cornwall, England, on the Fal, 8 m. N. by E. of Falmouth. Lat. 50° 15′ N., Lon. 5° 2′ W. Pop. 3,043.

TRUXILLO or TRUJILLO, troo-heel'-yo, a small t. of Spain, in Estremadura, 134 m. S. W. by W. from Madrid. It was the birth-place of Pizarro.

TRUX-IL'-LO or troo-heel'-yo, a seaport t. of Peru, cap. of a dep., on a small r., about 2 m. from the sea. It was founded by Pizarro, in 1533. Lat. 8° 6′ N., Lon. 79° 3′ W. Pop. from 12,000 to 14,000. (B.)

TU'-AM, a city of Ireland, in the co. of Galway, 105 m. W. by N. of Dublin. It was, till lately, the seat of a Protestant, as it still is of a Roman Catholic archbishopric. Lat. 53° 30′ N., Lon. 8° 50′ W. Pop. in 1831, 6,883. (P. C.)

TU'-BING-EN, the second capital of the kingdom of Würtemberg, on the Neckar, 17 m. S. S. W. of Stuttgart. It is chiefly interesting on account of its university, founded in 1477, by Count Eberhard, who afterwards became the first duke of Würtemberg: Reuchlin and Melancthon were among its professors. It was formerly exclusively Protestant; but, since the University at Elwangen was suppressed, Roman Catholics have been admitted: it is now the only university in the kingdom. The number of students is between 600 and 700. It possesses an extensive library, said to contain 140,000 vols., a good collection in natural history, a botanic garden, an observatory, &c. Lat. 48° 31′ N., Lon. 9° 4′ E. Pop. 8,000. (B.)

TUCK'-ER-TON, a village and port of entry of N. J., in Burlington co., on a creek which flows into Little Egg Harbour.

TUCUMAN, too-koo-mân', a t. of S. America, in the republic of La Plata, cap. of a state of its own name, memorable as the place where, in 1816, the declaration of the independence of the La Plata provinces was first promulgated. Lat. 29° 50′ S., Lon. 64° 55′ W. Pop. estimated at from 10,000 to 12,000. (B.)

TUDELA, too-dâ'-lâ, (Anc. Tutela,) a t. of Spain, in Navarre, on the Ebro, here crossed by a fine bridge of 17 arches, 45 m. N. W. of Saragossa. Pop. 8,000. (B.)

TULA. See TOOLA.

TUL'-LA-MORE', a t. of Ireland, cap. of King's co., on the Grand Canal, which connects the Shannon with the sea at Dublin, 50 m. W. by S. from this city. Pop. in 1831, 6,342. (P. C.)

TULLE, tüll, a manufacturing t. of France, cap. of the dep. of Corrèze, on the r. Corrèze. Lat. 45° 16′ N., Lon. 2° 54′ E. Pop. 9,000. (B.)

TUN'-BRIDGE, also written TONBRIDGE, a small t. of England, on the Medway, 27 m. S. E. of London. The watering-place, Tunbridge Wells, is about 5 m. S. of Tunbridge.

TUNGURAGUA, toong-goo-râ'-gwâ, a r. of S. America, which rises in Peru, and afterwards forming a part of the boundary between this re-

Digitized by Google

public and Ecuador, joins the Ucayuli, to form the Amazon. It is regarded by some geographers as the upper portion of that great river.

Tu/-ni-ca, a co. in the N. W. part of Miss., on the Mississippi r. Pop. 821. Co. seat, Peyton.

Tu/-nis (called, by the inhabitants, Too/-nis), a state or regency of N. Africa, nominally dependent on the Turkish empire, between 33° and 37° 20′ N. Lat., and 8° 30′ and 11° 20′ E. Lon.; bounded on the N. and E. by the Mediterranean, S. by the desert, and W. by Algiers. Length, from N. to S., about 300 m.; greatest breadth, from E. to W., near 170 m. Area vaguely estimated at about 50,000 sq. m. Pop. 1,800,000. (B.)—Adj. and inhab. Tunisine, too`-ne-seen/, and Tunisian, tu-nee/-she-an.

Tunis (Anc. Tu/nes or Tune/ta), a large and flourishing city, cap. of the above state, situated near the Mediterranean, on a lagoon, 10 m. long, and from 3 to 5 m. broad, which communicates, by a narrow channel called the Goletta (or "little throat"), with the Bay of Tunis. It is encircled by a high wall, with six gates, around which there is another wall enclosing the suburbs, with eleven gates, and about 5 m. in circumference. There are five principal and many smaller mosques. The houses, according to the custom of Barbary, have generally only one story, and the streets are narrow, crooked, and extremely dirty. Tunis appears to be the most populous, commercial, and civilized, as well as most ancient town in all Barbary. Lat. 36° 48′ N., Lon. 10° 11′ E. Balbi estimates the pop. at not less than 100,000; the P. C. at from 130,000 to 200,000.

Turcoing, tür`-kwăn/, a manufacturing t. of France, in the dep. of Nord, near the Belgian frontier, 10 m. N. E. of Lille. Pop. 8,749. (M.)

Tu/-rin (Fr. pron. tü`-răn/; It. Torino, to-ree/-no; Anc. Augus/ta Taurino/rum); an archiepiscopal city of N. Italy, cap. of the Sardinian States, and of a prov. of its own name, on the left bank of the Po, at its junction with the Dora, about 80 m. W. S. W. of Milan. It is one of the most regularly-built towns in Europe, especially in that part which is called Nuovo Torino (noo-o/-vo to-ree/-no), or "New Turin." Some of the streets are remarkably handsome, reminding one of the finest parts of Paris. With respect to literary and scientific institutions, Turin ranks as one of the very first of the Italian cities. The University, founded in 1405, is the most frequented in Italy (B.); it has a library of 112,000 vols., besides about 2,000 manuscripts. There is also a military academy; a royal academy of sciences; a cabinet of medals, one of the richest in Europe; an Egyptian museum, containing, among many other curiosities, the most extensive and interesting collection of Egyptian manuscripts that exists; and many other similar establishments. Lat. 45° 4′ N., Lon. 7° 40′ E. The pop., which at the commencement of the last century was only about 42,000, amounted in 1833, including the suburbs, to 119,900. (P. C.)

Tur/-key or Ottoman Empire (in Turkish, Os`-măn`-lee/ Vil`-a-yet/-ee`, or the "country of the Osmânlees"), an extensive country occupying the S. E. portion of Europe and the W. part of Asia, princi-

Digitized by Google

pally situated between 30° and 48° N. Lat., and 16° and 48° E. Lon.; bounded on the N. by Austria and the Russian empire (from which it is partially separated by the Black Sea), E. by Persia, S. by Arabia and by the Mediterranean, and W. by the Mediterranean, the Adriatic, and the Austrian territories. Length, from N. N.W. to S. S. E., above 1,800 m.; greatest breadth, from N. to S., perhaps 700 m. Balbi estimates the area of European Turkey at about 146,900 sq. m., and the pop. at 7,000,000; the area of Asiatic Turkey at about 741,000 sq. m., and the pop. at 12,500,000, which would give 887,900 sq. miles for the area, and 19,500,000 for the pop. of the whole empire. The religion of Turkey is Mahometanism: the Grand Seignior is regarded as the vicegerent of the prophet, and the protector of the Moslem faith. The government is an absolute despotism, the sultan being under no other restraint than what the laws of the Koran impose. Constantinople is the capital.—Adj. TURK'-ISH or OT'-TO-MAN; inhab. TURK or OTTOMAN (Turk. Os'-mân'-lee').

TURKISTAN. See TOORKISTAN.

TURN'-HOUT (-howt), a well-built t. of Belgium, 25 m. E. N. E. of Antwerp, with flourishing manufactures. Pop. 13,000. (B.)

TUS'-CA-LOO'-SA, a co. in the W. N. W. part of Ala., intersected by the Black Warrior r. Pop. 16,583.

TUSCALOOSA, cap. of the above co., and formerly of the state of Ala., is situated on the left bank of the Black Warrior r., at the head of steamboat navigation. Lat. 33° 12′ N., Lon. 87° 42′ W. Pop. about 2,000.

TUS'-CA-NY (It. Toscana, tos-kâ'-nâ; Anc. Etru'ria), GRAND DUCHY OF, a state in the N. and middle part of Italy, between 42° 22′ and 44° 30′ N. Lat., and 9° 40′ and 12° 13′ E. Lon.; bounded (with the exception of some small detached portions) on the N. by the territories of Lucca, Modena, and the Papal State, E. and S. E. by the Papal State, and S. W. and W. by the Mediterranean. Length, from N. to S., about 130 m.; greatest breadth, from E. to W., above 100 m. Total area, including Elba and some other small islands in the Mediterranean, 8,432 sq. m. Pop. in 1836, 1,436,780. (P. C.) Florence is the capital.—Adj. and inhab. TUS'-CAN.

TUS-CA-RA'-WAS, a co. in the E. part of Ohio, intersected by the Ohio and Erie Canal. Pop. 25,631. Co. t. New Philadelphia.

TUY, twee, (Anc. Tu'dæ), a fortified seaport t. of Spain, in Galicia, on the Miño (Minho), about 16 m. from its mouth. Lat. 42° 2′ N., Lon. 8° 35′ W. Pop. about 6,000. (B.)

TVER (Twer), a commercial t. of European Russia, cap. of a gov. of the same name, on the Volga, and on the high road between Moscow and St. Petersburg, about 90 m. N. W. of the former city. Lat. 56° 52′ N., Lon. 35° 57′ E. Pop. 24,000. (P. C.)

TWEED, a r. of Great Britain, which forms a part of the boundary between England and Scotland, and falls into the North Sea at Berwick.

TWIGGS, a co. in the central part of Ga., on the E. side of the Ocmulgee r. Pop. 8,422. Co. t. Marion.

Digitized by Google

Fāte, fär, fâll, fât; mē, mĕt; pīne, or pĭne, pĭn; nō, nŏt; ōō as in *good*

Ty'-ler, a co. in the N. W. part of Va., on the Ohio r. Pop. 6,954. Co. t. Middlebourn.

Tyne, a r. in the N. of England, falling into the North Sea at Tynemouth. It is navigable for vessels of 300 or 400 tons as far as Newcastle.

Tyne'-mouth or North Shields, a t. of England, in Northumberland, at the mouth of the above r., on its N. bank, immediately opposite to S. Shields, and 7 m. E. N. E. of Newcastle. Pop. of the township, 11,890.

Tyre (called by the Jews, Tsoor; by the Arabs, Soor; Gr. Τυρος, Lat. Ty'rus); a celebrated city and emporium of antiquity, on the S. E. coast of the Mediterranean. Lat. 33° 17′ N., Lon. 35° 14′ E. A village of about 1,500 inhabitants now occupies the site of the town which was the glory of ancient Phœnicia. The immense mound built by Alexander the Great, during the memorable siege of the second Tyre, appears to be the only monument of antiquity which can attract the attention of the traveller. (B.)—Adj. and inhab. Tyr'-i-an.

Tyree or Tyry. See Tiree.

Tyrnau, tĕĕr'-nou (Hung. Nagy Szombath, nŏdy som-bŏt), a commercial t. of Hungary, cap. of the "circle beyond the Danube," 27 m. N. E. of Presburg. Pop. above 7,000. (B.)

Tyr'-ol[a] (Ger. pron. te-role'), a country of Germany, forming a part of the Austrian dominions, between 45° 40′ and 47° 44′ N. Lat., and 9° 32′ and 12° 55′ E. Lon., bounded on the N. by Bavaria, E. by Austria and Carinthia, S. E. and S. by Italy, and W. by Italy and Switzerland. Greatest length, from E. to W., about 135 m.; greatest breadth, from N. to S., above 120 m. Area 11,457 sq. m. Pop. in 1832, 813,000. (P. C.) A large portion of this country is mountainous. The Tyrolese, like the Swiss, are remarkable for their strong attachment to their native land. Trent (Trient) is the chief town.—Adj. Tyr-o-le'-an and Tyr-o-lese'; inhab. Tyrolese.

Tyr-one', an inland co. in the N. of Ireland, prov. of Ulster, W. of, and bordering on Lough Neagh. Pop. in 1831, 304,468. (P. C.)

Tyr'-rel, a co. in the E. part of N. C., on the S. side of Albemarle Sound. Pop. 4,675. Co. t. Columbia.

Ucayali, oo-ki-yä'-le, a r. of Peru, which joins the Tunguragua to form the Amazon. According to some geographers, it is properly the Amazon itself.

Udine, oo'-de-nä, a walled t. of Austrian Italy, cap. of the prov. of Udine or Friuli, on an elevated plain, about 20 m. from the Adriatic,

[a] We sometimes hear this name accentuated in English like the German, but the pronunciation that we have given appears to have the sanction of the best speakers, and is supported by the authority of one of our first poets.

——— "like him wayworn
Descending from the Tyrol as night fell."—
Rogers's *Italy*, Part First, VIII.

Digitized by Google

on the high road between Venice and Vienna. It is well built, and contains 20,000 inhabitants. (B.) Lat. 46° 3′ N., Lon. 13° 15′ E.

UIST, wist,* (or more properly üst,) the name of two islands of the Hebrides, off the W. coast of Scotland, belonging to Inverness-shire. North Uist is about 16 m. in length, and nearly 13 m. in its greatest breadth. South Uist is above 20 m. in length, and 6 or 7 m. in its greatest breadth.

U/-KRAINE (Polish, Ukraïna, oo-krå-ee/-nå), a name which has been rather indefinitely applied to an extensive and fertile tract in the S. part of European Russia, on both sides of the Dnieper, now comprising the governments of Kief, Podolia, Poltava, and Slobode Ukraina; the last is sometimes called the gov. of Ukraine.

ULEÅBORG, oo/-le-ô-borg`, a seaport t. of Russia, in the grand-duchy of Finland, cap. of a circle of its own name, on the Gulf of Bothnia, at the mouth of the r. Uleå (oo/-le-ô). Lat. 65° N., Lon. about 25° 30′ E. Pop. about 5,000. (M.)

ULM (Ger. pron. ôôlm), formerly an important fortress of Würtemberg, on the Danube, where it begins to be navigable, 45 m. S. E. of Stuttgart. Its cathedral or *Münster*, though unfinished, is a fine specimen of ancient Gothic architecture, and one of the largest and loftiest churches in Germany. Lat. 48° 23′ N., Lon. 9° 59′ E. Pop. 16,000. (P. C.)

UL/-STER, the most northern of the four provinces of Ireland, comprising the counties of Antrim, Armagh, Cavan, Donegal, Down, Fermanagh, Londonderry, Monaghan, and Tyrone.

ULSTER, a co. in the S. E. part of N. Y., on the W. side of the Hudson r. Pop. 45,822. Co. t. Kingston.

UMEÅ, oo/-me-ô, a small r. in the N. of Sweden, which falls into the Gulf of Bothnia, in about 63° 40′ N. Lat.

UM`-MER-A-POO/-RA (Amarapoura—see Int. XIX., 1, Obs.), a decayed city of Chin India, formerly the cap. of the Birman empire. Lat. 21° 55′ N., Lon. 96° 7′ E.

UNDERWALDEN. See UNTERWALDEN.

UNION, a co. in the central part of Va., on the W. side of the Susquehanna r. Pop. 22,787. Co. t. New Berlin.

UNION, a district in the N. N. W. part of S. C., on the W. side of Broad r. Pop. 18,936. Seat of justice, Unionville.

UNION, a co. on the N. border of Ga. Pop. 3,152. Co. t. Blairsville.

UNION, a parish on the N. border of La. Pop. 1,838. Seat of justice, Farmersville.

UNION, a co. on the S. border of Ark. Pop. 2,889. Seat of justice, Union c. h.

UNION, a co. in the N. W. part of Ky., on the Ohio r. Pop. 6,673. Co. t. Morganfield.

* "Be mine, so please my liege, dismiss'd
To wake to arms the clans of UIST."
SCOTT'S *Lord of the Isles*, Canto IV.

Digitized by Google

UNION, a co. in the W. central part of Ohio. Pop. 8,422. Co. t. Marysville.

UNION, a co. in the E. S. E. part of Ind., bordering on Ohio. Pop. 8,017. Co. t. Liberty.

UNION, a co. in the S. part of Ill., on the Mississippi r. Pop. 5,524. Co. t. Jonesboro.

UNITED STATES, a federal republic of N. America, between 25° and 49° N. Lat., and 66° 50′ and 125° W. Lon.; bounded on the N. by British America, from which it is partially separated by the great Lakes Superior, Huron, Erie, and Ontario, and the r. St. Lawrence, E. by the British Province of New Brunswick and the Atlantic Ocean, S. by the Gulf of Mexico and the Mexican States, and W. by the Mexican States and the Pacific Ocean. Greatest length, from E. to W., above 2,700 m.; greatest breadth, from N. to S., rather more than 1,300 m. Area estimated at above 2,000,000 sq. m. Total pop. in 1840 (exclusive of the Indians on the unappropriated territory), 17,069,453. The republic comprises 30 States, besides the District of Columbia, the Territories of Minesota and Oregon, the other lands W. of the Mississippi, which are still in the possession of the Indians, and the recently acquired territories of New Mexico and California. The United States may be classed in four great divisions, viz.: 1. The EASTERN STATES (or New England), comprising Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut. 2. The MIDDLE STATES—New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland. 3. The SOUTHERN STATES—Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas. 4. The WESTERN STATES—Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, Iowa and Wisconsin. Each of the 30 states constitutes a republic independent of the others, with respect to those affairs which are purely local; but matters of general interest, such as providing for the defence of the country, and the regulation of its intercourse with foreign nations, fall within the province of the federal government. The legislature of this government is vested in a senate and house of representatives. The members of the latter are elected every two years by the people; the senators are appointed by the state legislatures, two being chosen by each state, for the term of six years. The executive power is intrusted to a president, who holds his office for a term of four years. The president is commander-in-chief of the army and navy; and has the power, in conjunction with the senate, to make treaties, appoint ambassadors and other public ministers, the judges of the supreme court, and the various executive officers of the general government. The vice-president presides over the senate, and in case the votes are equally divided, he is permitted to decide by a casting vote; in the event of the president's death, he becomes president for the remainder of the term. Washington is the seat of government.

UNTERWALDEN, oon'-ter-wâl'-den, a canton in the central part of Switzerland, S. of, and bordering on L. Lucerne. Area 267 sq. m.

Digitized by Google

Pop., in 1835, 23,600. (P. C.) The canton is divided into two districts, namely, Upper and Lower Unterwalden. Stanz (stânts), a little t. near the L. of Lucerne, with about 2,000 inhabitants, is the cap. of Lower Unterwalden, and Sarnen, a small t. of about the same size, on the Aa, at its egress from the L. of Sarnen or Sarner-See (sar'-ner sâ), is the cap. of Upper Unterwalden.

UP'-SAL or UPSALA, up-sâ'-lâ, an archiepiscopal city of Sweden, cap. of a prov. of the same name, on the Sala, 37 m. N. by W. of Stockholm. The most interesting buildings are those of the University, and the Cathedral, which is the largest and most magnificent in Scandinavia. The University, founded in 1478, is the most celebrated and flourishing institution of the kind in the N. of Europe: connected with it is a library of nearly 100,000 vols. The number of students is between 1,000 and 1,500. Many eminent scientific men have been professors in this university, among whom we may cite the names of Linneus, Scheele, and Berzelius. Lat. 59° 52′ N., Lon. 17° 39′ E. Pop., without including the students of the University, about 4,000. (B.

UP'-SON, a co. in the W. part of Ga., on the E. side of Flint river. Pop. 9,408. Co. t. Thomaston.

U'-RAL (or OURAL, oo-râl') MOUNTAINS, a chain in the northern part of the Eastern Continent, forming a portion of the boundary between Europe and Asia, between 51° and 70° N. Lat., and 55° and 65° E. Lon. Their general direction is almost due N. and S. None of the summits of this mountain system appear to be very elevated, the highest being, according to the best authorities, between 5,000 and 6,000 ft. above the level of the sea. These mountains are exceedingly rich in ores. It is probable that a very small portion of their treasure has yet been revealed, as most of the mines in this region have been opened within the last 70 or 80 years, and scarcely a year passes without new deposites being discovered.—Adj. U-RAL'-I-AN or OO-RAL'-E-AN.

URAL (Oural) or YAIK, yâ'-ik, a r. which rises on the E. declivity of the Ural Mountains, near 55° N. Lat., and 59° E. Lon. and flowing southerly, in its general course, falls into the N. extremity of the Caspian Sea, by several mouths. The length has been estimated at 900 m. It is navigable for large barges to Orsk or Orskaya, near the S. extremity of the Ural Mountains.

URBINO, oor-bee'-no, (Anc. Urbi'num Horten'se,) an archiepiscopal t. of Italy, in the Papal State, cap. of the prov. of Urbino and Pesaro, 20 m. from the Adriatic. It is surrounded with walls, has several fine buildings, and is the seat of a university. Urbino is remarkable as the birth-place of the immortal Raphael. Lat. 43° 44′, Lon. 12° 37′ E. Pop. about 7,000. (B.)

URFA. See OORFA.

U'-RI (Ger. pron. oo'-re), a canton in the E. central part of Switzerland, bordering on the L. of Lucerne. Area 424 sq. m. Pop. in 1826, 13,000 (B.), in 1836, 13,519. (P. C.)* Altorf is the capital.

* McCulloch states the population at 40,650!

Digitized by Google

URMIAH. See OOROOMEEA.

URUGUAY, oo-roo-ġwī', a r. of S. America, which rises in the S. part of Brazil, between 27° and 28° N. Lat., and about 50° W. Lon.; flowing at first westerly, and afterwards southerly, it joins the Parana to form the La Plata. Length estimated at near 1,000 m. Though it brings down a great quantity of water, it is said to be navigated with difficulty, on account of its numerous rocks and the rapidity of its current.

URUGUAY, REPUBLIC OF, or THE EASTERN REPUBLIC OF THE URUGUAY, (Republica del Uruguay Oriental, rà-poob'-le-kà dĕl oo-roo-ġwī' o-re-ĕn-tăl'), called also the BANDA ORIENTAL, a republic of S. America, between 53° and 59′ W. Lon.; bounded on the N. and E. by Brazil, S. by the Atlantic and the r. La Plata, and W. by the r. Uruguay. Length about 380 m.; greatest breadth near 300 m. Area estimated at 80,000 sq. m. Pop. 70,000. (B.) The territory of this republic formerly constituted the principal part of the Banda Oriental, one of the divisions of the vice-royalty of Buenos Ayres, whence that name is still sometimes applied to the republic. Montevideo is the capital.

URUMIYA. See OOROOMEEA.

USTIUG. See OOSTIOOG.

U'-TĬ-CĂ, a handsome city in the E. central part of N. Y., on the Erie canal and the Albany and Buffalo railroad, 82 m., in a straight line, N. N. W. of Albany. Lat. 43° 7′ N., Lon. 75° 13′ W. The pop. of this place, in 1813, was 1,700; in 1820, about 3,000; in 1830, 8,323; and in 1840, 12,782.

UTRECHT, u'-trekt, (Dutch pron. ü'-trext; Anc. Trajec'tum,*) a noted city of Holland, cap. of a prov. of the same name, on the Rhine, 20 m. S. S. E. of Amsterdam. It is the seat of a celebrated university, founded in 1634, and attended by about 600 students. (M.) This city is the head-quarters of the Jansenists, who have here an archbishop and chapter Lat. 52° 5′ 31″ N., Lon. 5° 7′ E. Pop. about 45,000. (P. C.)

UTRECHT, PROVINCE OF, is situated in the N. or N. central part of Holland, bordering on the Zuyder Zee. Pop. 147,681. (P. C.)

UTRERA, oo-trā'-rā, a t. of Spain, in Andalusia, 15 m. S. by E. of Seville. Pop. 11,000. (B.)

UTTOXETER, ux'-e-tẹr, a small t. of England, in Staffordshire, 17 m. W. by S. of Derby.

UX'-BRIDGE, a t. of England, in Middlesex, on the r. Colne and the Grand Junction Canal, 15 m. N. by W. of London. It is remarkable as having the largest country corn-market in the kingdom. Pop. 3,219.

UZÈS, ü'-zace', a t. of France, in the dep. of Gard, 12 m. S. by E. of Nismes. Lat. 44° 1′ N., Lon. 4° 25′ E. Pop. 5,986. (M.)

* The name of Utrecht is supposed to be derived from its position, *ultra Trajectum* [Rheni], "beyond the passage of the Rhine."

Digitized by Google

VAL-DE-PEÑAS, vål-dà-pane'-yàs, (*i. e.* the "valley of rocks,") a well-built t. of Spain, in New Castile, 112 m. S. of Madrid, celebrated for its wines. Pop. 8,000. (B.)

VALAIS, vål'-là', (Ger. Wallis, wål'-lis,) a large canton, forming the S. S. W. extremity of Switzerland. Length, 85 m.; greatest breadth, 40 m. Area, 1,672 sq. m. Pop. in 1837, 75,798. (P. C.) Sion, se'-on', (in German, Sit'-ten; Anc. Sedu'num,) a little t. near the right bank of the Rhône, with 2,500 inhabitants (B.), is the capital. Lat. 46° 14′ N., Lon. 7° 22′ E.—Adj. and inhab. VAL'-AI-SAN'.*

VALDIVIA, vål-dee'-ve-å, a t. of Chili, cap. of a prov. of the same name, on an estuary formed by the confluence of several small rivers. Its harbour is one of the best on the W. coast of S. America. Lat. 39° 53′ S., Lon. 73° 33′ W. Pop. estimated at 5,000. (B.)

VALENCE, vå'-lånce', (Anc. Valen'tia), a t. of France, cap. of the dep. of Drôme, on the Rhone, (here crossed by a handsome suspension bridge,) 60 m. S. of Lyons. Lat. 44° 56′ N., Lon. 4° 53′ E. Pop. 10,000. (B.)

VALENCIA, val-en'-she-a, (Sp. pron. vå-len'-the-å,) formerly a kingdom and now a large province of Spain, in the E. part of the peninsula; bounded on the N. by Aragon, N. E. by Catalonia, E. and S. E. by the Mediterranean, and W. by Murcia. Length, above 200 m.; greatest breadth, about 70 m. Valencia occupies one of the finest and most fertile portions in the Spanish peninsula.—Adj. and inhab. VALENCIAN, val-en'-she-an (Sp. Valenciano, vå-lên'-the-å'-no).

VALENCIA (Anc. Valen'tia Edetano'rum), an archiepiscopal city of Spain, cap. of the above prov., in a wide and fertile plain, called La Huerta (lå wer'-tå) or "the garden," on the Guadalaviar, about 7 m. above its entrance into the Mediterranean. It is enclosed by massive walls, built by the Moors, flanked at intervals with round towers, and is entered by four gates. Among its remarkable edifices may be mentioned the magnificent Cathedral, regarded as one of the finest in Spain. Valencia is distinguished as a seat of literature and science. Its university, founded in 1411, was formerly considered the best in Spain, particularly for the study of medicine, and is now the most frequented of any in the kingdom; in 1830, it had nearly 2,500 students. There are also seven colleges, a royal academy of fine arts, and several other similar institutions. Valencia holds a conspicuous place in Spanish history. It was taken from the Moors about the year 1090, by the celebrated Cid; and though it was reconquered by the Mahometans, it has since been generally distinguished from other towns of the same name, as VALENCIA OF THE CID (Valencia del Cid). Lat. 39° 29′ N., Lon., 0° 23′ E. Pop. estimated at about 66,000. (B.)

VALENCIA, sometimes called NEW VALENCIA, a flourishing commercial t. of S. America, in the republic of Venezuela, near the W. extre-

* 'There did she blossom till a VALAISAN,
A townsman of Martigny, won her heart."—
ROGERS's *Italy*, Part First, V.

Digitized by Google

mity of the lake of Tacarigua (tä-kä-ree'-gwä), and about 20 m. S. S. E. of Porto Cabello, on the sea coast. Lat. 10° 12′ N., Lon. 67° 55′ W. Pop. estimated at 15,000. (B.)

VALENCIENNES, vål'-lăn'-se-enn', (Lat. Valentianæ,) a manufacturing t. and fortress of France, in the dep. of Nord, on the Scheldt, 28 m. S. S. E. of Lille. Lat. 50° 21′ N., Lon. 3° 31′ E. Pop. 16,679. (M.)

VAL'-LA-DO-LID' (Sp. pron. vål-yä-no-leed', almost vål-yä-tho-leeth'; Anc. Pin'tia), a celebrated though now decayed city of Spain, in Old Castile, cap. of a prov. of its own name, on the Pisuerga (pe-swĕr'-gä), about 15 m. above its junction with the Douro, and about 100 m. N. N. W. from Madrid. It has a university, founded in 1346, which was formerly celebrated as a school of jurisprudence, and is now, with respect to the number of students, the second in Spain; eight colleges, and a school of the fine arts, besides less important institutions. Lat. 41° 40′ N., Lon. 4° 42′ W. The pop., which, at the time of its greatest prosperity, was estimated at above 100,000, is now reduced to about 21,000. (B.)

VALLADOLID or MECHOACAN, mĕch'-o-ä-kän', a city of Mexico, cap. of the state of Mechoacan, in a fine valley, 140 m. W. by N. of Mexico. Lat. 19° 42′ N., Lon. 100° 52′ W. Pop. estimated at 25,000. (B.)

VALPARAISO, vål-pär-ī'-so, the principal seaport t. of Chili, on the Pacific, 60 m. N. N. W. of Santiago. It is a very flourishing place, and one of the most important commercial towns on the Pacific. The first printing press in Chili was established here in 1811; in 1826, twelve newspapers were published in the town. (B.) The harbour of Valparaiso is protected from all winds except the north: its entrance is defended by three forts and a battery. Lat. 33° 2′ S., Lon. 71° 43′ W. Resident pop. in 1834, 25,000. (P. C.)

VALTELLINA, vål-tĕl-lee'-nä, a fertile and beautiful valley in the N. of Italy, drained by the r. Adda.

VAN, vän, a fortified t. of Asiatic Turkey, on the E. side of a lake of the same name. Lat. about 38° 30′ N., Lon. 43° 40′ E. Pop. estimated by Balbi at 20,000, but by some other writers as high as 40,000 or 50,000.

VAN, LAKE, a salt lake in Asiatic Turkey, principally between 38° and 38° 40′ N. Lat., and 42° 30′ and 43° 40′ E. Lon. Length above 60 m.; greatest breadth about 45 m.

VAN BU'-REN, a co. in the N. central part of Ark., N. E. from the Arkansas r. Pop. 1,518. Co. t. Clinton.

VAN BUREN, a co. in the E. central part of Tenn., a little N.W. from the Tennessee r.

VAN BUREN, a co. in the S.W. part of Mich., bordering on Lake Michigan. Pop. 1,910.

VAN BUREN, a co. on the W. border of Mo., N. of Osage r. Pop. 4,693.

VAN BUREN, a co. in the S. E. part of Iowa, intersected by Des Moines r. Pop. 6,146. Co. t. Keosauque.

VAN'-DER-BURG, a co. in the S.W. of Ind., on the Ohio r. Pop. 6,250. Co. t. Evansville.

Digitized by Google

ou, as in *our*; th, as in *thin*; TH, as in *this*; N, nearly like *ng*.

VAN DIE/-MEN'S LAND or TAS-MA/-NI-Ą, an i. belonging to Great Britain, off the S. extremity of New Holland, between 40° 40′ and 43° 40′ S. Lat., and 144° 40′ and 148° 25′ E. Lon. The island is heart-shaped, with the apex towards the N. W. Length about 240 m.; greatest breadth 200 m. The surface is in general hilly or mountainous, but there appears to be a much larger proportion of good soil than in the Australian continent. The climate appears to be healthy, and the country seldom suffers from long-continued droughts or from too much rain.

VANNES, vånn, a seaport and commercial t. of France, cap. of the dep. of Morbihan, on the Gulf of Morbihan. Lat. 47° 39′ 26″ N., Lon. 2° 45′ W. Pop. above 10,000. (B.)

VAN WERT, a co. in the W. N. W. part of Ohio, S. of the Maumee r. Pop. 1,577. Co. t. Van Wert.

VAR, a dep. in the S. E. part of France, bordering on the Mediterranean. Pop. 323,404. (B.) Capital, Draguignan.

VARINAS, vå-ree/-nås, or BARINAS, bå-ree/-nås, a commercial t. of S. America, in Venezuela, cap. of a prov. of the same name, on an affluent of the Apure. Lat. about 7° 40′ N., Lon. 70° 20′ W. The pop., which, before the war of independence, amounted to 10,000, is now reduced to 3,000. (B.)

VAR/-NĄ (Warna), a fortified seaport t. of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, on the Black Sea. Lat. 43° 12′ N., Lon. 27° 54′ E. Pop. estimated at 16,000. (B.)

VAUCLUSE, vō`-klüze/, a dep. in the S. E. part of France, E. of, and bordering on the Rhone. It is separated from the dep. of the Mouths of the Rhone by the Durance. Pop. 246,071. (B.) Capital, Avignon.

VAUD, vō, (Ger. Waadt, wåått,) a canton forming the W. N. W. extremity of Switzerland. Area 1,190 sq. m. Pop. about 184,000. (P. C.) Lausanne is the capital. This canton is also called PAYS DE VAUD.

VELEZ-MALAGA, vå/-leth må/-lå-gå, a t. of Andalusia, Spain, in a remarkably fertile country, on the r. Velez, 14 m. E. by N. of Malaga. Pop. estimated at 14,000. (B.)

VELLETRI, vĕl-lå/-tre, (Anc. Velit/ræ), a t. of Italy, in the Papal State, the cap. of a province of the same name, near the Appian Way, 20 m. S. E. of Rome, interesting for its remains of antiquity. Pop. about 10,000. (B.)

VENANGO, ve-nâng/-go, a co. in the N.W. part of Pa., intersected by the Alleghany r. Pop. 17,900. Co. t. Franklin.

VENDÉE, LA, lå vån`-då/ or ven-dee/, a dep. in the W. S. W. part of France, bordering on the Bay of Biscay. Pop. 341,312. (B.) Capital, Bourbon-Vendee. The people of this part of France are said to have been formerly remarkable for the innocence and patriarchal simplicity of their lives, as they are distinguished in history for their brave, though finally unsuccessful resistance of the revolutionary armies, in 1793–6.—Adj. and inhab. VEN-DE-/ĄN.

VENEZUELA, vęn`-ez-we/-lå, (Sp. pron. vĕn-ĕth-wå/-lå), a republic of S. America, which formerly constituted a part of Colombia, between

Digitized by Google

1° and 12° 30′ N. Lat., and 60° and 73° 20′ W. Lon.; bounded on the N. by the Caribbean Sea, N. E. by the Atlantic, S. E. by Guiana, S. by Brazil, and W. by New Granada. Length, from E. to W., near 950 m.; greatest breadth, from N. to S., about 660 m. Area estimated by Balbi at 404,000 sq. m. Pop. in 1839, 945,348. (P. C.) The climate of Venezuela resembles, in the main, that of other tropical countries. The temperature is high, except in very elevated regions. The year is divided into the wet and dry seasons. The wet season, corresponding to our summer, is called winter, though the heat is then greatest. The vegetable productions of Venezuela are mostly those which are common to the tropics—maize, coffee, the cocoa, the plantain tree,* the yucca, potatoe, sugar, wheat, indigo, tobacco, and cotton are the principal objects of cultivation. Caraccas is the capital.

Venice, ven′-iss, (It. Venezia, vĕn-ed′-ze-å,) a celebrated maritime city of Austrian Italy, cap. of E. Lombardy, and formerly of a powerful republic of its own name, situated on a cluster of small islands, in a shallow but extensive lagoon, at the N. W. extremity of the Adriatic. The appearance of this town, from whatever side it may be viewed, is striking and singular in the extreme. Owing to the lowness of the islands on which it is built, it seems to float. It is divided into two principal portions by the Great Canal (Canale Maggiore, kå-nå′-là mådjo′-rà), a serpentine channel crossed by the Rialto (re-ål′-to), the principal bridge of the city, and one of the finest in Europe. The various islets which form the foundations of these two grand divisions, are connected by a multitude of bridges, which are intended only for foot-passengers. Almost all the principal houses have on one side a canal and on the other a *cale* (kå′-lå) or foot-walk. The canals which intersect every part of the town, form the "water streets" of Venice: by means of them nearly all the intercourse of the place is carried on, and gondolas are the universal substitute for carriages and horses. Venice is remarkable for the multitude of its superb edifices, among which we must not pass unnoticed the celebrated Church of St. Mark (the patron saint of the city), with its 500 columns of marble, alabaster, bronze and verd antique, and its pavements of jasper and porphyry; over the entrance, in front of the building, are the famous bronze horses, which, having been cast, as is supposed, at Corinth, during the period of Grecian glory, successively adorned Athens, Rome, and Constantinople. Venice has, among other literary and scientific institutions, two royal gymnasia; a lyceum, with a rich cabinet of natural history; besides the library of St. Mark, with 65,000 vols. and about 5,000 manuscripts. Lat. 45° 26′ N., Lon. 12° 21′ E. Pop. 103,000 (B.); in 1789, before the fall of the republic, it amounted to 139,000. (P. C.)—Adj. and inhab. Venetian, ven-ee′-shun.

* The plaintain tree belongs to the same species as the banana. The fruit has a farinaceous flesh, in colour resembling the finest yellow butter. It sometimes attains the weight of 60 and even 80 lbs. (P. C.) Some varieties have an exquisite flavour, surpassing, it is said, that of the finest kinds of pear.

Digitized by Google

VENLOO, vĕn'-lō', a fortified t. of Holland, prov. of Limburg, on the Meuse (Maas). Lat. 51° 22′ N., Lon. 6° 10′ E. Pop. 5,000. (B.)

VERA CRUZ, vā'-rą crooce, the principal seaport and commercial t. of Mexico, cap. of a state of its own name, on the S. W. shore of the Gulf of Mexico. It is enclosed with walls, is regularly built, with wide and well-paved streets, and contains many excellent houses. Though its harbour is very imperfect, and the town is situated in a sickly and barren region, it appears to be gradually advancing in commercial importance and in population. Lat. 19° 12′ N., Lon. 96° 9 W. The pop., before the war which separated Mexico from Spain, was estimated at 16,000; it was afterwards reduced to half that number (P. C.), but at present is stated to amount to 15,000. (B.)

VERCELLI, vĕr-chel'-le, (Anc. Vercel'læ,) an archiepiscopal t. of N. Italy, in the Sardinian States, cap. of a prov. of the same name, about 40 m. E. N. E. of Turin. Pop. about 15,000. (P. C.)

VERDUN, vĕr'-dun', (Anc. Virodu'num or Verodu'num,) a t. and fortress of France, in the dep. of Meuse, on the Meuse, where it begins to be navigable. Lat. 49° 9′ 31″ N., Lon. 5° 22′ E. Pop. 9,151. (M.)

VER-MIL'-I-ON, a co. in the W. part of Ind., between the Wabash, on the E., and Ill. on the W. Pop. 8,274. Co. t. Newport.

VERMILION, a co. in the E. part of Ill., bordering on Ind. Pop. 9,303. Co. t. Danville.

VER-MONT', one of the U. S., between 42° 40′ and 45° N. Lat., and 71° 30′ and 73° 30′ W. Lon., bounded on the N. by Canada, E. by New Hampshire, from which it is separated by the Connecticut r., S. by Massachusetts, and W. by New York; and divided into 14 counties.* Length, from N. to S., near 160 m.; greatest breadth, from E. to W., about 90 m. Area variously estimated from 8,000 to 10,000 sq. m. Pop. 291,948. Montpelier is the seat of government.

VE-RO'-NĄ (It. pron. vā-ro'-nâ), a celebrated city of Austrian Italy, cap. of a prov. of the same name, and the head-quarters of the Austrian army in Italy, on the Adige, 64 m. W. of Venice. It is pleasantly situated, and very well built, and is surrounded by old walls, flanked with towers. Verona is remarkable for its interesting historical associations, and its monuments of antiquity, and of the middle ages. The ancient amphitheatre, about 510 ft. in length and 410 in breadth, is, after the Coliseum of Rome, the largest existing structure of its kind: a considerable part of it has fallen into ruins, but it is estimated that, when entire, it was capable of accommodating 22,000 spectators. Verona is distinguished for its manufacturing industry, and carries on a considerable trade. It possesses numerous institutions for education; among which are, a lyceum: a royal house for the education of young ladies, which is one of the best establishments of the kind: three gymnasia, and a school of painting and design. Lat. 45° 26′ N., Lon. 11° 1′ E. Pop. 47,000 (B.): the P. C. says it amounts to near 60,000,

* Addison, Bennington, Caledonia, Chittenden, Essex, Franklin, Grand Isle, Lamoille, Orange, Orleans, Rutland, Washington, Windham, Windsor.

Digitized by Google

but this perhaps is intended to include the military.—Adj. and inhab. VER`-O-NESE'.

VERSAILLES, vęr-sailz', (Fr. pron. vĕR`-sâĭ' or vĕR`-sâ'e—see Int. XIX., 18,) a handsome though somewhat decayed t. of France, cap. of the dep. of Seine and Oise, and formerly the principal residence of the royal court, in an undulating plain, 9 m. S. W. of Paris. This place was a mere village in the time of Louis XIII., who used to hunt in the neighbouring woods, and built here, about the year 1627, a small hunting seat, which Louis XIV. converted (1661–72) into the most magnificent palace in Europe, and the village of Versailles grew into a handsome city of about 80,000 inhabitants. (B.) The palace has not been occupied by the court since 1789, and was falling out of repair, when his present majesty, Louis Philippe, caused it to be restored and converted into an historical museum, which is filled with an immense collection of statues and paintings, exhibiting the principal personages and events in the history of the French monarchy, from Clovis to the present time. Lat. 48° 48′ N., Lon. 2° 8′ E. Pop. 28,776. (B.)

VERVIERS, vĕR`-ve-â', a flourishing and important manufacturing t. of Belgium, 14 m. E. by S. from Liege. Pop. above 19,000. (B.)

VESOUL, vę*h*-zool', a t. of France, cap. of the dep. of Upper Saone Lat. 47° 38′ N., Lon. 6° 10′ E. Pop. about 6,000. (B.)

VE-SU'-VĮ-US (It. Vesuvio, vâ-soo'-ve-o), a celebrated volcanic mountain of S. Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, 10 m. E. S. E. from the Neapolitan capital. It is remarkable as the only active volcano of any consequence at present existing in continental Europe. Lat. 40° 48′ 40″ N., Lon. 14° 27 E. Height 3,890 ft.

VIATKA, ve-åt'-kå, a t. of European Russia, cap. of a gov. of the same name, on the r. Viatka, an affluent of the Volga. Lat. 58° 22′ N., Lon. 49° 45′ E. Pop. 6,890. (M.)

VIBORG (Wiborg), vee'-borg, an ancient t. of Denmark, in the central part of Jutland. Lat. 56° 27′ N., Lon. 9° 26′ E. Pop. about 3,000. (B.)

VĮ-CEN'-ZĄ (It. pron. ve-chen'-zâ; Anc. Vicen'tia or Vico'tia), a manufacturing and commercial city of Austrian Italy, cap. of a prov of the same name, on the Bacchiglione, 26 m. E. N. E. of Verona. It is distinguished by the number of its edifices, remarkable for their architectural beauty or grandeur, a superiority which it owes to the celebrated Palladio, who was born in this town. It has a lyceum, with ten professors: a gymnasium, with fourteen professors, and a town library of 36,000 vols. Vicenza has long been known for its silk manufactures, the most important of the kind in the Venetian States. Lat. 45° 32′ N., Lon. 11° 33′ E. Pop. 31,000. (B.)—Adj. and Inhab. VICENTINE, ve`-sen-teen'.

VICH, vik, a manufacturing t. of Spain, in Catalonia, 36 m. N. of Barcelona. In its vicinity are mines of copper and coal. Pop. near 13,000. (B.)

VICKS'-BURG, a city and port of entry of Miss., cap. of Warren co., on the Mississippi r., 54 m. by the railroad W. from Jackson. Pop. 3,104.

Digitized by Google

ou, as in *our*; th, as in *thin*; TH, as in *this*; N, nearly like *ng*.

VIENNA, ve-en'-na, (Ger. Wien, ween; Anc. Vindobo'na,) the largest city of Germany, cap. of the Austrian empire, on the right bank of the Danube, where it is joined by the small rivers Wien and Alster, 190 m. E. of Munich. It consists of the interior or old city, and the suburbs. The old city is nearly circular, and not above three miles in circumference. It is surrounded by a broad fosse, and a wall from 40 to 50 ft. high. The houses in the old town are generally high; the streets are narrow and crooked, but well-paved and very clean. The places or squares are irregular, and comparatively small; in one of them, called the Josephsplatz, is a colossal equestrian statue of Joseph II., which is said to be finely executed. The most remarkable public edifice in the Austrian capital, is the Cathedral dedicated to St. Stephen; it was built in the 12th and 13th centuries, and is one of the finest specimens of ancient German architecture; it has four towers, one of which is among the loftiest in Europe; the height is variously stated, from 420 to 480 ft. The Burg (bŏŏRg, *i. e.* "castle"), or imperial palace, is an immense building of irregular construction, but offering parts of great architectural beauty and magnificence; it contains the imperial jewel office, one of the richest museums of valuable curiosities in Europe, with a cabinet of medals, which far surpasses every other collection of the kind; an extensive cabinet of natural history, &c. The Imperial Library, connected with the Burg, has above 300,000 printed vols., besides 16,000 manuscripts; it contains, among other curiosities, the *Tabula Peutingerana*, a map of the Roman empire in the fourth century, one of the most interesting and precious monuments of ancient geography extant; and Tasso's own manuscript of his "Jerusalem Delivered:" attached to the library, is a collection of 300,000 engravings, which was commenced by Prince Eugene, and is now one of the most extensive and valuable in Europe. The splendid Palace of the Archduke Charles contains an extensive library, with a collection of 180,000 engravings and 15,000 drawings, by old masters. Among the multitude of literary and scientific establishments belonging to the Austrian capital, we may mention, besides those already adverted to, the University, founded in 1365, and afterwards greatly extended and improved by Van Swieten, under the patronage of the Empress Maria Theresa: it is now one of the principal institutions of the kind in Europe, and, with respect to medicine, the first in Germany; it has 80 professors, and above 2,000 students, and possesses a library of 100,000 volumes, an observatory, a botanic garden, and other appendages: the *Josephinum*, founded by Joseph II., a medical institution for preparing surgeons for the army, with very valuable collections: the Imperial Oriental Academy, and the Academy of Fine Arts, of which Prince Metternich is president. As no people are more disposed to works of charity and beneficence than the Austrians, the hospitals and other charitable institutions are numerous and well endowed. The Observatory is in Lat. 48° 12′ 35″ N., Lon. 16° 22′ 58″ E. Pop. in 1840 (including the garrison of 14,000 men), 358,127. (P. C.)—Adj. and inhab. VIENNESE, ve'-en-neez'.

Digitized by Google

VIENNA, a port of entry of Md., in Dorchester co., on the Nanticoke r.

VIENNE, ve`-enn/, (Anc. Vien'na,) a manufacturing t. of France, in the dep. of Isère, on the Rhone, here crossed by a suspension bridge, 16 m. S. by E. of Lyons. It appears to have been formerly a far more important and larger town than at present, and it still retains many monuments of its ancient splendour; among which may be mentioned a Corinthian temple, resembling the Maison Carée of Nismes, but not so elegant. Lat. 45° 33′ N., Lon., 4° 54′ E. Pop. 14,000. (M.)

VIENNE, a dep. in the W. central part of France, intersected by a r. of the same name, which flows into the Loire. Pop. 288,002. (B.) Capital, Poitiers.

VIENNE, UPPER, (Fr. Haute-Vienne, ōte ve`-enn/,) a dep. in the S.W. central part of France, on the sources of the r. Vienne. Pop. 293,011. (B.) Capital, Limoges.

VIGEVANO, ve-jev/-ā-no, a t. of N. Italy, Sardinian States, near the right bank of the Ticino, 20 m. S. W. of Milan. Pop. 12,000. (P. C.)

VI/-GO, a co. in the W. part of Ind., bordering on Ill., and intersected by the Wabash. Pop. 12,076. Co. t. Terre Haute.

VILLACH, vil/-lâk`, a small, but formerly important t. of Illyria, on the Drave. Lat. 46° 35′ N., Lon. 13° 52′ E.

VILLA-REAL, veel/-yâ rā-âl/, (*i. e.* "royal town,") a t. and formerly a fortress of Spain, about 4 m. from the sea, and 33 m. N. N. E. of Valencia. Pop. estimated at about 8,000. (M.)

VILLA-RICA, vil/-lâ ree/-kâ, (*i. e.* "rich town,") a t. of Brazil, cap. of the prov. Minas Geraes (mee/-nâs zhā-rā/-ĕs,) 190 m. N. N. W. of Rio Janeiro. The produce of the famous gold mines, to which this town owes its origin and name, has greatly diminished, and the population of the place has been reduced from about 30,000 to 9,000 (B.), but it is still one of the most important manufacturing and commercial towns in the interior of Brazil.

VILLEFRANCHE, veel`-frânsh/, a t. of France, in the dep. of Aveyron, on the r. Aveyron. Lat. 44° 23′ N., Lon. 2° 2′ E. Pop. 8,147. (M.)

VINCENNES, vin-senz/, (Fr. pron. vân`-senn/,) a small t. of France, situated about 3 m. E. of Paris, remarkable for its ancient royal castle, which is now used as a state prison.

VINCENNES, a t. of Indiana, cap. of Knox co., on the Wabash, about 150 m. from its mouth. It was settled by the French, from Canada, in the early part of last century, and is one of the oldest towns in the western states. Pop. between 2,000 and 3,000.

VIN/-CENT, ST., one of the W. India Islands, belonging to Great Britain, intersected by the parallel of 13° 20′ N. Lat., and the meridian of 61° 15′ W. Lon. It is 18 m. long, and 11 m. broad, with an area of 131 sq. m. Pop., in 1834, 27,122; of whom, 1,301 were whites. (P. C.) Kingston, near the S. end of the island, with about 2,000 inhabitants, is the capital.

VINCENT, CAPE ST., (the Sacrum Promontorium of the ancients,) a

Digitized by Google

point of land forming the S. W. extremity of Portugal. Lat. 37° 3′ N., Lon. 9° W.

VIRE, veer, a t. of France, in the dep. of Calvados, on a small r. of its own name, 35 m. S. W. of Caen. Lat. 48° 51′ N., Lon. 0° 55′ W. Pop. 7,200. (M.)

VIRGIN ISLANDS, a group of small islands, forming a part of the W. India Archipelago, between 18° and 18° 50′ N. Lat., and 64° 10′ and 65° 40′ W. Lon.

VIRGINIA, vẹr-jin′-e-ạ, one of the U. S., between 36° 30′ and 39° 40 N. Lat., and 75° and 83° 30′ W. Lon.; (this, however, does not include a narrow strip of land forming the N. N. W. extremity of the state, and situated between Pa. and the Ohio r.): bounded on the N. by Pennsylvania and Maryland, N. E. and E. by Maryland and the Atlantic, S. by N. Carolina and Tennessee, and W. and N. W. by Kentucky and Ohio, from the latter of which it is separated by the Ohio r.; and divided into 124 counties.* It is the largest state in the Union. Greatest length, from E. to W., 450 m.; greatest breadth, from N. to S., above 210 m.: including the strip of land before mentioned, it will amount to near 280 m. Area estimated at 70,000 sq. m. Total pop. 1,239,797; of whom, 740,968 are whites; 49,842 free coloured, and 448,987 slaves. Richmond is the seat of government.—Inhab. VIRGINIAN, vẹr-jin′-e-ạn.

VIS′-TU-LẠ (Ger. Weichsel, Wike′-sẹl; Polish, Wisla, Wis′-lä), a large r. of Europe, which rises in Austrian Silesia, near the frontier of Galicia, in about 49° 35′ N. Lat., and 19° E. Lon., and flowing, at first north-easterly, then northerly, afterwards westerly, and again north-easterly, divides itself into several branches, discharging a part of its waters into the Frische Haff, and a part into the Gulf of Dantzic. Its entire length is estimated at about 500 m.: it is navigable, for large barges, to Cracow, above 300 m. It is connected, by canals, with the rivers Niemen and Elbe.

VITEBSK or VITEPSK. See WITEBSK.

VITERBO, ve-tẽr′-bo, a well-built city of Central Italy, in the Papal

* Accomack, Albemarle, Alleghany, Amelia, Amherst, Augusta, Barbour, Bath, Bedford, Berkeley, Botetourt, Braxton, Brooke, Brunswick, Buckingham, Cabell, Campbell, Caroline, Carroll, Charles City, Charlotte, Chesterfield, Clarke, Culpepper, Cumberland, Dinwiddie, Elizabeth City, Essex, Fairfax, Fauquier, Fayette, Floyd, Fluvanna, Franklin, Frederick, Giles, Gloucester, Goochland, Grayson, Greenbrier, Greene, Greensville, Halifax, Hampshire, Hanover, Hardy, Harrison, Henrico, Henry, Isle of Wight, Jackson, James City, Jefferson, Kanawha, King George, King William, King and Queen, Lancaster, Lee, Lewis, Logan, Loudoun, Louisa, Lunenburg, Madison, Marion, Marshall, Mason, Mathews, Mecklenburg, Mercer, Middlesex, Monongalia, Monroe, Montgomery, Morgan, Nansemond, Nelson, New Kent, Nicholas, Norfolk, Northampton, Northumberland, Nottaway, Ohio, Orange, Page, Patrick, Pendleton, Pittsylvania, Pocahontas, Powhattan, Preston, Princess Anne, Prince Edward, Prince George, Prince William, Pulaski, Randolph, Rappahannock, Richmond, Ritchie, Roanoke, Rockbridge, Rockingham, Russell, Scott, Shenandoah, Smythe, Southampton, Spotsylvania, Stafford, Surry, Sussex, Tazewell, Tyler, Warren, Warwick, Washington, Wayne, Westmoreland, Wood, Wythe, York.

Digitized by Google

State, cap. of a prov. of the same name, 40 m. N. N.W. of Rome. Pop. 13,000. (B.)

VITORIA, ve-to'-re-å, sometimes written VITTORIA, a manufacturing and commercial t. of Spain, in Biscay, 30 m. S. S. E. of Bilbao. Pop. 12,000. (B.)

VITRÉ, ve`-trà', a t. of France, in the dep. of Ille and Vilaine, 23 m. E. of Rennes. Pop. 7,899. (M.)

VIZAGAPATAM, ve-zå`-gą-pą-tam', a small seaport t. of Hindostan, on the Coromandel coast. Lat. 17° 42′ N., Lon. 83° 24′ E.

VLAD-I-MEER' (Vladimir or Wladimir), a decayed city of European Russia, cap. of a gov. of the same name, 110 m. E. by N. of Moscow. Lat. 56° 10′ N., Lon. 40° 20′ E. Pop. estimated at 7,000. (M.)

VOGHERA, vo-gā'-rå, a t. of N. Italy, Sardinian States, cap. of a prov. of the same name. Lat. 44° 59′ N., Lon. 9° 1′ E. Pop. 11,000. (P. C.)

VOLGA or WOLGA, vol'gą (Russ. pron. vol'gå), a large r. rising in European Russia and flowing into the Caspian Sea. Length estimated at 2100 m.

VOL-HYN'-I-Ą (Pol. Wolynsk, vo-leensk'), a gov. in the S. W. part of European Russia, bordering on the Austrian territories. Zhitomeer (Jitomir) is the capital.

VO-LOG'-DĄ, a commercial t., cap. of an extensive gov. of the same name, in the N. part of European Russia. Lat. 59° 13′ N., Lon. 40° 10 E. Pop. 14,000. (P. C.)

VORARLBERG, fore-arl'-bĕrg, a mountainous district of the Austrian States, bordering on Switzerland and Bavaria. It forms a part of the gov. of Tyrol.

VO-RO-NEZH' (Voroneje, Voronetz, Woronetz, or Woronesch), a flourishing commercial t. of European Russia, cap. of a gov. of the same name, on the r. Voronezh, about 2 m. above its junction with the Don. Lat. 51° 40′ N., Lon. 39° 22′ E. The pop. has been variously stated; the official accounts of 1841 make it no less than 43,800. (P. C.)

VOSGES, vōzh, a dep. in the E. part of France, on the sources of the Moselle. Pop. 411,034. (B.) Capital, Epinal.

WAAL or WHAAL. See RHINE.

WĂ'-BASH, a r. of Ind., which rises in the E. N. E. part of the state: flowing at first westerly, and afterwards southerly, it falls into the Ohio, near 37° 50′ N. Lat., and 88° W. Lon. In the latter part of its course, it separates Indiana from Illinois. The whole length is estimated at 500 m., for above 300 of which it is navigable.

WABASH, a co. towards the N. part of Ind., intersected by the Wabash r. Pop. 2,756. Co. t. Wabash.

WABASH, a co. in the S. E. part of Ill., on the Wabash r. Pop. 4,240 Co. t. Mount Carmel.

WAKE, a co. near the centre of N. C., intersected by the Neuse r. Pop. 21,118. Co. t. Raleigh.

WAKE'-FIELD, a well-built t. of England, in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, on the Calder, 9 m. S. of Leeds. It was formerly the seat of extensive woollen manufactures, and is now one of the principal corn

Digitized by Google

markets in the kingdom. Pop. of the township, with an area of only 630 acres, 14,754.

WALCHEREN, Wâl'-kẹr-ẹn, an i. of Holland, between the mouths of the E. and W. Scheldt, forming a part of the prov. of Zealand: it is intersected by the parallel of 51° 30′ N. Lat., and the meridian of 3° 30′ E. Lon. Its form approaches a circle. Length about 12 m.; greatest breadth 10 m.

WAL'-DECK (Ger. pron. wâl'-dĕk), a principality in the N. of Germany, consisting of two separate parts, Waldeck Proper, and the county of Pyrmont (pēēr'-mont). The former is situated between 51° 2′ and 51° 31′ N. Lat., and 8° 31′ and 9° 13′ E. Lon. Area above 420 sq. m. The county of Pyrmont, with an area only about 1-20th part as great as that of Waldeck Proper, lies between 30 and 40 m. farther N., being intersected by the 52d parallel of N. Lat., and the meridian of 9° 15′ E. Lon. Total area 462 sq. m. Pop. 57,000. (P. C.) Corbach is the capital.

WÂL'-DO, a co. in the S. part of Me., on Belfast and Penobscot Bays. Pop. 41,509. Co. t. Belfast.

WÂL'-DO-BO'-ROUGH, a port of entry of Me., situated on Muscongus Bay, in the E. part of Lincoln co. Pop. 3,661.

WALES (see CORNWALL—*note*), a principality of Great Britain, occupying the W. S. W. portion of the island, between 51° 22′ and 53° 26′ N. Lat., and 2° 51′ and 5° 20′ W. Lon.; bounded on the W. and N. by the sea, E. by England, and S. by the r. Severn and Bristol Channel. Length, from N. to S., about 135 m.; greatest breadth, from E. to W., about 95 m. Area 7,425 sq. m. Pop. 911,603. (See GREAT BRITAIN.) —Adj. WELSH: inhab. WELSH'-MAN.

WÂLK'-ER, a co. forming the N. W. extremity of Ga. Pop. 6,572. Co. t. Lafayette.

WALKER, a co. towards the N. W. part of Ala., intersected by the Black Warrior r. Pop. 4,032. Co. t. Jasper.

WALLACHIA, wol-lā'-ke-ạ, (Turk. If'-lāk',) a principality in the S. E. part of Europe, nominally forming a portion of European Turkey, but in reality under the protection of Russia, extending from 43° 40′ to 44° 40′ N. Lat., and 22° 30′ to 28° E. Lon.; bounded on the N. by Transylvania and Moldavia, E., S., and S. W. by the Turkish territories, from which it is separated by the Danube, and W. and N. W. by Hungary. Length about 280 m.; greatest breadth, 125 m. Area estimated at 28,000 sq. m. Pop. estimated by Balbi, in 1826, at 970,000. The government of Wallachia, like that of Moldavia, may be styled a limited monarchy. The prince is elected for life by the aristocracy and clergy; it is, however, necessary that his election should be approved by Russia. The physical and moral condition of both the Wallachians and Moldavians is miserable and degraded, though it is said to have considerably improved since they were released from the Turkish yoke.—Adj. and inhab. WĀL-LA'-CHI-AN, and WĀL'-LACH.

WÂLS'-ĄLL, a thriving t. of England, in Staffordshire, 7 m. N.W. of Birmingham. Pop. 7,895.

WALT'-HAM ABBEY, a small t. of England, 12 m. N. N. E. of London.

Digitized by Google

Fāte, fär, fâll, fåt; mē, mĕt; pīne or pĭne, pĭn; nō, nŏt; o͝o, as in *good*;

WALTHAM, wol'-thum, a small t. of Mass., in Middlesex co., 10 m., in a straight line, W. by N. of Boston. Pop. 2,504.

WĀL'-TŌN, a co. in the N. central part of Ga., a little S. E. of the Chattahoochee. Pop. 10,209. Co. t. Monroe.

WALTON, a co. in the W. part of Florida, bordering on Ala. Pop. 1,401.

WĀL'-WŎRTH, a co. in the S. E. part of Wisconsin, bordering on Ill. Pop. 2,611.

WĬNDS'-WŎRTH, a large village of England, in Surrey, 5 m. S. W. of London. Pop. of the parish, with an area of near 3 sq. m., 7,614.

WARDEIN or WARADEIN. See GROSS-WARDEIN.

WARE, a co. in the S. E. part of Ga., bordering on Florida. Pop. 2,323. Co. t. Waresboro.

WĀR'-RĔN, a co. in the E. part of N. Y., bordering on L. George. Pop. 13,422. Co. t. Caldwell.

WARREN, a co. in the N. W. part of N. J., bordering on the Delaware. Pop. 20,366. Co. t. Belvidere.

WARREN, a co. in the N. W. part of Pa., bordering on N. Y., and intersected by the Alleghany r. Pop. 9,278. Co. t. Warren.

WARREN, a co. towards the N. E. part of Va., intersected by the Shenandoah. Pop. 5,627. Co. t. Front Royal.

WARREN, a co. in the N. part of N. C., intersected by the Roanoke. Pop. 12,919. Co. t. Warrenton.

WARREN, a co. towards the N. E. part of Ga., intersected by the Georgia Railroad. Pop. 9,789. Co. t. Warrenton.

WARREN, a co. in the W. part of Miss., bordering on the Mississippi and Black Warrior rivers. Pop. 15,820. Co. seat, Vicksburg.

WARREN, a co. in Tenn., near the middle of the state, and S. E. of Nashville. Pop. 10,803. Co. t. McMinnville.

WARREN, a co. in the S. W. central part of Ky., on the S. side of Green r. Pop. 15,446. Co. t. Bowling Green.

WARREN, a co. in the S. W. part of Ohio, intersected by the little Miami r. Pop. 23,141. Co. t. Lebanon.

WARREN, a co. in the W. part of Ind., between the Wabash, on the E., and Illinois, on the W. Pop. 5,656. Co. t. Williamsport.

WARREN, a co. in the W. part of Ill., a little E. of the Mississippi r. Pop. 6,739. Co. t. Monmouth.

WARREN, a co. in the E. part of Mo., on the N. side of the Missouri r. Pop. 4,253. Co. t. Warrenton.

WAR'-SAW (Polish, Warszawa, WAR-shâ'-vâ; Lat. Warso'via); the cap. of Poland, is situated on the left bank of the Vistula, nearly in the centre of the kingdom. The old town was irregularly built, with narrow streets; but since Warsaw has come into the possession of the Russians, a large portion of it has been rebuilt, and it is now said to be one of the handsomest cities in Europe. Everything appears to be done by the Russian government to change its character as a Polish town. The University was abolished in 1834, and its library of 150,000 vols. transferred to St. Petersburg. The Academy of Sciences has

Digitized by Google

likewise been dissolved. Lat. 52° 14′ N., Lon. 21° 3′ E. Present pop. probably near 150,000. (P. C.)

WARWICK, wor'-rik, a t. of England, cap. of Warwickshire, on the Avon, 82 m. N. W. of London. Its magnificent castle, the residence of the Earl of Warwick, is a most interesting monument of ancient feudal times. Pop., including an area of about 8 sq. m., 9,775.

WARWICK, a co. in the S. E. part of Va., on the N. side of James r. Pop. 1,456. Seat of justice, Warwick c. h.

WARWICK, a co. in the S. W. part of Ind., on the N. side of the Ohio r. Pop. 6,321. Co. t. Boonville.

WARWICKSHIRE, wor'-rik-shir, a co. in the S. W. central part of England, N. W. of London. Pop. 401,715.

WASH'-ING-TON, the cap. of the United States, is situated in the centre of the District of Columbia, on the N. E. or left bank of the Potomac, which is here crossed by a wooden bridge, nearly a mile in length. The plan of the city combines regularity with variety, but a very small portion only of the original outline has been filled up with buildings, so that the town presents the appearance of a number of isolated villages. The Capitol, containing the Representatives' Hall, the Senate Chamber, and other apartments, is a magnificent building, of freestone, painted white, 352 ft. in length. The Rotunda (so named from its form), constructed entirely of marble, and adorned with historical paintings and pieces of sculpture, is 96 ft. in diameter, and 96 ft. in height, to the top of the dome. The President's House, a handsome structure of freestone, has a front 170 ft. in length and two stories high, with an Ionic portico. The Navy Yard is on an affluent of the Potomac, called the East Branch, about a mile and a quarter S. E. of the Capitol. Pop. 23,364. Lat. of the Capitol, 38° 53′ 23″ N., Lon. 77° 1′ 24″ W.

WASHINGTON, a co. forming the S. E. extremity of Maine. Pop. 28,309. Co. t. Machias.

WASHINGTON, a co. in the N. central part of Vt. Pop. 23,506. Co. t. Montpelier.

WASHINGTON, a co. forming the S. W. extremity of R. I. Pop. 14,324. Co. t. South Kingston.

WASHINGTON, a co. in the E. part of N. Y., bordering on Vt. Pop. 41,080. Co. towns, Salem and Sandy Hill.

WASHINGTON, a co. in the W. S. W. part of Pa., bordering on Va. Pop. 41,279. Co. t. Washington.

WASHINGTON, a co. in the N. part of Md., bordering on the Potomac and Pa. Pop. 28,850. Co. t. Hagerstown.

WASHINGTON, a co. in the S. W. part of Va., bordering on Tenn. Pop. 13,001. Co. t. Abingdon.

WASHINGTON, a co. in the E. part of N. C., on the S. side of Albemarle Sound. Pop. 4,525. Co. t. Plymouth.

WASHINGTON, a co. in the E. central part of Ga., on the E. side of the Oconee r. Pop. 10,565. Co. t. Sandersville.

WASHINGTON, a co. in the W. part of Florida, on the W. side of the Appalachicola r. Pop. 859. Co. t. Holmes's Valley.

Digitized by Google

WASHINGTON, a co. in the W. S. W. part of Alabama, bordering on Miss. Pop. 5,300. Seat of justice, Washington c. h.

WASHINGTON, a co. in the W. part of Miss., bordering on the Mississippi r. Pop. 7,287. Co. seat, Princeton.

WASHINGTON, a parish forming the E. N. E. extremity of La. Pop 2,649. Seat of justice, Franklinton.

WASHINGTON, a co. in the W. N. W. part of Ark., a little N. of the Arkansas r. Pop. 7,148. Co. t. Fayetteville.

WASHINGTON, a co. near the N. E. extremity of Tenn., bordering on N. C. Pop. 11,751. Co. t. Jonesborough.

WASHINGTON, a co. near the centre of Ky. Pop. 10,596. Co. t. Springfield.

WASHINGTON, a co. in the S. E. part of Ohio, on the Ohio r. Pop. 20,823. Co. t. Marietta.

WASHINGTON, a co. in the S. part of Ind., on the E. fork of White r. Pop. 15,265. Co. t. Salem.

WASHINGTON, a co. in the S. W. part of Ill., intersected by the Kaskaskia r. Pop. 4,810. Co. t. Nashville.

WASHINGTON, a co. in the E. S. E. part of Mo., S. W. of St. Louis. Pop. 7,213. Co. t. Potosi.

WASHINGTON, a co. in the E. part of Wisconsin, bordering on L. Michigan. Pop. 343.

WASHINGTON, a co. in the S. E. part of Iowa. Pop. 1,594.

WASHINGTON, a port of entry of N. C., and cap. of Beaufort co., on the Tar r., at its entrance into the Pamlico.

WÂSH'-Ĭ-TÂ' (formerly written Ouachita), a r. which rises in the W. part of Ark., and flowing, at first south-easterly, then southerly, into La., falls into the Red r. Some geographers call that portion below the junction of the Tensas, the BLACK RIVER.

WASHITA, a parish in the N. part of La., intersected by the Washita r. Pop. 4,640. Seat of justice, Monroe.

WÂSH'-TE-NAW', a co. in the S. E. part of Mich., W. of Detroit. Pop 23,571. Co. t. Ann Arbor.

WÂ'-TER-FORD, a co. in the S. E. part of Ireland, bordering on St. George's Channel. Pop. in 1831, 177,054. (M.)

WATERFORD, a city and seaport of Ireland, cap. of the above co., on the estuary of the r. Suir, about 10 m. from the sea, and 82 m. S. W. of Dublin. It forms a co. of itself, with an area of about 15 sq. m. Pop. 28,821; of whom 26,377 belong to the city proper. Lat. 52° 13' N., Lon. 7° 10' W.

WÂ'-TER-LOO' (Dutch pron. wâ'-tẹr-lō'), a village of Belgium, in S. Brabant, 9 m. S. by E. of Brussels, remarkable as the scene of an important battle, fought June 18, 1815, between the allied army, under Lord Wellington, and the French, under Napoleon; which resulted in the total defeat of the latter, and in the irretrievable overthrow of their great commander.

WAYNE, a co. in the N. W. part of N. Y., bordering on L. Ontario. Pop. 42,057. Co. t. Lyons.

Digitized by Google

ou, as in *our*; th, as in *thin*; TH, as in *this*; N, nearly like *ng*.

WAYNE, a co. forming the N. N. E. extremity of Pa. Pop. 11,848. Co. t. Bethany.

WAYNE, a co. in the W. part of Va., bordering on the Ohio r.

WAYNE, a co. in the S. E. central part of N. C., intersected by the Neuse r. Pop. 10,891. Co. t. Waynesborough.

WAYNE, a co. in the S. E. part of Ga., on the S. W. side of the Altamaha r. Pop. 1,258. Co. t. Waynesville.

WAYNE, a co. in the E. S. E. part of Miss., bordering on Ala. Pop. 2,120. Co. seat, Winchester.

WAYNE, a co. in the S. S. W. part of Tenn., bordering on Ala. Pop. 7,705. Co. t. Waynesborough.

WAYNE, a co. in the S. S. E. part of Ky., bordering on Tenn. and the Cumberland r. Pop. 7,399. Co. t. Monticello.

WAYNE, a co. in the N. E. part of Ohio, W. of the Ohio and Erie Canal. Pop. 35,808. Co. t. Wooster.

WAYNE, a co. in the S. E. part of Mich., on the Detroit r. Pop. 24,173. Co. t. Detroit.

WAYNE, a co. in the E. part of Ind., bordering on Ohio. Pop. 23,290. Co. t. Centreville.

WAYNE, a co. in the S. E. part of Ill., N. W. of the Wabash r. Pop. 5,133. Co. t. Fairfield.

WAYNE, a co. in the S. E. part of Mo., bordering on Ark. Pop. 3,403. Co. t. Greenville.

WEAKLY, a co. in the N. W. part of Tenn., bordering on Ky. Pop 9,870. Co. t. Dresden.

WEDNESBURY, wenz'-ber-re, a manufacturing t. of England, in Staffordshire, 7 m. N. W. of Birmingham. Pop., including an area of above 3 sq. m., 11,625.

WEIMAR, wī'-mar, a city of Germany, cap. of the grand duchy of Saxe Weimar, situated in a delightful valley, on the Ilm, an affluent of the Saale, 136 m. S. W. of Berlin. Among the literary and scientific establishments of this place, may be mentioned the grand ducal library, containing above 130,000 vols. Lat. 50° 59′ N., Lon. 11° 21′ E. Pop. 12,000. (P. C.)

WELLS, a small city of England, in Somersetshire, 17 m. S. W. of Bath. Pop. about 4,600.

WELLS, a co. in the N. E. part of Ind., intersected by the Wabash r. Pop. 1,822.

WEN'-ER or wā'-ner, a large lake of Sweden, intersected by the 59th parallel of N. Lat., and the 13th and 14th meridians of E. Lon. Extreme length, about 90 m.; greatest breadth, near 50 m. The r. Gotha forms its outlet.

WESEL, wā'-zęl, or NIEDERWESEL, nee'-der-wā'-zęl, a frontier t. and fortress of Rhenish Prussia, at the junction of the Lippe with the Rhine, 20 m. S. E. of Cleves. Pop., including the military, 13,000. (B.)

WE'-SER (Ger. pron. wā'-zer; Anc. Visur'gis), a r. of Germany,

Digitized by Google

formed by the union of the Fulda and Werra, falling into the North Sea near 53° 30′ N. Lat., and 8° 30′ E. Lon. Length, near 200 m. It is navigable for boats almost to its source.

WEST BROMWICH (brum′-ich), a manufacturing t. of England, in Staffordshire, 5 m. N. N. W. of Birmingham. Pop. of the parish, including an area of above 8 sq. m., 26,121: in 1831, it was only 15,327.

WEST CHES′-TER, a co. in the S. E. part of N. Y., on the E. side of the Hudson. Pop. 48,686. Co. t. Bedford.

WEST INDIES (in′-dēz), the name of the archipelago which separates the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea from the main ocean, situated between 10° and 27° N. Lat., and 59° 30′ and 85° W. Lon. The W. India archipelago is divided into three principal groups, the BAHAMAS, the GREATER ANTILLES, and the LESSER ANTILLES—(see ANTILLES.) The individual islands, with the exception of Hayti, are owned by different European powers. The Spanish possessions are the largest, comprehending more than half the area of the archipelago. They are, Cuba, Porto Rico, and the little islands of Culebra (koo-lȧ′-bra), and Bique (bee′-kȧ). The French possess only Guadaloupe and Martinique, with a few adjacent islets: to the Danes belong St. John, St. Thomas, and Santa Cruz: to the Dutch the three little islands of St. Eustatius, Saba, and St. Martin: to the Swedes only the small island of St. Bartholomew. The English possess all the Bahamas, Jamaica, Anguilla, Barbuda, Antigua, St. Christopher, Nevis, Montserrat, Dominica, St. Lucia, Barbadoes, St. Vincent, Grenada, Tobago, and Trinidad, besides many smaller islands.—Adj. and inhab. WEST IN′-DI-ĄN.

WEST`-MEATH′ (-meeth), a co. in the E. central part of Ireland, prov. of Leinster. Pop. in 1831, 136,872. (M.)

WESTMINSTER. See LONDON.

WEST′-MOR-LĄND, a co. near the N. W. extremity of England. Pop. 56,454.

WESTMORELAND (usually pronounced west-more′-lȧnd), a co. in the S. W. part of Pa., on the Alleghany r. Pop. 42,799. Co. t. Greensburg.

WESTMORELAND, a co. in the E. part of Va., on the S. side of the Potomac. Pop. 8,019. Seat of justice, Westmoreland c. h.

WEST-PHA′-LI-Ą (Ger. Westphalen, west`-fȧ′-lęn), an extensive prov. of the Prussian dominions, lying W. of the Weser, between 50° 40′ and 52° 30′ N. Lat., and 6° 25′ and 9° 23′ E. Lon. Area 7,800 sq. m. Pop. 1,328,000. (P. C.)—Adj. and inhab. WEST-PHA′-LI-ĄN.

WET′-TĘR, a lake of Sweden, intersected by the 58th parallel of N. Lat., and the meridian of 14° 30′ E. Lon. Length 80 m.; greatest breadth 17 m.

WEX′-FORD, a co. in the S. E. part of Ireland, prov. of Leinster, bordering on the sea. Pop. in 1841, 202,033. (P. C.)

WEXFORD, a seaport t. of Ireland, cap. of the above, on a shallow bay called Wexford Haven. Lat. 52° 22′ N., Lon. 6° 24′ W. Pop. in 1831, 10,670. (M.)

Digitized by Google

WEXFORD, (Kawtawwabet), a co. in the N. W. part of Michigan, intersected by the Manistee r.

WEYMOUTH, wā'-muth, and MELCOMBE REGIS, mel'-kum re'-jis, a seaport t., or rather two contiguous towns of England, in Dorsetshire, at the mouth of the little river Wey, 120 m. W. S. W. of London. This place is much resorted to for sea-bathing. Pop. 7,708.

WHEEL'-ING, a flourishing t. of Va., cap. of Ohio co., on the Ohio r., 50 m. S. W. of Pittsburg. Lat. 40° 7′ N., Lon. 80° 42′ W. Pop. 7,885.

WHIT'-BY, a seaport t. of England, in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, at the mouth of the Esk, 42 m. N. N. E. of York. Pop. 7,383.

WHITE, a co. in the N. E. central part of Ark., on the W. side of White r. Pop. 929.

WHITE, a co. in the E. central part of Tenn., S. E. of the Cumberland r. Pop. 10,747. Co. t. Sparta.

WHITE, a co. in the N. W. part of Ind., intersected by the Tippecanoe r. Pop. 1,832. Co. t. Monticello.

WHITE, a co. in the S. E. part of Ill., on the W. side of the Wabash. Pop. 7,919. Co. t. Carmi.

WHITE RIVER, a r. of Ark., which joins the Mississippi, near the mouth of the Arkansas. Its course is very winding. It is said to be boatable for above 500 m.

WHITE RIVER, a r. of Ind., which falls into the Wabash, about 30 m. below Vincennes. Length, including the West Fork or principal branch, probably near 300 m.

WHITE SEA, a large gulf of the Arctic Ocean, between 63° 40′ and 68° 40′ N. Lat., and 32° and 45° E. Lon. The length is near 500 m.; the breadth varies from 30 m. to above 100 m.

WHITE-HA'-VEN, a seaport t. of England, in Cumberland, important on account of the coal mines in its vicinity. Lat. 54° 33′ N., Lon. 3° 35′ W. Pop. 11,854.

WHITE'-SIDE, a co. in the N. W. part of Ill., on the Mississippi r. Pop. 2,514. Co. t. Lyndon.

WHIT'-LEY, a co. in the S. E. part of Ky., bordering on Tenn. Pop. 4,673. Seat of justice, Whitley c. h.

WHITLEY, a co. in the N. E. part of Ind., N. of the Wabash. Pop. 1,237.

WICK'-LŌW, a co. in the E. part of Ireland, prov. of Leinster, bordering on the sea. Pop. in 1831, 121,557. (P. C.)

WID'-IN or VIDIN, a t. and important fortress of Bulgaria, cap. of a small prov. (Sanjak) of its own name, on the Danube, 130 m. S. E. of Belgrade. Pop. estimated at from 20,000 to 25,000. (B.)

WIED or WIED-NEU-WIED. See NEU-WIED.

WIELICZKA, vyĕl-ich'-kȧ, a small t. of Austrian Galicia, 8 m. S. E. of Cracow, remarkable for its famous salt mine, which is 9,500 ft. (above a mile and three-quarters) in extent, from E. to W., 3,600 ft. from N. to S., and 1,220 ft. in depth. (P. C.) This mine is in fact a subterranean city, and contains several chapels cut out of the salt rock. (B.)

WIESBADEN. See WISBADEN.

Digitized by Google

Fāte. fâr, fâll, fåt; mē, mĕt; pine or pīne, pĭn; nō, nŏt; ōō, as in *good*,

---

WIGHT, ISLE OF, (Anc. Vec'-tis,) an i. off the S. coast of England, belonging to Hampshire. Length 22 m.; breadth 13 m. Pop. 42,550.

WIG'-TON-SHIRE, a co. forming the S. W. extremity of Scotland. Pop. 39,195.

WIL'-COX, a co. in the S. W. central part of Ala., intersected by the Alabama r. Pop. 15,278. Co. t. Barboursville.

WILKES, a co. in the N. W. part of N. C., intersected by the Yadkin r. Pop. 12,577. Co. t. Wilkesboro.

WILKES, a co. in the N. E. part of Ga., a little W. of the Savannah. Pop. 10,148. Co. t. Washington.

WIL'-KIN-SON, a co. near the centre of Ga., on the W. side of the Oconee. Pop. 6,842. Co. t. Irwinton.

WILKINSON, a co. forming the S. W. extremity of Miss. Pop. 14,193. Co. seat, Woodville.

WILL, a co. in the N. E. part of Ill., intersected by the Illinois r. Pop. 10,167. Co. t. Juliet.

WILLIAMS, a co. forming the N. W. extremity of Ohio. Pop. 4,465. Co. t. Defiance.

WIL'-LIAMS-BURG, a dist. in the E. part of S. C., on the N. E. side of the Santee r. Pop. 10,327. Seat of justice, Kingstree.

WILLIAMSBURG, a flourishing t. or rather suburb of New York, on the East River, above Brooklyn. Present pop. estimated at 10,000.

WILLIAMSON, a co. in the S. part of Ill., midway between the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. Pop. 4,457. Co. t. Bainbridge.

WIL'-MING-TON, a commercial city and port of entry of Del., between the Christiana and Brandywine creeks, just above their junction, 30 m. S. W. of Philadelphia. The Christiana is navigable to the town for vessels drawing 14 ft. water. Lat. 39° 41′ N., Lon. 75° 28′ W. Pop. 8,367.

WILMINGTON, an important commercial t. and port of entry of N. C., cap. of New Hanover co., on Cape Fear r., 34 m. from its mouth. Lat. 34° 11′ N., Lon. 78° 10′ W. Pop. 4,744.

WIL'-NA or VILNA, a t. of European Russia, cap. of a gov. of the same name, and formerly of Lithuania, at the confluence of the Vilenka and Vilia, an affluent of the Niemen, 90 m. N. E. of Grodno. The University of Wilna was suppressed in 1832, and its library of 200,000 vols. transferred to St. Petersburg. Lat. 54° 41′ N., Lon. 25° 18′ E. Pop. 58,000. (P. C.)

WIL'-SON, a co. in the N. central part of Tenn., on the S. side of the Cumberland r. Pop. 24,460. Co. t. Lebanon.

WILT'-SHIRE, a co. in the S. W. part of England, W. of London. Pop. 258,733.

WIN'-CHES-TER, a city of England, cap. of Hampshire, 63 m. S. W. of London. Pop., including an area of above 3 sq. m., 10,732.

WINCHESTER, a t. of Va., cap. of Frederick co., on a small affluent of the Potomac. A railroad, 30 m. long, connects it with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at Harper's Ferry. Pop. 3,454.

Digitized by Google

WIND'-HAM, a co. forming the S. E. extremity of Vt. Pop. 27,442. Co. t. Fayetteville.

WINDHAM, a co. forming the N. E. extremity of Conn. Pop. 28,080. Co. t. Brooklyn.

WIND'-SOR, a t. of England, in Berkshire, on the Thames, 20 m. W. by S. from London, remarkable as the site of Windsor Castle, the principal country seat of the English sovereigns. Pop., including an area of above 4 sq. m., 7,786.

WINDSOR, a co. towards the S. E. part of Vt., on the Connecticut r. Pop. 40,316. Co. towns, Woodstock and Windsor.

WIN-NE-BA'-GO, a co. in the N. part of Ill., bordering on Wisconsin. Pop. 4,609. Co. t. Rockford.

WINNEBAGO, a co. in the E. part of Wisconsin, on the W. side of Winnebago L. Pop. 135.

WIN'-NI-PEG, a large L. of British America, between 50° 30′ and 54° N. Lat., and 95° 30′ and 99° 30′ W. Lon. Length about 250 m.; greatest breadth 70 m. The rivers Nelson and Severn form its outlets, and discharge themselves into Hudson's Bay.

WIN`-NI-PIS`-E-O'-GEE (-je), usually pronounced win`-ne-pis-sok'-ke, a lake in the E. central part of N. H., connected by the Winnipiseogee r. with the Merrimack. Length, 22 m.; greatest breadth, about 10 m.

WIN'-STON, a co. in the N. E. central part of Miss. Pop. 4,650. Co. seat, Louisville.

WIRTEMBERG. See WÜRTEMBERG.

WISBADEN, Wis`-bä'-den or Wiesbaden, Wees`-bä'-den, (Anc. Mattiacum?) a t. and celebrated watering-place of Germany, cap. of the duchy of Nassau, on an affluent of the Rhine, 6 m. N. N. W. of Mentz. It owes its prosperity, and probably its name (see BADEN), to its warm mineral springs, which were known to the Romans, and are called by Pliny, *fontes calidi Mattiaci*, or the "warm springs of Mattiacum or Mattiacus." There are 25 private bathing establishments and two public ones. Wisbaden contains a public library of 60,000 vols., besides other institutions. Permanent pop. about 10,000. (P. C.)

WIS'-BY, a seaport t. of Sweden, cap. of the Island of Gottland, situated on the W. coast. In the middle ages it was a member of the Hanseatic League, and one of the most important places of trade in the N. of Europe. Though greatly fallen from its ancient prosperity, it is still, according to Balbi, the fourth town, as respects maritime trade, in the kingdom of Sweden. Lat. 57° 39′ N., Lon. 18° 26′ E. Pop. 4,000. (P. C.)

WIS-CAS'-SET, a port of entry of Me., and one of the capitals of Lincoln co., situated at the mouth of Sheepscot r.

WIS-CON'SIN or WISKONSIN (originally written Ouisconsin), one of the United States, situated between 42° 30′ and 47° N. Lat., and 87° and 93° W. Lon.; bounded on the N. by Lakes Superior and Michigan, E. by Lake Michigan, S. by Illinois, and W. by the Mississippi r. and Minesota Territory. Extreme length near 370 m., breadth about 250. Area estimated at 52,000 sq. m. Madison, a little town in Dane

Digitized by Google

co., between two small lakes, the former capital of the territory, is now the seat of the state government. Wisconsin was admitted into the Union in 1846. For some further particulars respecting this state, see Appendix, page 647.

WISCONSIN, a. r. of the above state, falling into the Mississippi near 43° N. Lat., and 91° W. Lon. Length estimated at 400 m.; its navigation is impeded by sand-bars.

WISMAR, wis'-mar, a fortified seaport t. of Germany, in the grand duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on a bay of the Baltic, called the Walpich (wâl'-pik), with an excellent harbour. Lat. 53° 50′ N., Lon. 11° 35′ E. Pop. about 10,000. (P. C.)

WISSEMBOURG, vis'-sâm'-boor', a fortified t. of France, in the dep. of Lower Rhine, on the Bavarian frontier, 33 m. N. by E. from Strasburg.

WIT-EPSK' or VITEBSK, a t. of European Russia, cap. of a gov. of the same name, on the Dwina, 330 m. S. by W. from St. Petersburg. Pop. about 14,400. (M.)

WIT'-TEN-BERG' (Ger. pron. wit'-ĕn-bĕrg'), a t. of Prussian Saxony, once the cap. of the electorate of Saxony, on the Elbe. It is interesting as the cradle of the Reformation; Luther and Melancthon were professors in its university, and their remains are deposited in its cathedral. A superb colossal statue of Luther, in bronze, was erected in the market-place, in 1821. Lat. 51° 53′ N., Lon. 12° 46′ E. Pop. 8,500, exclusive of the garrison. (P. C.)

WIVELISCOMBE, wils'-kum, a small t. of England, in Somersetshire.

WOLFENBÜTTEL, Wol'-fĕn-büt'-tĕl, a t. of Germany, in Brunswick, cap. of a circle of the same name, on the Ocker, 8 m. S. of Brunswick. It contains a magnificent ducal library, with near 200,000 vols. Lat. 52° 9′ N., Lon. 10° 32′ E. Pop., including the suburbs, about 10,000. (P. C.)

WOLVERHAMPTON, wŏŏl'-vẽr-hamp'-tŏn, a manufacturing t. of England, in Staffordshire, 13 m. N. W. of Birmingham. Pop. of the township, with an area of 5 sq. m., 36,382. In the vicinity are extensive mines of coal and iron ore, to which the town owes its prosperity.

WOOD, a co. in the N. W. part of Va., on the Ohio r. Pop. 7,923. Co. t. Parkersburg.

WOOD, a co. in the N. W. part of Ohio, on the S. E. side of the Maumee r. Pop. 5,357. Co. t. Perrysburg.

WOOD'-FORD, a co. in the N. E. central part of Ky., on the E. side of Kentucky r. Pop. 11,740. Co. t. Versailles.

WOODFORD, a co. in the N. central part of Ill., on the E. side of Illinois r. Co. t. Woodford.

WOOLWICH, wŏŏl'-ich, a seaport t. of England, in Kent, on the S. side of the Thames, 7 m. E. of London, important on account of its dockyard, arsenal, and other naval and military establishments. Pop. 25,785.

* Brown, Calumet, Crawford, St. Croix, Dane, Dodge, Fond du Lac, Grant Green, Iowa, Jefferson, Manitouwoc, Marquette, Milwaukie, Portage, Racine Richland, Rock, Sauk, Shebeygan, Walworth, Washington, Winnebago.

Digitized by Google

WORCESTER, wŏŏs'-tẹr, a city of England, cap. of Worcestershire, on the Severn, here crossed by a fine stone bridge, with 5 arches, 100 m. W. N. W. of London. It has extensive manufactures of gloves: porcelain and fine earthenware are also produced here. Lat. 52° 9′ N., Lon. 2° W. Pop. 25,401.

WORCESTER, a co. occupying the central part of Mass., and extending across the state. Pop. 95,313.

WORCESTER, a flourishing and handsome t. of Mass., cap. of the above, on the Boston and Albany Railroad, where it is connected with the Norwich and Worcester Railroad, and at the termination of the Blackstone River Canal, about 40 m., in a straight line, W. by S. from Boston. Lat. 42° 16′ N., Lon. 71° 48′ W. Pop. 7,497.

WORCESTER, a co. forming the S. E. extremity of Md. Pop. 18,377. Co. t. Snow Hill.

WOTTON-UNDER-EDGE, usually pronounced woo'-ton-und'-rĭdge, a small t. of England, in Gloucestershire, 17 m. S. by W. from Gloucester.

WORMS (Ger. pron. WORMS; Anc. Borbitomagus, afterwards Vangiones), a celebrated but decayed city of Germany, in Hesse Darmstadt, on the left bank of the Rhine, 26 m. S. S. E. of Mentz. It was anciently one of the residences of the Frankish sovereigns. Charlemagne was married here. The Lutheran Church, in the market-place, in which is a painting of Luther before the Diet of Worms, now occupies the site of the council-hall in which that Diet was held. Lat. 49° 38′ N., Lon. 8° 21′ E. Pop. 8,500. (P. C.)

WREX'-HAM, a handsome t. of Wales, in Denbighshire, 11 m. S. by W. from Chester. Pop. 5,818.

WRIGHT, a co. towards the S. part of Mo., on the head branches of the Gasconade r.

WÜRTEMBERG, wur'-tẹm-bẹrg', (Ger. pron. WÜR'-tẹm-bĕRG',) often written WIRTEMBERG, a kingdom of Germany, between 47° 35′ and 49° 35′ N. Lat., and 8° 15′ and 10° 30′ E. Lon. Length 140 m.; greatest breadth 96 m. Area 7,626 sq. m. Pop. in 1838, 1,649,839. (M.) The government of Würtemberg is a limited monarchy. Stuttgart is the capital.

WÜRZBURG, wurts'-burg, (Ger. pron. WÜRTS'-bŏŏRG,) an ancient walled city of Bavaria, cap. of the circle of the Lower Mayn, on the Mayn, 62 m. E. S. E. of Frankfort. The University of this place, founded in 1402, is especially distinguished for its school of medicine; it contains a library of 120,000 vols. (M.) Lat. 49° 46′ N., Lon. 9° 56′ E. Pop. 25,000, exclusive of the garrison. (P. C.)

WYCOMB, wik'-um, a small t. of England, in Buckinghamshire, 27 m. W. N. W. of London.

WY-O'-MING, a co. in the W. part of N. Y., S. W. of Rochester. Co. t. Warsaw.

WYOMING, a co. in the N. E. part of Pa., intersected by the E. branch of the Susquehanna. Co. t. Tunkhannock.

WYTHE, with, (th as in *thin*,) a co. in the S. W. part of Va., intersected by the New r.

Digitized by Google

Xalapa or Jalapa, hä-lä'-pä, (see Int. XXVII., 17,) a t. of Mexico, 55 m. N. W. of Vera Cruz. Pop. estimated at 13,000. (M.) The medicinal herb *jalap* owes its name to this town; it grows abundantly in the vicinity.

Xeres or Jerez de la Frontera, hā'-rĕs dä lä fron-tä'-rä, a t. of Spain, in Andalusia, 17 m. N. N. E. of Cadiz. It is the great emporium of the wine called Sherry, grown in its vicinity. Pop. 34,000. (B.)

Xingu or Chingu, shin-goo', (see Int. XXVI., 11,) a large r. of Brazil, flowing into the Amazon, near its mouth. Length estimated at 1,500 m.

Y, pronounced ī, an arm of the Zuyder Zee, in Holland.

Yadkin. See Pedee.

Yak-oorsk' (Yakutsk), a t. of E. Siberia, cap. of a prov. of the same name, on the Lena. Lat. 62° 2′ N., Lon. 147° 44′ E. Pop. about 4,000. (M.)

Yal`-ą-bu'-shą, a co. towards the N. part of Miss., intersected by the Yalabusha r. Pop. 12,248. Co. seat, Coffeeville.

Yan'-cy, a co. in the N. W. part of N. C., bordering on Tenn. Pop. 5,962. Co. t. Burnsville.

Yang-tse-Kiang (ke-ang'), or "blue river;" called, also, sometimes, Ta Kiang, or "great river," the largest r. of China. Its source has never been visited by Europeans, but, according to the statements of some Chinese travellers, it appears to rise between 34° and 35° N. Lat., and 89° and 90° E. Lon. Its general course is easterly, and it falls into the Pacific in about 32° N. Lat., and 121° E. Lon. Its breadth in the last 800 m. of its course varies from 1 to 3 m. The tide ascends about 400 m.: in this part the depth of the river is very great; a Chinese proverb says, "the sea has no boundary, and the Ta-Kiang no bottom." The whole length of the Yang-tse-Kiang is estimated at above 3,000 m.

Yanina. See Janina.

Yar`-kund', often written Yarkand (see Int. XIX., 1, Obs.), the chief city of Chinese Toorkistan, on a r. of its own name. Lat. about 38° 20′ N., Lon. 76° 20′ E. Pop. estimated at 50,000. (M.)

Yar'-mouth, a seaport t. of England, on the North Sea, partly in the co. of Norfolk and partly in that of Suffolk, at the mouth of the r. Yare, 108 m. N. E. of London. It is the principal seat of the English herring fishery. Lat. 52° 37′ N., Lon. 1° 44′ E. Pop. 24,086.

Yaroslaf (Jaroslavl or Jaroslaw), yär`-o-slăf', an important commercial and manufacturing t. of European Russia, cap. of a gov. of the same name, on the Volga. Lat. 57° 38′ N., Lon. 40° 10′ E. Pop. 28,500.

Yates, a co. in the W. part of N. Y., S. E. of Rochester. Pop. 20,444. Co. t. Penn Yan.

Yąz-oo', a r. in the N. W. part of Miss., falling into the Mississippi r., a little above Vicksburg.

Digitized by Google

YAZOO, a co. in the W. part of Miss., between the Yazoo and Big Black rivers. Pop. 10,480. Co. seat, Benton.

YED'-DO (Jeddo), the chief city of Japan, on the i. of Niphon, on a bay to which it gives its name. It is said to be about 20 m. in circumference. Pop. very uncertain: the Japanese writers estimate the number of houses at 280,000. The pop. is probably not less than 1,300,000. (B.)

YEL'-LÔW-STONE, a r. of the U. S., which rises in the Rocky Mountains, and, flowing north-easterly, falls into the Missouri, near 48° N. Lat., and 104° W. Lon. It is about 800 yards wide at its mouth. Length, estimated at 1,100 m.; for more than 800 m. of which it is navigable. (Morse.)

YEM'-EN (Anc. Ara'bia Fe'lix), a country occupying the S. W. portion of Arabia.

YENISEI, yen'-e-sā'e, a large r. of N. Asia, which rises in the Chinese empire, near 51° N. Lat., and 98° E. Lon. At first, its course is W., to near where it leaves the Chinese territories, when it turns to the N., and continues in a general northerly direction, to the Arctic Ocean, which it enters by a wide estuary, in about 72° 30′ N. Lat., and 85° E. Lon. Length estimated at 2,600 m. It is of little use for purposes of navigation, in consequence of its flowing through a desolate country, and being frozen over for the greater part of the year.

YEO'-VIL, a small t. of England, in Somersetshire, on the Yeo or Ivil, an affluent of the Parret, 32 m. S. S. W. of Bath, important for its manufacture of gloves.

YESSO or JESSO. See JAPAN.

YEZD, a manufacturing and commercial city in the E. part of Persia. Lat. about 32° 40′ N., Lon. 55° 40′ E. Pop. estimated at 60,000. (B.)

YONNE, a dep. in the N. E. central part of France, intersected by a river of the same name, which flows into the Seine. Pop. 355,237. (B.) Capital, Auxerre.

YORK (Anc. Ebor'acum), a celebrated city of England, cap. of Yorkshire, on the Ouse, 170 m. N. N. W. of London. Though inferior, in population and importance, to many other English towns, York is regarded, in point of rank, as the second in the kingdom: it is the only city, besides London, whose chief magistrate takes the title of Lord Mayor. The most remarkable building of this city is the Minster or Cathedral, which is regarded as the finest edifice of the kind in Great Britain, and one of the finest Gothic structures in Europe: length, internally, 524½ ft.; height of the great tower, 234 ft. Eboracum was an important town under the Romans; several of the emperors temporarily resided, and one (Severus) died here. Several parliaments have been held in York, the first being that summoned by Henry II., in 1160. Lat. 53° 58′ N., Lon. 1° 5′ W. Pop., including an area of above 4 sq. m., 28,842.

YORK, a co. forming the S. W. extremity of Maine. Pop. 54,023. Co. t. Alfred.

YORK, a t. and port of entry of Maine, in the above co., at the mouth

Digitized by Google

Fāte, fär, fâll, fåt; mē, mĕt; pine or pīne, pĭn; nō, nŏt; ōō, as in *good*.

of a r. of its own name. Lat. 43° 10′ N., Lon. 70° 40′ W. Pop. of the township, 3,111.

York, a co. in the S. S. E. part of Pa., bordering on Md. and the Susquehanna r. Pop. 47,010.

York, a t. of Pa., cap. of the above co., on the Baltimore and Susquehanna railroad, 24 m., in a straight line, S. S. E. of Harrisburg. Lat. 39° 58′ N., Lon. 76° 40′ W. Pop. 4,779.

York, a r. of Va., formed by the union of the Pamunkey and Mattapony, and flowing into the Chesapeake.

York, a co. of Va., on the right side of the above r., at its mouth. Pop. 4,720. Co. t. Yorktown.

York, a dist. in the N. part of S. C., on the Catawba r. Pop. 18,383. Seat of justice, Yorkville.

York'-shire, the largest and most populous co. of England, lying in the N. E. part of the kingdom, and bordering on the North Sea. It is divided into four portions, called Ridings, which, for extent, may be compared to ordinary counties. Pop. 1,591,480.

Yorktown, a port of entry of Va., and cap. of York co., situated on the S. side of the York r., near its mouth. Lat. 37° 13′ N., Lon. 76° 34′ W.

Youghall, pronounced yaul, a small but ancient t. and seaport of Ireland, near the mouth of Black Water r., 25 m. E. by N. from Cork.

Ypres, eepr, (Flem. Ypern, ĭ'-pẹrn), a fortified manufacturing t. of Belgium, in W. Flanders, 30 m. S. W. of Bruges. It was, in the 14th century, far more flourishing than at present, and was formerly famous for its manufacture of woollen and linen cloths. The fabric called *diaper* (originally *d'Ypres*,) derives its name from this town. (M.) Lat. 50° 51′ N., Lon. 2° 53′ E. Pop. 15,000. (P. C.)

Yssel, ĭ'-sẹl, a r. in the N. E. part of Holland, flowing into the Zuyder Zee.

Yu'-ca-tan' or yoo-kå-tăn', a peninsula forming the most eastern part of Mexico, between 16° and 21° 40′ N. Lat., and 86° 45′ and 91° W. Lon. It is principally included in the Mexican state of Yucatan. The southern portion, lying on the Bay of Honduras, is occupied by an English colony, and is denominated English Yucatan, or British Honduras.

Yverdun, e'-vĕr'-dun', a t. of Switzerland, in the canton of Vaud, at the W. extremity of the lake of Neufchâtel, 17 m. N. by W. of Lausanne. Pop. 3,460. (P. C.)

Yvetot, eev'-to', a t. of France, in the dep. of Lower Seine, 20 m. N. W. of Rouen. Pop. 7,923. (M.)

Zaandam, zåån-dåm', often written Saardam, a t. and former celebrated naval arsenal of Holland, on the Zaan, an affluent of the Y. It is remarkable for the great number of windmills in its vicinity. Lat. 52° 26′ N., Lon. 4° 50′ E. Pop. near 12,000. (P. C.)

Zacatecas, såk-å-tā'-kås, a city of Mexico, cap. of a state of the same

Digitized by Google

name. Lat. about 22° 50′ N., Lon. 102° 30′ W. Pop. estimated at 25,000. (B.)

ZAHARA. See SAHARA.

ZAM-O′-RA or thȧ-mo′-rȧ, an ancient city of Spain, cap. of a prov. of the same name, on the Douro, 34 m. N. W. of Salamanca. Pop. 10,000. (B.)

ZANES′-VILLE, a t. of Ohio, cap. of Muskingum co., on the r. Muskingum, 48 m. E. of Columbus. Pop. 4,766.

ZANGUEBAR, zang`-ge-bar′, the name of a region on the E. coast of Africa, of which very little is known. It appears to extend from about 4° N. to 17° or 18° S. Lat.

ZAN′-TE (Anc. Zacyn′thus), one of the Ionian Islands, about 10 m. from the W. coast of the Morea. It is about 20 m. long and 10 broad. Pop. 35,348. (M.)

ZANTE, the cap. of an archiepiscopal town, is on the E. side of the island. Lat. 37° 47′ N., Lon. 20° 54′ 32″ E. Pop. about 19,000. (B.)

ZAN`-ZI-BAR′, an i. on the E. coast of Africa, belonging to the Imâm of Muscat. Lat. about 6° S., Lon. 39° E.

ZANZIBAR, the cap. of the above, is said to be a flourishing commercial town, and has a pop. estimated at above 10,000. (B.)

ZARA, zȧ′-rȧ, (Anc. Ja′dera,) an archiepiscopal t., cap. of Dalmatia, on the Adriatic, 150 m. S. E. of Venice. It is fortified, is the centre of an active commerce, and has some important manufactures. Lat. 44° 6′ N., Lon. 15° 10′ E. Pop. about 5,000. (B.)

ZARAGOZA. See SARAGOSSA.

ZEALAND, zee′-lȧnd, (Dan. Sjæland, sel′-lând, *i. e.* "sea-land,") the largest and most important of the Danish Islands, situated between 54° 58′ and 56° 10′ N. Lat., and 10° 50′ and 12° 35′ E. Lon. Length 80 m.; greatest breadth about 65 m. Area estimated at 2,800 sq. m. Pop. 400,000. (P. C.)

ZEALAND (Dutch, Zeeland′, zȧ′-lând, *i. e.* "sea-land"), a prov. in the W. part of Holland, situated partly between the two great branches of the Scheldt, and bordering on the sea. Area 580 sq. m. Pop. 155,593. (P. C.)

ZEBU or CEBU, se-boo′, (Sp. pron. thȧ-boo′,) one of the Philippine Islands, intersected by the 10th parallel of N. Lat., and the meridian of 123° 30′ E. Lon. It is above 120 m. long, and from 10 to 30 m. wide.

ZEITOUN, (*Zeïtoun*,) zȧē-toon′, a small fortified t. of Greece, near a gulf of the same name. Lat. 38° 58′ N., Lon. about 22° 40′ E.

ZEITZ, tsitse, a t. of Prussian Saxony, on the Elster, 22 m. W. S. W. of Leipsic. Pop. above 7,000. (B.)

ZELLE. See CELLE.

ZERBST, tsèrbst, a manufacturing t. of Anhalt-Dessau, formerly the residence of the duke of Anhalt-Zerbst, 22 m. S. E. of Magdeburg. Pop. about 8,000. (B.)

ZHIT`-O-MEER′ (Jitomir or Schitomir—in Polish, Żitomirz, zhit-o′-meerzh), a t. of European Russia, cap. of Volhynia, 75 m. S. W. of Kief. Pop. 17,434. (M.)

Digitized by Google

Fāte, făr, fâll, făt; mē, mĕt; pīne or pĭne, pĭn; nō, nŏt; ōō as in *good*

Zittau, tsit'-tou, a manufacturing and commercial t. of Saxony, 50 m. E. S. E. of Dresden. Pop. 9,000. (B.)

Zollverein, tsoll'-fĕr-īne', or "Customs-Union," a commercial league recently formed in Germany for the purpose of establishing a uniform rate of customs. It includes Prussia, Bavaria, Baden, Würtemberg, Saxony, and several smaller states.

Zom'-bor', a royal free t. of Hungary, cap. of the county of Bács (bâch), 118 m. S. by E. of Pesth. Pop. estimated at above 18,000. (B.)

Zug, zoog or tsoog, a canton in the N. central part of Switzerland, on a lake of its own name. It is the smallest state in the confederation. Area 85 sq. m. Pop. 15,300. (P. C.) Also the cap. of the above, on the N. E. side of the L. of Zug. Pop. about 2,500. (M.) The L. of Zug is about 9 m. long and 3 wide.

Züllichau, tsül'-le-kou, a manufacturing t. of Prussia, near the right bank of the Oder. Lat. 52° 10′ N., Lon. 15° 37′ E. Pop. 4,700. (B.)

Zülpich, tsül'-pik, (Anc. Tolbiacum,) a small t. of the Prussian States, 20 m. S. W. of Cologne, remarkable for its historical associations. Here Clovis, the king of the Franks, gained a great victory over the Alemanni, A. D. 496.

Zürich, zu'-rik, (Ger. pron. tsü'-rik,) a canton in the N. E. part of Switzerland, bordering on the Rhine. Area 690 sq. m. Pop. 231,576. (P.)

Zürich (Anc. Tu'ricum), the cap. of the above, is beautifully situated on the Limmat, at its egress from the L. of Zürich, 60 m. N. E. of Bern. It is a distinguished seat of literature and science. Among its various institutions, we may name the Academy, which, with the admirable Institute of Medicine and Surgery, forms a complete university (B.); and the Town Library, with 45,000 vols. Here, also, is a topographical model *in relief*, representing the whole of Switzerland; it was executed by Müller, and is regarded as one of the most admirable works of its kind. Lat. 47° 23′ N., Lon. 8° 31′ E. Pop. 14,500. (P. C.)

Zürich, Lake of, situated principally in the N. part of the canton of Zürich, is about 24 m. in length, and from 1 to 2½ m. in breadth.

Zut'-phen, a fortified t. of Holland, on the Yssel. Lat. 52° 8′ N. Lon. 6° 12′ E. Pop. 11,000. (P. C.)

Zuyder (or Zuider) Zee, zī'-dẹr zee, (Dutch pron. zoi'-dẹr zay, *i. e* "South Sea,") a bay of the North Sea, in the N. W. part of Holland Length about 90 m.; greatest breadth 50 m.

Zweibrücken or Zweybrücken. See Deux-ponts.

Zwickau, tswik'-kou, a t. of the kingdom of Saxony, on the Mulde, 58 m. S. W. of Dresden. Pop. 7,400. (B.)

Zwoll, a fortified t. of Holland, cap. of the prov. of Overyssel, about 60 m. E. N. E. of Amsterdam. Pop. 13,000. (B.)

Zwor'-nik (Turk. Iz'-vor'-neek',) a t. of European Turkey, in Bosnia, cap. of an inferior pashalik (sanjak) of its own name. Lat. 44° 30′ N., Lon. 19° 10′ E. Pop. estimated at 14,000. (B.)

Zytomir. See Zhitomeer.

Digitized by Google

COLLEGES IN THE UNITED STATES.

[Extracted from the American Almanac for 1849.]

	Name.	Place.		Founded.	Students.	Vols. in Libraries.
1	Bowdoin	Brunswick,	Me.	1794	126	25,450
2	Waterville*	Waterville,	do.	1820	75	7,000
3	Dartmouth	Hanover,	N. H.	1769	201	16,500
4	University of Vermont	Burlington,	Vt.	1791	97	10,000
5	Middlebury	Middlebury,	do.	1800	60	7,054
6	Norwich University	Norwich,	do.	1834	84	1,000
7	Harvard University	Cambridge,	Mass.	1638	277	82,000
8	Williams	Williamstown,	do.	1793	177	8,500
9	Amherst	Amherst,	do.	1821	150	20,000
10	Holy Cross§	Worcester,	do.	1843	117	4,300
11	Brown University*	Providence,	R. I.	1764	135	26,000
12	Yale	New Haven,	Conn.	1700	379	46,000
13	Trinity†	Hartford,	do.	1824	66	9,000
14	Wesleyan University‡	Middletown,	do.	1831	118	12,000
15	Columbia†	New York,	N. Y.	1754	124	14,000
16	Union	Schenectady,	do.	1795	304	16,000
17	Hamilton	Clinton,	do.	1812	179	10,000
18	Madison University*	Hamilton,	do.	1819	140	7,000
19	Geneva†	Geneva,	do.	1823	66	5,400
20	University of New York	New York,	do.	1831	151	4,000
21	St. John's§	Fordham,	do.	1841	110	10,000
22	St. Paul's†	College Point,	do.	1837	29	2,800
23	College of New Jersey	Princeton,	N. J.	1746	240	14,500
24	Rutgers	New Brunswick,	do.	1770	76	1,500
25	Burlington†	Burlington,	do.	1846	106	
26	University of Pennsylvania	Philadelphia,	Penn.	1755	88	5.000
27	Dickinson†	Carlisle,	do.	1783	142	12,000
28	Jefferson	Canonsburg,	do.	1802	197	10,000
29	Washington	Washington,	do.	1806	105	3,300
30	Allegheny†	Meadville,	do.	1815	111	8,000
31	Pennsylvania	Gettysburg,	do.	1832	81	2,300
32	Lafayette	Easton,	do.	1832	82	5,000
33	Marshall	Mercersburg,	do.	1836	81	1,300
34	Western University of Pennsylvania	Pittsburg,	do.	1819	11	
35	St. Thomas of Villanova§	Near Philada.,	do.		30	
36	Delaware	Newark,	Del.	1833	48	3,800
37	St. John's	Annapolis,	Md.	1784	71	4,000
38	St. Mary's§	Baltimore,	do.	1799	160	12,000
39	Mount St. Mary's§	Emmetsburg,	do.	1830	126	4,000
40	St James's†	Near Hagerst'n,	do.	1842	32	8,750
41	Washington	Chestertown,	do.	1783	70	1,200
42	Georgetown§	Georgetown,	D. C.	1789	89	25,000
43	Columbian*	Washington,	do.	1821	55	6,000
44	William and Mary†	Williamsburg,	Va.	1693	68	5,100
45	Hampden-Sidney	Prince Ed. Co.,	do.	1783	25	8,000
46	Washington	Lexington,	do.	1812	81	5,000
47	University of Virginia	Charlottesville,	do.	1819	212	1,700
48	Randolph-Macon†	Boydtown,	do.	1832	145	6,000
49	Emory and Henry‡	Glade Spring,	do.	1839	55	6,610
50	Rector*	Taylor Co.,	do.	1839	50	2,500
51	Bethany College	Bethany,	do.	1840	113	
52	Richmond*	Richmond,	do.	1832	43	1,200
53	University of North Carolina	Chapel Hill,	N. C.	1789	147	10,000
54	Davidson	Mecklenburg Co.,	do.	1838	44	1,150
55	Wake Forest*	Wake Forest,	do.	1838	24	4,700
56	Charleston	Charleston,	S. C.	1795	47	3,000
57	South Carolina	Columbia,	do.	1804	219	1,700
58	Erskine	Abbeville Dist.,	do.		88	
59	Franklin	Athens,	Ga.	1785	147	13,000
60	Oglethorpe	Milledgeville,	do.	1836	45	3,000
61	Emory†	Oxford,	do.	1837	107	3,000
62	Mercer University*	Penfield,	do.	1838	61	3,000
63	Christ College and Episcopal Institution†	Montpelier,	do.	1839	35	
64	University of Alabama	Tuscaloosa,	Ala.	1828	98	4,440
65	La Grange†	La Grange,	do.	1831	62	3,000
66	Spring Hill§	Spring Hill,	do.	1830	70	4,000
67	Howard*	Marion,	do.	1841	40	1,500

Digitized by Google

COLLEGES IN THE UNITED STATES.—CONTINUED.

	Name.	Place.		Founded.	Students.	Vols. in Libraries.
68	Oakland	Oakland,	Miss.	1830	64	7,000
69	Centenary†	Jackson,	La.	1841	49	4,400
70	St. Charles§	Grand Coteau,	do.	1838	103	4,000
71	Baton Rouge	Baton Rouge,	do.	1838	45	300
72	Franklin	Opelousas,	do.	1839	70	
73	Greenville	Greenville,	Tenn.	1794	41	3,000
74	Washington	Washington Co.,	do.	1794	42	1,000
75	University of Nashville	Nashville,	do.	1806	77	10,000
76	Franklin	Near Nashville,	do.	1844	44	1,000
77	East Tennessee	Knoxville,	do.	1807	81	3,960
78	Cumberland University	Lebanon,	do.	1844	154	2,500
79	Jackson	Columbia,	do.	1830	44	2,000
80	Union*	Murfreesboro',	do.	1842	70	300
81	Transylvania	Lexington,	Ky.	1798	91	14,000
82	St. Joseph's§	Bardstown,	do.	1819	126	7,000
83	Centre	Danville,	do.	1819	130	4,500
84	Augusta†	Augusta,	do.	1825	51	2,000
85	Georgetown*	Georgetown,	do.	1830	120	5,200
86	Bacon	Harrodsburg,	do.	1836	60	1,800
87	Western Military Institute	Georgetown,	do.	1846	164	
88	University of Ohio	Athens,	Ohio.	1821	66	3,500
89	Miami University	Oxford,	do.	180	68	8,000
90	Franklin	New Athens,	do.	1825	80	2,200
91	Western Reserve	Hudson,	do.	1826	71	6,247
92	Kenyon†	Gambier,	do.	182	48	8,500
93	Granville*	Granville,	do.	1832	90	4,000
94	Marietta	Marietta,	do.	18 2	48	6,250
95	Oberlin Institute	Oberlin,	do.	183	85	4,000
96	Cincinnati	Cincinnati,	do.	1819	84	
97	St. Xavier§	Cincinnati,	do.	1840	270	6,000
98	Woodward	Cincinnati,	do.	1831	19	1,400
99	Ohio Wesleyan University‡	Delaware,	do.	1844	31	2,000
100	Indiana State University	Bloomington,	Ind.	1827	46	2,500
101	Hanover College	South Hanover,	do.	1829	38	2,200
102	Wabash	Crawfordsville,	do.	1833	40	4,000
103	Indiana Asbury University‡	Greencastle,	do.	1839	268	2,700
104	St. Gabriel's§	Vincennes,	do.	1843	50	
105	Franklin	Franklin,	do.	1837	14	200
106	Illinois	Jacksonville,	Ill.	1829	36	3,000
107	Shurtleff*	Upper Alton,	do.	1835	13	1,600
108	McKendree†	Lebanon,	do.	1835	14	700
109	Knox	Galesburg,	do.	1837	60	3,000
110	University of St. Louis§	St. Louis,	Mo.	1832	160	12,000
111	St. Vincent's	Cape Girardeau,	do.	1843	90	5,000
112	Masonic	Marion Co.,	do.	1831	45	
113	Missouri University	Columbia,	do.	1840	52	
114	St. Charles‡	St. Charles,	do.	1839	60	
115	Fayette	Fayette,	do.		75	
116	Michigan University	Ann Arbour,	Mich.	1837	89	4,500
117	St. Philip's§	Near Detroit,	do.	1839	30	3,000
118	Iowa University	Iowa City,	Iowa.	1846		

REMARKS.

The Colleges marked (*) are under the direction of the *Baptists;* thus (†) *Episcopalians;* thus (‡) *Methodists;* thus (§) *Catholics.* With respect to the Colleges which are unmarked, the prevailing religious influence of those that are in New England is *Congregationalism;* of most of the others, *Presbyterianism.*

By *students* in the above table, except a few of the Colleges in the Southern and Western States, is meant *undergraduates*, or members of the four collegiate classes; not including such as are pursuing professional education, or such as are members of a preparatory department.

Some of the Colleges above enumerated, are not in full operation; and scarcely deserve a place in the Table. According to the census of 1840, there are in the United States 173 universities or colleges, containing 16,233 students. There are 3,242 academies and grammar schools, containing 164,159 students. It is evident that the difference between a college and an academy is not very clearly defined, except that the former has the exclusive right of granting degrees.

The column of *Libraries* includes the number of volumes in the *College Libraries* and in the *Students' Libraries.*

Digitized by Google

APPENDIX.

ADDITIONAL ABBREVIATIONS EMPLOYED IN THIS APPENDIX.

A. Augusta.	D. Detroit.	M. Milledgeville.	Rh. Raleigh.
Al. Albany.	dist. district.	Mtr. Montpelier.	Sd. Springfield.
An. Annapolis	F. Frankfort.	Montg. Montgomery.	Susqa. Susquehanna.
B. Boston.	Flor. Florida.	Ne. Nashville.	T. Tuscaloosa.
br. branch.	H. Harrisburg.	O. Ohio.	tp. township.
Ca. Columbia	Hd. Hartford.	par. parish.	Tn. Trenton.
Cd. Concord.	Is. Indianapolis.	pt. post township.	v. village.
cr. creek.	J. Jackson.	pv. post village.	Wis. Wisconsin.
Cs. Columbus.	Jef. Jefferson.	R. Richmond.	Wn. Washington.

☞ See page 60, also ADVERTISEMENT to the THIRD EDITION of the GAZETTEER. ☜

The following list of states and territories will serve to show the order in which the same name belonging to different places in the several states is repeated in this Appendix.

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Wisconsin, Texas.

Thus the Washingtons of Maine will be first given; then those of New Hampshire, then those of Vermont, &c. By this means, if the inquirer knows to what state the name he is in search of belongs, he will be able to find it far more readily, than he could have done if this arrangement had not been observed.

ADA

AARONSBURG, pv. Centre co. Pa. near Penn's creek. [S. C. 97 w of Ca.
ABBEVILLE C. H. pv. cap. of Abbeville dist.
Abbeville, pv. cap. of Henry co. Ala. on Yatabeya cr.
ABBEYVILLE, pv. Medina co. O. [tayabba cr.
ABBOT, pt. Piscataquis co. Me. 70 N of A.
ABBOTTSTOWN, pv. Adams co. Pa. 18 s York.
ABERDEEN, pv. Monroe co. Miss. on Tombigbee river.
Aberdeen, pv. Brown co. O. on Ohio r.
ABINGDON, pv. Harford co. Md. 22 E of Baltimore.
Abingdon, pv. cap. of Wn. co. Va. 300 sw R.
ABINGTON, pt. Plymouth co. Mass. 20 SSE B.
Abington, pv. Windham co. Conn. 39 E of Hd.
Abington, pt. Montg. co. Pa. 10 N of Phila.
Abington, pt. Wayne co. Ind. 70 E of Is.
ABINGTON CENTRE, pv. Luzerne co. Pa. 150 NE of Harrisburg. [the Hudson.
ABRAM'S cr. Columbia co. N. Y. flows into
ABSE'CUM, pv. Atlantic co. N. J. 95 s Tn. [R.
ACCOMAC, pv. cap. of Accomac co. Va. 193 E
ACQUACKANONCK, pt. Passaic co. N. J. 80 NE
ACRA, pv. Greene co. N. Y. 47 SSW Al. [of Tn.
ACTON, pt. York co. Me. 91 sw of A.
Acton, tp. Windham co. Vt. 90 s of Mtr.
Acton, pt. Middlesex co. Mass. 22 NW of B.
ACWORTH, pt. Sullivan co. N. H. 46 w of Cd.
ADA. pt Kent co. Mich. on Grand r.
ADAIRSVILLE, pv. Logan co. Ky.
ADAMS, pt. Berkshire co. Mass. 130 WNW B.
Adams, pt. Jefferson co. N. Y. 162 NW of Al.
Adams, tp. Champaign co. O. [river.
Adams, tp. Coshocton co. O. on Tuscarawas
Adams, tp. Guernsey co. O. 5 w of Cambridge.
Adams, tp. Monroe co. O. on Sunfish cr. [r.
Adams, tp. Muskingum co. O. on Muskingum
Adams, pt. Seneca co. O. on Green cr.
Adams, tp. Washington co. O. on Muskingum r
Adams, pt. Hillsdale co. Mich. 94 sw of D.
Adams, pt. Decatur co. Ind. 54 SE of Is.

AIR

ADAMS' BASIN, pv. Monroe co. N. Y. on Erie canal. [of Harrisburg.
ADAMSBURG, pv. Westmoreland co. Pa. 183 w
ADAM'S MILLS, pv. Muskingum co. O. on Ohio canal. [of Lancaster.
ADAMSTOWN, pv. Lancaster co. Pa. 23 NNE
ADAMSVILLE, pv. Marlborough dist. S. C. 114 ENE of Columbia. [of Ne.
Adamsville, pv. M'Nairy co. Tenn. 139 sw
Adamsville, pv. Cass co. Mich. on Christiana river.
ADDISON, pt. Washington co. Me. 138 E of A.
Addison, pt. Addison co. Vt. on L. Champlain.
Addison, pt. Steuben co. N. Y. 18 s of Bath.
Addison, pt. Somerset co. Pa. on the Youghiogheny river.
Addison, pt. Gallia co. O. on Ohio r.
Addison, tp. Oakland co. Mich.
ADELPHIA, pv. Ross co. O. 67 sw of Cs.
ADRIAN, pv. cap. of Lenawee co. Mich. on Raisin river, 67 sw of Detroit.
AGAMEN'TICUS, mt. York co. Me.
AGAWAM, pv. Hampden co. Mass. on Conn. r.
AGUADILLA, ah'gwä-deel'yä, a sea-port near the NW extremity of Porto Rico.
AGUAS CALIENTES, ah'gwas cal-e-en'tes, (literally "warm waters"), a handsome t. of Mexico, in the state of Zacatecas, on the Rio Grande de Santiago, about 270 m. NW of the city of Mexico. It is remarkable for its manufactures, its active commerce, and for the warm springs in its vicinity, whence it derives its name. Pop. 20,000.
AGUATO, ah-gwī'o, a small t. of Mexico, 150 m. SE of Monterey, important as being [on having been ?] the capital of Tamaulipas (B.) Pop. about 6,000.
AID, tp. Lawrence co. O.
AIKEN, pv. Barnwell dist. S. C. 77 w of Cs.
AIR, tp. Bedford co. Pa.
AIRY GROVE, pv. Lenoir co. N. C. 88 w of Rh

Digitized by Google

Akron, pv. Erie co. N.Y. 268 w of Al.
Akron, pv. cap. Summit co. O. at the junction of the Ohio and Erie, and Ohio and Pennsylvania canals. [wanda cr.
Alabama, pt. Genesee co. N.Y. on Tonawanda cr.
Alabama, v. Houston co. Texas, on Trinity r.
Alaikdon, pt. Ingham co. Mich. 93 w of D.
Alamo, pt. Kalamazoo co. Mich.
Alamo, ah'lä-mo, the name of several small towns in different parts of Mexico and South America. *Alamo* in Spanish signifies a "poplar-tree (populus). The name is said to have been given to at least some of these towns on account of the rows of *alamos* with which they are adorned.
Alamos, ah'lä-moce, a t. of Mexico, in Sonora, about 150 m. ESE of Guaymas. Here is a rich silver mine. Pop. said to be 6,000.
Alapaha, al-ap'ä-haw', r. Ga. flows into the Suwanee river.
Alaqua, al'ä-quaw', r. Flor. flows into Choctawhatchee Bay.
Alaqua, v. Walton co. Flor. on Alaqua r.
Alba, pv. Bradford co. Pa. 143 N of H.
Alban's, St. pt. Somerset co. Me. [of Mtr.
Alban's, St. pv. cap. of Franklin co. Vt. 63 NW
Alban's, St. pv. Hancock co. Ill. 100 NW of Sd.
Albany, pt. Oxford co. Me. 18 NW of Paris.
Albany, tp. Carroll co. N. H. 6 N of Cd.
Albany, tp. Berks co. Pa. on Maiden cr.
Albany, tp. Bradford co. Pa. on Towanda cr.
Albany, pv. Baker co. Ga. on Flint r.
Albany, pv. Henry co. Tenn. 106 w of Ne.
Albany, pv. cap. of Clinton co. Ky. 126 s of F.
Albany, pv. Whitesides co. Ill. on Miss. r.
Albion, pt. Kennebec co. Me. 26 NE of A.
Albion, pv. cap. of Orleans co. N. Y. on the Erie canal.
Albion, tp. Oswego co. N.Y. on Salmon r.
Albion, pv. Fairfield dist. S. C. 34 N of Ca.
Albion, pt. Calhoun co. Mich. on Kalamazoo r.
Albion, pv. Edwards co. Ill.
Albuquerque, al-boo-ker'kay, a t. of New Mexico, on the E side of the Rio Grande. Pop. 6,000. [L. Champlain.
Alburg, aul'burg, pt. Grand Isle co. Vt. on
Alburg Springs, pv. Grand Isle co. Vt.
Alden, pt. Erie co. N.Y. 22 E of Buffalo.
Aleppo, tp. Greene co. Pa.
Alexander, pt. Wn. co. Me. 25 N of Machias.
Alexander, pt. Genesee co. N.Y. 8 sw Batavia.
Alexander, pt. Athens co. O. [ami canal.
Alexandersville, pv. Montg. co. O. on Miami
Alexandria, pt. Grafton co. N.H. 34 NW Cd.
Alexandria, pt. Jef. co. N.Y. on St. Lawrence river. [Flemington.
Alexandria, tp. Hunterdon co. N. J. 12 NE of
Alexandria, borough, Huntingdon co. Pa.
Alexandria, pv. cap. Rapides par. La. on Red r.
Alexandria, pv. De Kalb co. Tenn. 50 E of Ne.
Alexandria, pv. Campbell co. Ky. 85 N of F.
Alexandriana, pv. Mecklenburg co. N. C. 160 sw of Raleigh. [Green r.
Alford, aul'ferd, pt. Berkshire co. Mass. on
Alfordsville, pv. Robeson co. N. C. 107 sw
Alfred, pt. York co. Me. 24 N York. [of Rh.
Alfred, pt. Alleghany co. N.Y. 12 SE Angelica.
Algansee, pt. Branch co. Mich.
Allegan, pv. cap. of Allegan co. Mich. on Kalamazoo river.
Allegheny, city of Alleghany co. Pa. on the right bank of the Alleghany, immediately opposite Pittsburg. Pop. 10,000.
Alleghany, tp. Armstrong co. Pa.
Alleghany, tp. Huntingdon co. Pa.
Alleghany, tp. Potter co. Pa.
Alleghany, tp. Somerset co. Pa.
Alleghany, tp. Venango co. Pa. [leghany r
Alleghany, tp. Westmoreland co. Pa. on Al-
Alleghany, tp. Cambria co. Pa. [of Rh.
Allemance, pv. Guilford co. N. C. 69 WNW
Allen, pt. Cumberland co. Pa. 18 WSW of H.
Allen, tp. Northampton co. Pa.
Allen, tp. Hillsdale co. Mich. [of Cd.
Allenstown, pt. Merrimack co. N. H. 10 SE
Allentown, pv. Monmouth co. N. J. 12 E Tn.
Allentown, boro' (called also Northampton), cap. Lehigh co. Pa. 87 ENE of Harrisburg.
Allentown, pv. Wilcox co. Ala. 110 s of T.
Allison, tp. Clinton co. Pa.
Alloway, pv. Wayne co. N.Y. 183 WNW Al.
Alloway's cr. N. J. flows into the Delaware river, 6 s of Salem. [of Tn.
Alloways town, pv. Salem co. N. J. 60 SSW
Almond, pt. Alleghany co. N.Y. on Canisteo r
Alna, pt. Lincoln co. Me. 20 s of A.
Alps, pv. Rensselaer co. N.Y. 24 E of Al.
Alsace, tp. Berks co. Pa. on Schuylkill r.
Alstead, pt. Cheshire co. N. H. 60 w of Cd.
Altamira, al-tä-mee'rä, a decayed town of Mexico, in the s part of Tamaulipas, near Tampico. [pisingee
Alton, pt. Belknap co. N. H. on L. Winni-
Alton, pv. Wayne co. N.Y. 200 WNW of Al.
Alton, Ill. See Gazetteer.
Alvarado, al-var-rah'do, a sea-port on the NE coast of Mexico, 40 SE of Vera Cruz.
Amagansett, pv. Suffolk co. N.Y. near the E
Amanda, tp. Hancock co. O. [end of Long I.
Amanda, pt. Fairfield co. O. on Clear cr.
Amanda, tp. Allen co. O. on Auglaize r.
Amber, pv. Onondaga co. N.Y. near Otisco L
Amboy, pt. Oswego co. N.Y. 24 E of Oswego
Amboy, tp. Lucas co. O.
Amelia, pv. cap. of Amelia co. Va. 46 sw R.
Amelia Island, Flor. E of Nassau co. 15 m. long and 4 wide. [of Poughkeepsie.
Amenia, pt. and v. Dutchess co. N.Y. 20 ENE
Ameniaville, v. Dutchess co. N.Y. 25 ENE of Poughkeepsie.
America, pv. Wabash co. Ind. 81 N of Is.
Americus, pv. cap. of Sumter co. Ga. 104 SSW of Milledgeville.
Ames, pv. Montgomery co. N.Y. 56 NW of Al
Amesbury, pt. Essex co. Mass. 44 NE of B.
Amesville, pv. Athens co. O. 84 SE of Ca.
Amherst, pt. Hancock co. Me. [30 s of Cd
Amherst, pv. cap. of Hillsborough co. N. H
Amherst, pt. Hampshire co. Mass. 82 w of B.
Amherst, tp. Erie co. N.Y. 10 NE of Buffalo.
Amherst, pv. cap. of Amherst co. Va. 15 ENE
Amherst, pt. Lorain co. O. [of Lynchburg
Amherstburg. See Gazetteer. [pas
Amite, am-eet', r. La. flows into L. Maure-
Amity, pv. Aroostook co. Me. 210 NE of A.
Amity, tp. Alleghany co. N.Y. on Genesee r
Amity, pv. Orange co. N.Y. 122 s of Al.
Amity, tp. Erie co. Pa.
Amity, pv. Wn. co. Pa. 10 s of Wn. the cap.
Amity, tp. Berks co. Pa.
Ammonoosuc r. See Gazetteer.
Amoskeag, am'-os-keg', pv. and Falls, Hillsborough co. N.H. on Merrimack river. [r.
Amsterdam, pv. Montg. co. N.Y. on Mohawk
Amsterdam, pv. Botetourt co. Va. 184 w of R
Amsterdam, pv. Jef. co. O.
Amwell, tp. Hunterdon co. N. J.
Amwell, tp. Washington co. Pa.

Digitized by Google

Anahuac (an-a-wack') Mts. a mountain chain w of the upper portion of the Rio del Norte, and running nearly parallel to it. It may be regarded as a branch of the Rocky Mts.
Anahuac, v. Liberty co. Texas, on the n side of Galveston Bay. [1½ broad.
Anastasia is. Flor. on the e coast, 18 long,
Ancram, pt. Columbia co. N.Y. 45 sse of Al.
Anderson, pv. cap. of Anderson dist. S. C.
Anderson, tp. Hamilton co. O. on the O. r.
Anderson, tp. Rush co. Ind. [39 ne of Is.
Andersontown, pv. cap. of Madison co. Ind.
Andersonville, pv. Pickens dist. S. C.
Andersonville, pv. Franklin co. Ind. 53 se Is.
Andes, pt. Delaware co. N.Y. 67 sw of Al.
Andover, pt. Oxford co. Me. 60 wnw of A.
Andover, pt. Merrimack co. N.H. 23 nw Cd.
Andover, pt. Windsor co. Vt. 20 sw of Windsor.
Andover, pt. Essex co. Mass. 21 n of B. [Andover, pv. Tolland co. Conn. 19 e of Hd.
Andover, pt. Alleghany co. N.Y. 15 se Angelica.
Andover, pv. Sussex co. N.J. 64 n Tn. [ca.
Andover, tp. Ashtabula co. O.
Andover, pv. Calhoun co. Mich. 140 w of D.
Andover, pv. Henry co. Ill. 120 nbyw Sd. [rus.
Andrews, pv. Richland co. O. 23 s. e. Bucy-
Andrew's, St. bay on the s coast of Flor.
Andrew's, St. sound, Ga. at mouth of Satilla r.
Androscoggin r. See Gazetteer. [gelica cr.
Angelica, pv. cap. Alleghany co. N.Y. on An-
Angola, pv. and cap. of Steuben co. Ind.
Ann, St. a sea-port on the n side of Jamaica, 40 nnw of Spanish Town. [ville.
Annapolis, pv. Jef. co. O. 16 nw of Steuben-
Annapolis, a t. near the nw coast of Nova Scotia, on a little bay which extends from the Bay of Fundy opposite the mouth of the r. St John. [on the Huron r.
Ann Arbor, pv. cap. Washtenaw co. Mich.
Anne, St. a r. of Canada E. runs into the St. Lawrence 50 m. above Quebec.
Annotta Bay, a sea-port on the n side of Jamaica, 23 n of Kingston.
Annsburg, tp. Wn. co. Me. on Narraguagus r.
Annsville, tp. Oneida co. N.Y. 25 nw Utica.
Annsville, v. Dinwiddie co. Va. 57 sw of R.
Anson, pt. Somerset co. Me. 44 ne of A.
Antes, pt. Huntingdon co. Pa.
Anthony's Nose, the name of several elevated peaks in N.Y.
Antietam (an-tee'tum) cr. Wn. co. Md. flows into the Potomac r.
Antistown, v. Huntingdon co. Pa. [of Cd.
Antrim, pt. Hillsborough co. N.H. 28 w by s
Antrim, tp. Franklin co. Pa. on Conecocheague cr.
Antrim, tp. Crawford co. O. [Antrim, pv. Guernsey co. O. 91 n of Cs.
Antrim, tp. Shiawassee co. Mich.
Antwerp, pt. Jef. co. N.Y. on Oswegatchie r.
Antwerp, pt. Van Buren co. Mich.
Anville, tp. Lebanon co. Pa.
Apollo, pv. Armstrong co. Pa. 193 w of H.
Appalachicola. See Gazetteer.
Apple r. Ill. flows into the Mississippi.
Appleton, tp. Waldo co. Me. [bia co. Ga.
Appling C. H. or **Applington**, cap. of Columbia co. Ga.
Appoquiniminк r. See Gazetteer.
Aquackanock. See Acquackanonck.
Aquebogue, pv. Suffolk co. N.Y.
Aquin, ah-kang', (see Introduction XIX. 21 and 23) a sea-port on the s coast of Hayti, 75 w by s from Port-au-Prince.
Aransas, a sea-port of Texas, in Refugio co. on a peninsula called Live Oak Point.
Aransas Bay (otherwise called Aranzazu, and Aransaso Bay), on the coast of Texas, is immediately n of Corpus Christi Bay. Aransas r. flows into the above.
Ar-ap'a-hoe Indians, a tribe dwelling between the s Fork of the Platte r. and the head waters of the Arkansas.
Arcadia, tp. Wayne co. N.Y. 5 w of Lyons.
Archer, pt. Harrison co. O. on Stillwater r.
Arcola, pv. Lake co. O.
Argentine, pt. Genesee co. Mich.
Argyle, tp. Penobscot co. Me.
Argyle, pt. Wn. co. N.Y. 36 n of Al.
Argyle, pt. Cumberland co. N.C. 74 ssw Rh.
Arietta, tp. Hamilton co. N.Y. on Sacandaga r.
Ar-is'pe, a t. of Mexico, in Sonora. Lat. 30° 40' n, Lon. 109° w. Pop. 3,000.
Arkansas Post, pv. and cap. of Ark. co. Ark on Arkansas r.
Arkport, pv. Steuben co. N.Y. on Canisteo r.
Arkwright, pt. Chautauque co. N.Y.
Arlington, pt. Bennington co. Vt. on Green r
Armada, pt. Macomb co. Mich.
Armagh, pv. Indiana co. Pa. 60 e of Pittsburg
Armagh, tp. Mifflin co. Pa.
Armstrong, tp. Indiana co. Pa. on Crooked cr
Arneytown, pv. Burlington co. N.J. 15 se of Trenton.
Arnoldtown, pv. Campbell co. Va. 138 w R.
Arrow Rock, pv. Saline co. Mo. on Mo. r.
Asbury, pv. Warren co. N.J.
Ascutney Mt. Windsor co. Vt.
Ash, tp. Monroe co. Mich. [of B.
Ashburnham, pt. Worcester co. Mass. 53 nw
Ashby, pt. Middlesex co. Mass. 47 nnw of B.
Ashfield, pt. Franklin co. Mass. on Westfield river.
Ashford, pt. Windham co. Conn. 32 e of Hd.
Ashford, pt. Cattaraugus co. N.Y.
Ashland, pv. Richland co. O. 79 nw of Cs.
Ashport, pv. Lauderdale co. Tenn. on Miss. r.
Ashtabula, v. Ashtabula co. O. on Ashtabula r. [Conn. r.
Ashuelot (ash'we-lot) r. N.H. flows into the
Ashville C.H. pv. cap. of Buncombe co. N.C. on Fr. Broad r. [noe cr.
Ashville C.H. cap. of St. Clair co. Ala. on Ca-
Aspalaga, v. Gadsden co. Flor. 35 w Tallahassee. [w of N. O.
Assumption C.H. pv. Assumption par. La. 90
Aston, tp. Delaware co. Pa.
Astoria, pv. Queens co. N.Y. 6 ne N. York.
Astoria, Oregon. See Gazetteer.
Asylum, pt. Bradford co. Pa. on Susqa. r.
Atchafalaya. See Gazetteer.
Athens, pt. Somerset co. Me. 50 n of A.
Athens, pt. Windham co. Vt. 110 s of Mtr.
Athens, pt. Green co. N.Y. on the Hudson r.
Athens (called formerly Tioga Point), v. Bradford co. Pa. on the Susquehanna r.
Athens, Ga. See Gazetteer.
Athens, cap. of Limestone co. Ala. 25 nw of Huntsville.
Athens, pv. Monroe co. Miss. 175 nw. of J.
Athens, pv. cap. of Izard co. Ark. on White r
Athens, pv. cap. M'Minn co. Tenn. 150 se Nashville.
Athens, Ohio. See Gazetteer.
Athens, pt. Calhoun co. Mich. 120 w of D.
Athens, pv. Sangamon co Ill 14 n of Sd.
Athol, pt. Worcester co. Mass. 70 wnw B.
Athol, pt. Warren co. N.Y. on the Hudson r.
Atkinson, pt. Piscataquis co. Me. 35 nne of Bangor.

Digitized by Google

Atkinson, pt. Rockingham co. N. H. 33 SE Cd.
ATLAS, pv. Pike co. Ill. 61 W by S of Sd.
ATSION, pv. Burlington co. N. J. 43 S of Tn.
ATTICA, pt. Wyoming co. N.Y. 260 W of Al.
ATTICA CENTRE, pv. of the above township.
Attica, pt. Seneca co. O. 80 N of Cs.
ATTLEBOROUGH, pt. Bristol co. Mass. 12 N Pr.
Attleborough, pv. Bucks co. Pa. 20 NE Phila.
ATWATER, pt. Portage co. O. 144 SE of Cs.
AUBURN, pt. Worcester co. Mass. 47 WSW B.
Auburn, N.Y. See GAZETTEER.
Auburn (Four Corners), pv. Susqa. co. Pa.
Auburn, pv. Macon co. Ala. 172 SE of Tuscaloosa.
Auburn, pt. Geauga co. O. 15 NE Cs.
Auburn, pv. Oakland co. Mich. 27 NW of D.
Auburn, pv. Sangamon co. Ill. 15 S by W Sd.
Auburn, pv. Lincoln co. Mo. 84 ENE Jef. City.
AUGLAIZE r. O. flows into the Maumee r.
Auglaize, tp. Allen co. O.
Auglaize, tp. Paulding co. O.
AUGUSTA, pt. Oneida co. N.Y. 100 WNW of Al.
Augusta, pv. Sussex co. N. J. 75 N of Tn.
Augusta, pt. Northumberland co. Pa. 65 N H.
Augusta, Ga. See GAZETTEER.
Augusta, cap. of Perry co. Miss. 173 SE of J.
Augusta, Ky. See GAZETTEER.
Augusta, pt. Carroll co. O. 135 E of Cs.
Augusta, tp. Washtenaw co. Mich.
Augusta, pv. Marion co. Ind. 9 N of Is.
Augusta, pv. Hancock co. Ill. 87 W by S Sd.
Augusta, pv. Des Moines co. Iowa, on Skunk r
AUGUSTINE, ST. Flor. See GAZETTEER.
Augustine, St. v. Cecil co. Md. 90 NE of An.
Augustine, St. pv. Fulton co. Ill. 85 NNW Sd.
AURARIA, pv. Lumpkin co. Ga. in the gold region.
AURELIUS, pt. Cayuga co. N.Y. 5 W Auburn.
Aurelius, tp. Wn. co. O. 40 SE Cs.
Aurelius, tp. Ingham co. Mich.
AURORA, pt. Hancock co. Me. 116 E of A.
Aurora, pv. Cayuga co. N.Y. on Cayuga L. 16 SW of Auburn.
Aurora, tp. Erie co. N.Y. 15 SE of Buffalo.
Aurora, pv. Callaway co. Ky.
Aurora, pt. Portage co. O. 25 SE of Cleveland.
Aurora, pv. Dearborn co. Ind. 87 SE of Is.
Aurora, pv. Kane co. Ill. on FOX r.
Aurora, pv. Racine co. Wis. 110 SE Madison.
AU SABLE r. N Y. flows into L. Champlain.
Au Sable, tp. Clinton co. N.Y. [Sable r.
AU SABLE FORKS, pv. Essex co. N. Y. on Au
AUSTERLITZ, pt. Columbia co. N.Y. 30 SSW of Albany.
Austerlitz, pv. Kent co. Mich. 178 WNW of D.
AUSTINBURG, pt. Ashtabula co. O. 200 NE Cs.
AUSTIN, the cap. of Texas, and of Travis co. on the left bank of the Colorado, about 200 m. from its mouth, and 230 NW of Galveston. The scenery around this city is highly picturesque, and the view from the president's house remarkably fine. Pop. about 1,200.
Austin, a co. in the SE central part of Texas, intersected by the R. Brazos. The soil in the NE and E portions is very fertile; towards the W and S it is sandy. Capital, San Felipe de Austin.
AUSTINTOWN, tp. Trumbull co. O. 160 SE Cs.
AUX CAYES, o-kay, or simply CAYES, a sea-port on the S coast of Hayti, about 100 m. W by S from Port-au-Prince. Its pop. is said to have been formerly 15,000, but it has declined of late.
AVA, pv Winnebago co. Ill.
AVERILL, tp. Essex co. Vt. on the Canada line.
AVERYSBOROUGH, pv. Cumberland co. N. C. on Cape Fear river.
AVERY'S GORE, tp. Addison co. Vt. [of Mr.
Avery's Gore, pt. Franklin co. Vt. 57 N by W
AVISTON, pt. Clinton co. Ill. 100 S of Sd.
AVOCA, pv. Steuben co. N.Y. on Conhocton r.
AVON, pt. Franklin co. Me. 50 NW of A.
Avon, pt. Hartford co. Conn. 10 WNW of Hd
Avon, pv. Livingston co. N.Y. 4 E of Genesee r. noted for its sulphur springs.
Avon, pt. Lorain co. O. 17 W of Cleveland.
Avon, pv. Kane co. Ill. 198 NNE of Sd.
Avon, tp. Oakland co. Mich.
AZALIA, pv. Bartholomew co. Ind. 60 SSE Is.
AZTALAN, pt. Jef. co. Wis. 30 E by S Madison.

BABYLON, pv. Suffolk co. N.Y. near South
BAD r. Mich. flows into Saginaw r. [Bay.
BAILEYSBURG, pv. Surry co. Va. 66 SE of R.
BAILEYVILLE, pt. Wn. co. Me. 209 E of A.
BAINBRIDGE, pt. Chenango co. N.Y.
Bainbridge, pv. Lancaster co. Pa. on Susqa. r.
Bainbridge, pv. cap. of Decatur co. Ga. on Flint river.
Bainbridge, tp. Geauga co. O. on Chagrin cr.
Bainbridge, pt. Ross co. O. 18 SW Chilicothe.
Bainbridge, tp. Berrien co. Mich.
Bainbridge, pv. Putnam co. Ind. 38 W of Is.
Bainbridge, pv. Williamson co. Ill. 176 S by E of Springfield. [Mississippi r.
Bainbridge, v. Cape Girardeau co. Mo. on the
BAIRDSTOWN. See BARDSTOWN.
BAITING HOLLOW, pv. Suffolk co. N.Y.
BAKER'S r. N. H. flows into Pemigewasset r.
BAKER'S FALLS (or Rapids), on Hudson r. Washington co. New York.
Bakersfield, pt. Franklin co. Vt. 50 NNW Mtr.
BAKERSTOWN, pv. Alleghany co. Pa. 14 from Pittsburg.
BAKERSVILLE, pv. Yancey co. N. C.
BALD EAGLE r. Pa. flows into the W br. of the Susquehanna r.
Bald Eagle, tp. Clinton co. Pa.
BALD HEAD, the SW end of Smith's I. N. C.
BALD HEAD CAPE, at the SW point of Welis Bay, Maine.
BALDWIN, tp. Cumberland co. Me. 40 NW of Portland.
Baldwin, pv. Hinds co. Miss. on Big Black r.
BALDWINSVILLE, pv. Worcester co. Mass. 64 W of Boston. [neca r.
Baldwinsville, pv. Onondaga co. N.Y. on Se-
Baldwinsville, pv. Scott co. Mo.
BALEY, tp. Benton co. Ark.
BALLARDSVILLE, pv. Logan co. Va.
Ballardsville, pv. Oldham co. Ky. 30 NW F.
BALLSTON, pt. Saratoga co. N.Y. [N of Al.
BALLSTON CENTRE, pv. Saratoga co. N. Y. 25
BALLSTON SPA. See GAZETTEER. [ky r.
BALLVILLE, tp. Sandusky co. O. on Sandus-
BALTIMORE, tp. Windsor co. Vt.
Baltimore, hundred. Sussex co. Del. [SW Cs
Baltimore, pv. Fairfield co. O. on O. canal, 32
Baltimore, pv. Warren co. Ind. on the Wabash, 77 NW of Indianapolis.
BANGOR, Me. See GAZETTEER.
Bangor, pt. Franklin co. N.Y. 6 W of Malone
BAN NACKS (incorrectly written BOONACKS), a tribe of Indians in the SE part of Oregon.
BANNISTER r. Halifax co. Va. joins Dan r.
BAPTISTOWN, pv. Hunterdon co. N. J. 33 NNW of Trenton.
BAR-A-CO'A, a sea-port on the N side of Cuba, near the E extremity of the island. It is

Digitized by Google

remarkable as the earliest Spanish settlement in the W. Indies. [Gr. Guyandot r.
Barboursville, v. cap. of Cabell co. Va. on
Barboursville, pv. Orange co. Va. 80 NW of R.
Barboursville, pv. cap. of Knox co. Ky. on Cumberland r.
Bardstown, also written Bairdstown, cap. of Nelson co. Ky. 40 SW of Frankfort.
Bargaintown, N. J. See Gazetteer.
Baring, pt. Wn. co. Me. S of St. Croix r.
Barker, tp. Broome co. N.Y. 12 N Binghamton. [of Hd.
Barkhamstead, pt. Litchfield co. Con. 24 NW
Bark River, tp. Jefferson co. Wis.
Barlow, pt. Wn. co. O. 10 W of Marietta.
Barnard, tp. Piscataquis co. Me.
Barnard, pt. Windsor co. Vt. 40 S of Mtr.
Barnardsville, pv. Roane co. Tenn. 150 E by S of Nashville. [Hudson.
Bar'ne-gat', pv. Dutchess co. N.Y. on the Barnegat Bay, N. J. is on the S coast, in Monmouth county.
Barnegat, pv. Monmouth co. N.J. 56 SE of Tn.
Barnesville, pv. Belmont co. O. 100 E Cs.
Barnsview, v. Clarke co. Mo. 2 E of Wiaconda river.
Barnet, pt. Caledonia co. Vt. on the Conn. r.
Barnstable, Mass. See Gazetteer.
Barnstead, pt. Belknap co. N. H. 18 NE Cd.
Barnsville, pv. Pike co. Ga. 65 W of M.
Barnwell, pv. cap. of Barnwell dist. S. C. 100 S by W of Columbia.
Bar're, pt. Washington co. Vt. 7 S of Mtr.
Barre, pt. Worcester co. Mass. 65 W of B.
Barré, pt. Orleans co. N.Y. on the Erie canal.
Barré, tp. Huntingdon co. Pa.
Barre Centre, pv. Orleans co. N.Y.
Barretsville, pv. Lumpkin co. Ga. near Etowah river. [Portsmouth.
Barrington, pt. Stafford co. N. H. 20 NW of
Barrington, pt. Bristol co. R. I.
Barrington, pt. Yates co. N.Y. on Crooked L.
Barrington, Great, pt. Berkshire co. Mass.
Barrowdale, pv. Fairfield dist. S. C. 26 N Ca.
Barry, pt. Schuylkill co. Pa.
Barry, pv. Jackson co. Mich. 85 W of D.
Barry, tp. Barry co. Mich.
Barryton, cap. of Wn. co. Ala. 133 SSW of Tuscaloosa.
Bart, pt. Lancaster co. Pa. 55 E of H.
Bartholomew, tp. Jef. co. Ark.
Bartlett, tp. Jef. co. Pa.
Bartlett, pt. Coos co. N. H. on Saco r.
Barton, pt. Orleans co. Vt. on Barton r.
Barton r. Vt. flows into L. Memphremagog.
Barton, pt. Tioga co. N.Y. on the Susqa. r.
Bascobel, pv. Jackson co. Ga. 83 N by W of M.
Basin Harbor, pv. Addison co. Vt. on L. Champlain. [E of Tn.
Baskingridge, pv. Somerset co. N. J. 46 N by
Bastrop, a co. in the central part of Texas, intersected by the Colorado. Soil in general extremely fertile. Indigo grows in abundance without cultivation.
Bastrop, the cap. of the above, stands on the left bank of the Colorado, 85 m. SE of Austin. Pop. about 400.
Batavia, N.Y. See Gazetteer.
Batavia, pv. cap. Clermont co. O. 103 SW of Cs.
Batavia, tp. Geauga co. O.
Batavia, pt. Branch co. Mich.
Batesville, cap. of Independence co. Ark. 90 NNE of Little Rock.
Batesville, pv. Guernsey co. O. 111 E of Cs.
Batesville, pv. Bates co. Mo. (formerly Harmony Missionary Station.)
Bath, Me. See Gazetteer.
Bath, pt. Grafton co. N. H. on the Conn. r.
Bath, pv. cap. of Steuben co. N.Y. on Conhocton river. It contains about 200 houses.
Bath, v. N.Y. on the Hudson, opposite Al. Here is a sulphur spring of some note.
Bath, pv. Northampton co. Pa. 100 NE of H.
Bath C. H. pv. cap. of Bath co. Va. with hot mineral springs.
Bath, v. Richmond co. Ga. 15 SW of Augusta.
Bath, pv. Beaufort co. N. C. 143 E by S of Rh.
Bath, tp. Allen co. O.
Bath, tp. Greene co. O. on Mad r.
Bath, tp. Summit co. O. 130 NE of Cs.
Bath, pv. Cass co. Ill. 48 W by N of Sd.
Bathes, v. Jef. co. Ga. near Reedy cr. [La.
Baton Rouge, pv. cap. E. Baton Rouge par.
Battahatchee r. Ala. and Miss. flows into the Tombigbee.
Battenville, pv. Wn. co. N.Y. 38 N by E Al.
Battle cr. Mich. a br. of the Kalamazoo r.
Battle Cr. pv. Calhoun co. Mich. 117 W of D.
Battleboro', pv. Edgecomb co. N. C. 66 E by N of Raleigh.
Baughman, tp. Wayne co. O. on Newman's cr
Baumstown, pv. Berks co. Pa. 60 E by N of H.
Bay, tp. Ottawa co. O. on Sandusky r.
Bayou. See Gazetteer. [par. La.
Bayou Chicot, bi'yoo she'ko, pv. Calcasieu
Bayou Gould, pv. Iberville par. La.
Bazetta, pt. Trumbull co. O. 5 E of Warren.
Bealsville, pv. Wn. co. Pa. 200 W of H.
Bealsville, pv. Monroe co. O. 127 NNE of Cs.
Bear Cr. tp. Columbia co. Pa.
Bear cr. Ala. flows into Tennessee r.
Bear Cr. tp. Montgomery co. Mo.
Bear r. California, a fresh-water stream flowing into Great Salt Lake. [mee r.
Bean or Tiffin's cr. O. flows into Man-
Beardstown, pv. Cass co. Ill. on Ill. r. 48 W by N of Springfield.
Bearfield, tp. Perry co. O.
Beattystown, pv. Warren co. N. J. at the W foot of Schooley's Mountains.
Beaucoup, bo'coop', pv. Wn. co. Ill. 126 S Sd.
Beaufort, N. C. and S.C. See Gazetteer.
Beaumont, a v. of Texas, cap. of Jef. co. on the Neches, 250 E of Austin. Pop. 200.
Beaver, Big, r. Pa. flows into Ohio r.
Beaver, cap. of Beaver co. Pa. on O. r. 30 below Pittsburg.
Beaver, tp. Beaver co. Pa.
Beaver, tp. Crawford co. Pa.
Beaver, tp. Union co. Pa.
Beaver, tp. Venango co. Pa.
Beaver, tp. Columbiana co. O.
Beaver, tp. Guernsey co. O.
Beaver, pt. Pike co. O. 73 S of Cs.
Beaver, tp. Boone co. Ill. [river.
Beaver Cr. tp. Greene co. O. on Little Miami
Beaver Dam, tp. Erie co. Pa.
Beaver Islands, a group near N end L. Mich.
Beaver Meadow, po. Carbon co. Pa. 100 NE of H. Anthracite of an excellent quality is found here. [of H.
Beavertown, pv. Union co. Pa. 83 N by W
Beccaria, tp. Clearfield co. Pa.
Becket, pt. Berkshire co. Mass. 118 W of B
Beddington, tp. Wn. co. Me.
Bedford, pt. Hillsborough co. N. H. on Merrimack river.
Bedford, pt. Middlesex co. Mass. 15 NW of B.

Digitized by Google

Bedford, pv. semi-capital of Westchester co. N.Y. 45 NNE of New York.
Bedford, tp. Bedford co. Pa.
Bedford, pv. cap. of Bedford co. Pa. 200 W of Philadelphia, noted for its medicinal springs.
Bedford, pv. cap. of Trimble co. Ky. 40 SW of Frankfort.
Bedford, tp. Coshocton co. O. 60 NE of Cs.
Bedford, pt. Cuyahoga co. O. 12 SE of Cleveland.
Bedford, tp. Meigs co. O. on Shade r. [200 r.
Bedford, pt. Calhoun co. Mich. on Kalama-
Bedford, tp. Monroe co. Mich. [of Is.
Bedford, pv. cap. of Lawrence co Ind. 70 SW
Bedminster, tp. Somerset co. N. J. 8 NW of Somerville.
Bedminster, tp. Bucks co. Pa.
Beekman, pt. Dutchess co N.Y. 14 SE Poughkeepsie. [Plattsburg.
Beekmantown, pt. Clinton co. N.Y. 8 N of
Beelersville, pv. Carroll co. Ark.; 5 m. S are the White Sulphur Springs.
Belair, pv. and cap. of Harford co. Md. 25 N E of Baltimore.
Belair, pv. Lancaster dist. S. C. 90 N of Ca.
Belchertown, pt. Hampshire co. Mass. 80 miles W of Boston.
Belfast, Me. See Gazetteer.
Belfast, pt. Alleghany co. N.Y. on Genesee r.
Belfast, tp. Bedford co. Pa.
Belford, pv. Nashville co. N. C. 50 E of Rh.
Belgrade, pt. Kennebec co. Me. 11 N of A.
Belgrade, v. Jasper co. Texas, on Sabine r.
Belgrade Mills, pv. Kennebec co. Me. 17 N of Augusta.
Bell, tp. Clearfield co. Pa. [Ga. railroad.
Bell Air, depot, Ga. 10 W of Augusta, on the
Belle r. Mich. flows into the St. Clair r.
Belle-fon-taine', pv. cap. of Logan co. O. 70 NW of Columbus.
Bellefontaine, v. St. Louis co. Mo. on Mo. r.
Belle-fonte', pv. cap. of Centre co. Pa. on Spring creek, 85 NW of Harrisburg.
Bellefonte, pv. cap. of Jackson co. Ala. near Tennessee r. 166 NE of Tuscaloosa. [N Al.
Belle Isle, pv. Onondaga co. N.Y. 137 W by
Belle-monte', pv. Fayette co. Tenn. 190 SW of Nashville.
Belleview, pv. Calhoun co. Ill. 85 SW of Springfield.
Belleview, tp. Washington co. Mo.
Belleville, pv. Jef. co. N.Y. 170 NW of Al.
Belleville, pv. Essex co. N. J. on Passaic r. 70 NE of Trenton and 3¼ from Newark. It contains about 200 houses. [Tuscaloosa.
Belleville, pv. Conecuh co. Ala. 150 S by E of
Belleville, cap. of Desha co. Ark. on Ark. r.
Belleville, pv. Richland co. O. 68 NE of Cs.
Belleville, pv. cap. of St. Clair co. Ill. 100 S by W of Springfield.
Bellevue, pv. Huron co. O. 96 N by E of Cs.
Bellevue, pt. Eaton co. Mich. 120 WNW of D.
Bellingham, pt. Norfolk co. Mass. 36 SW B.
Bellona Arsenal, pv. Chesterfield co. Va. on James river. [Conn. r.
Bellows' Falls, pv. Windham co. Vt. on
Belleport, pv. Suffolk co. N.Y. [Ala. r.
Bell's Landing, pv. Monroe co. Ala. on the
Belmont, pt. Waldo co. Me. 37 E by N of A.
Belmont, tp. Franklin co. N.Y. on Chateauguay river.
Belmont, pv. Panola co. Miss. 170 N of J.
Belmont, pv. Belmont co. O. 100 E of Cs.
Belmont, pv. Iowa co. Wis. 64 SW Madison.
Belpre, pt. Wn. co. O. on the Ohio r.
Belvidere, bel-ve-deer', pt. Lamoille co. Vt. 45 N of Montpelier. [Del. r. 57 NNW Tn.
Belvidere, pv. cap. of Warren co. N. J. on
Belvidere, tp. Boone co. Ill.
Belvidere, pv. Winnebago co. Ill. 220 N by E Sd.
Benedict, pv. Charles co. Md. on Patuxent r.
Benedicta, tp. Aroostook co. Me.
Bengal, tp. Clinton co. Mich.
Bennett's Bayou, tp. Benton co. Ark.
Bennettsville, pv. cap. of Marlborough dist S. C. 107 NE of Columbia.
Bennington, pv. semi-cap. of Bennington co Vt. 37 NE of Albany. Here the British were defeated, Aug. 1777, by the Americans under Gen. Starke. Pop. of the tp. 3,429.
Bennington, pt. Wyoming co. N.Y. on Tonawanda creek.
Bennington, pt. Delaware co. O. 40 NE of Cs.
Bennington, tp. Shiawassee co. Mich. on Looking-glass river.
Bensa'lem, tp. Bucks co. Pa. near Bristol.
Benson, pt. Rutland co. Vt. on Lake Champlain.
Bentleyville, pv. Wn. co. Pa. on Pigeon cr.
Benton, pt. Yates co. N.Y. 180 W of Al.
Benton, pv. Lumpkin co. Ga. 124 NNW of M.
Benton, pv. cap. of Yazoo co. Miss. 60 NW J
Benton, pv. cap. of Saline co. Ark. 24 SW of Little Rock.
Benton, tp. Hocking co. O.
Benton, pv. Holmes co. O. 92 NE of Cs.
Benton, tp. Linn co. Mo.
Benton, tp. Macon co. Mo.
Benton, tp. Newton co. Mo.
Benton, tp. Polk co. Mo.
Benton, pv. cap. of Scott co. Mo. 220 SE of Jefferson City.
Benton, tp. Taney co. Mo.
Benton, tp. Wayne co. Mo.
Benton's Port, pv. Van Buren co. Iowa.
Bentonville, pv. cap. of Polk co. Tenn. 170 SE of Nashville. [of Little Sugar cr.
Bentonville, pv. cap. of Benton co. Ark. 2 S
Berea, pv. Cuyahoga co. O. 12 SW Cleveland.
Bergen, (e hard) pt. Genesee co. N.Y. 14 NW of Batavia.
Bergen, pv. cap. Hudson co. N. J. 56 NE Ta.
Berkley, pt. Bristol co. Mass. 37. S of B.
Berkley Springs, near the village of Bath, Morgan co. Virginia.
Berkshire, berk'-shir, pt. Franklin co. Vt. on Missisque river.
Berkshire, pt. Tioga co. N.Y. 12 N Owego.
Berkshire, pt. Delaware co. O. 28 N of Cs.
Berkshire Valley, pv. Morris co. N. J. 12 NW of Morristown.
Berlin, tp. Oxford co. Me. 45 NW of A.
Berlin, pt. Coos co. N. H. on Androscoggin r.
Berlin, pt. Wn. co. Vt. 4 S of Mtr. [cester
Berlin, pt. Wo'ster co. Mass. 15 NE of Wor-
Berlin, pt. Hartford co. Conn. 10 S by W Hd.
Berlin, pt. Rensselaer co. N.Y. 26 E of Al.
Berlin, pv. Somerset co. Pa. 140 W by S of H.
Berlin, tp. Wayne co. Pa.
Berlin, pv. Worcester co. Md. 120 SE of An.
Berlin, pv. Sumter co. Ala. 96 SW of T.
Berlin, pv. Marshall co. Tenn. 48 S of Ne.
Berlin, tp. Delaware co. O.
Berlin, tp. Erie co. O.
Berlin, pt. Holmes co. O. 96 NE of Cs.
Berlin, tp. Knox co. O.
Berlin, pt. Trumbull co. O. 18 SW of Warren.
Berlin, tp. St. Clair co. Mich.

Digitized by Google

Berlin, pv. Sangamon co. Ill. 14 w by s of Sd.
Berlin, tp. Milwaukie co. Wis.
Berlin, pv. Scott co. Iowa.
Bermudian, pv. Adams co. Pa. 19 s by w H.
Ber-na-dotte', pv. Fulton co. Ill. 65 nw of Springfield.
Bernard, tp. Somerset co. N. J. [by n of B.
Bernardston, pt. Franklin co. Mass. 100 w
Bernardsville, pv. Mercer co. N. J.
Berne, pt. Albany co. N.Y. 23 w of Al.
Berne, tp. Berks co. Pa. on the Schuylkill.
Berne, tp. Athens co. O. on Federal cr.
Berne, tp. Fairfield co. O.
Bernville, pv. Berks co. Pa. 63 n by n of H.
Berrien Springs, pv. Berrien co. Mich. 190 sw of Detroit.
Berrysburg, pv. Dauphin co. Pa. 40 n of H.
Berrysville, pv. Knox co. Ind. 113 sw of Is.
Berrytown, pv. Kent co. Del. 14 s by w of Dover.
Berryville, v. Scott co. Miss. 10 s of Hillsboro' C. H.
Bertrand, pt. Berrien co. Mich. 180 w of D.
Berwick, tp. York co. Me. on Salmon Fall r.
Berwick, tp. Adams co. Pa. 40 sw of H.
Berwick, pv. Columbia co. Pa. on Susqa. r.
Bethab'ara, a Moravian v. Stokes co. N. C.
Betha'nia, Moravian pv. Stokes co. N. C. 118 nw of Raleigh. [of Hd.
Bethany, pt. New Haven co. Conn. 46 sw
Bethany, pv. Genesee co. N.Y. 250 w of Al.
Bethany, pv. Wayne co. Pa. 160 ne of H.
Bethany, pv. Brooke co. Va. 350 nw of R.
Bethel, pt. Oxford co. Me. 60 w of A.
Bethel, pt. Windsor co. Vt. on White r.
Bethel, pv. Fairfield co. Conn. 70 sw of Hd.
Bethel, pt. Sullivan co. N.Y. 60 w Newburg.
Bethel, tp. Bedford co. Pa.
Bethel, pt. Berks co. Pa. 50 n of H.
Bethel, tp. Delaware co. Pa. near Chester cr.
Bethel, tp. Lebanon co. Pa. on Swatara cr.
Bethel, pv. Hertford co. N. C. 160 ne of Rh.
Bethel, pv. Glynn co. Ga. 230 se of M.
Bethel, v. Wayne co. Ga. on Turtle r.
Bethel, tp. Miami co. O. on Miami r.
Bethel, tp. Clark co. O. on Mad r.
Bethel, pv. Clermont co. O. 110 sw of Cs.
Bethel, tp. Monroe co. O.
Bethel, tp. Branch co. Mich.
Bethel, tp. St. Clair co. Mich.
Bethel, tp. Posey co. Ind.
Bethlehem, pt. Grafton co. N. H. 86 nw Cd.
Bethlehem, tp. Albany co. N. Y. 5 s of Al.
Bethlehem, pt. Hunterdon co. N. J. 40 n by w of Trenton.
Bethlehem, pv. Northampton co. Pa. on the Lehigh r. 48 n of Philadelphia. It contains a celebrated female seminary, conducted by the Moravians.
Bethlehem, v. Oglethorpe co. Ga. 65 nne M.
Bethlehem, tp. Coshocton co. O. on Walhonding river. [river.
Bethlehem, pv. Starke co. O. on Tuscarawas
Bethlehem, pv. Clark co. Ind. on the Ohio r.
Bethlem, pt. Litchfield co. Conn. 43 wsw of Hartford.
Beverly, Mass. See Gazetteer. [of R.
Beverly, pv. cap. of Randolph co. Va. 200 nw
Beverly, pv. Anson co. N. C. 150 sw of Rh.
Bexar* (Sp. pron. bá-har'), a large co. or region of Texas, occupying the w central portion of the state, being watered by the head streams of the Colorado, Guadalupe, and Nueces, and their branches. The soil consists for the most part of a sandy loam, and is in general exceedingly productive. Capital, San Antonio de Bexar.
Biddeford, tp. York co. Me. on Saco r.
Big Beaver, tp. Beaver co. Pa.
Big Black r. See Gazetteer.
Big Blue r. rises in the Indian Territory, and flowing into Mo. falls into the Missouri r
Big Cr. tp. Crawford co. Ark.
Big Cr. tp. Phillips co. Ark.
Big Cr. tp. Van Buren co. Ark.
Big Cr. tp. Rives co. Mo.
Big Cr. tp. Van Buren co. Mo. [mang r.
Big Flats, pt. Chemung co. N.Y. on Che-
Big Hatchy r. Tenn. flows into the Mississippi river.
Big Island, pt. Marion co. O. 47 w by n Cs.
Big Lick, tp. Hancock co. O.
Big Prairie, tp. New Madrid co. Mo.
Big R. tp. Jefferson co. Mo. [Ohio.
Big Sandy r. of Va. and Ky. flows into the
Big Springs, tp. Seneca co. O. [w of Al.
Big Spring Point, pv. Yates co. N. Y. 190
Big Walnut r. an affluent of the Scioto r. O.
Biller'ica, pt. Middlesex co. Mass. 7 sse of Lowell.
Biloxi, pv. Harrison co. Miss. on Biloxi Bay.
Bingham, (bing'-am) pt. Somerset co. Me. on Kennebec river.
Bingham, pt. Potter co. Pa.
Bingham, tp. Clinton co. Mich.
Binghamton, pv. cap. Broome co. N.Y. [cr.
Birdsall, pt. Alleghany co. N.Y. on Black
Birdsville, pv. Burke co. Ga. 74 e of M.
Birmingham, tp. Chester co. Pa.
Birmingham, pv. Huntingdon co. Pa. 107 nw of Harrisburg.
Birmingham, tp. Delaware co. Pa.
Birmingham, a suburb of Pittsburg, on the s side of Monongahela river.
Birmingham, pv. Erie co. O. on Vermilion r.
Birmingham, pv. Oakland co. Mich. 19 nw D.
Bishopsville, pv. Sumter dist. S.C. 87 ne Ca.
Bistineau, (bis'te-no') lake, Claiborne par. La. 35 long and 2 broad.
Black, tp. Posey co. Ind. [Plattsburg.
Black Brook, pt. Clinton co. N.Y. 20 sw of
Black cr. N.Y. flows into Genesee r.
Black Cr. pv. Alleghany co. N.Y. 270 w by s
Black Cr. tp. Mercer co. O. [of Al
Black Feet Indians (Fr. Pieds Noirs, pe'-ai' nwar), a powerful and warlike tribe in the n and w portions of Missouri Territory.
Blackford, pv. cap. of Blackford co. Ind. 80 ne of Indianapolis.
Black Hawk, pt. Shelby co. Ind. 34 se of Is.
Blackleysville, pv. Wayne co. O. 94 ne Ca.
Black Lick, tp. Indiana co. Pa.
Black r. Windsor co. Vt. flows into the Connecticut at Springfield.
Black r. N. Y. See Gazetteer.
Black r. N. C. an affluent of Cape Fear r. [r.
Black r. S. C. an affluent of the Great Pedee
Black r. Ark. flows into the White r.
Black r. O. flows into Lake Erie.
Black r. Mich. flows into Lake Michigan.
Black R. tp. Independence co. Ark.
Black R. tp. Lawrence co Ark.
Black R. pt. Lorain co. O. on Black r.
Black R. tp. St. Francis co. Mo.
Black R. tp. Washington co. Mo.

* This name, as we are informed, is usually pronounced by the Texans bar.

Digitized by Google

Black R. tp. Wayne co. Mo.
Black Rock, pv. Erie co. N.Y. 2½ N Buffalo.
Blackstone r. rises in Mass. and falls into Providence river, R. I. [of R.
Blacksville, pv. Monongalia co. Va. 300 NW
Black Warrior r. See **Gazetteer.**
Blackwater r. N.H. flows into Contoocook r
Blackwater r. Va. flows into Nottaway r.
Blackwater, tp. Pettis co. Mo. [NE of Wn.
Bladensburg, pv. Prince George co. Md. 6
Blairsville, pv. Indiana co. Pa. on Kiskiminitas river. [of M.
Blairsville, pv. cap. of Union co. Ga. 118 NNW
Blairsville, pv. Posey co. Ind. 180 SW of Is.
Blakely, pt. Luzerne co. Pa. on Lackawannock river.
Blakely, pv. cap. of Early co. Ga. 200 SW of M.
Blakely, pv. cap. of Baldwin co. Ala. on Tensaw river, opposite to Mobile.
Blanchard, pt. Piscataquis co Me. 70 N of A.
Blanchard, tp. Hancock co. O.
Blanchard, tp. Hardin co. O.
Blanchard, tp. Putnam co. O. [N of Cs.
Blanchard's Bridge, pv. Hancock co. O. 80
Blanford, pt. Hampden co. Mass. 110 W of B.
Blauvelt ville, pv. Rockland co. N.Y. 130 S of Albany.
Bleeker, pt. Fulton co. N.Y.
Blendon, pt. Franklin co. O. 10 N of Cs.
Blendon Institute, pv. Franklin co. O.
Blenham, tp. Schoharie co. N.Y. [river.
Blissfield, pv. Lenawee co. Mich. on Raisin
Block Island, Newport co. R. I. 30 SW of Newport. [kill river.
Blockley, tp. Philadelphia co. Pa. on Schuyl-
Bloody Run, pv. Bedford co. Pa. 90 W by S H.
Bloom, tp. Columbia co. Pa. on Susqa. r.
Bloom, tp. Fairfield co. O.
Bloom, tp. Morgan co. O. on Muskingum r.
Bloom, tp. Scioto co. O.
Bloom, tp. Seneca co. O. 86 N of Cs.
Bloom, tp. Wood co. O. [bec r.
Bloomfield, pt. Somerset co. Me. on Kenne-
Bloomfield, pt. Essex co. Vt. on the Conn. r.
Bloomfield, pt. Hartford co. Conn. 7 NW Hd.
Bloomfield, pt. and v. Essex co. N. J. 4 N of Newark.
Bloomfield, pv. Crawford co. Pa. 240 NW H.
Bloomfield, v. cap. of Perry co. Pa. 24 NW of H.
Bloomfield, pv. Loudon co. Va. 135 N of R.
Bloomfield, pv. Nelson co. Ky. 43 SW of F.
Bloomfield, tp. Jackson co. O.
Bloomfield, pt. Knox co. O. 46 NNE of Cs.
Bloomfield, tp. Logan co. O.
Bloomfield, tp. Richland co. O. 60 NE of Cs.
Bloomfield, tp. Trumbull co. O. 15 N Warren.
Bloomfield, tp. Oakland co. Mich. on a br. of
Bloomfield, tp. La Grange co. Ind. [Rouge r.
Bloomfield, pv. cap. of Greene co. Ind. 74 SW of Indianapolis.
Bloomfield, pv. Edgar co. Ill. 128 E by S of Sd.
Bloomfield, pv. cap. of Stoddard co. Mo. 230 SE of Jefferson City.
Bloomingburg, pv. Sullivan co. N.Y.
Bloomingburg, pv. Fayette co. O. 45 SSW Cs.
Blooming Grove, pt. Orange co. N.Y. [Is.
Bloomington, pv. cap. Monroe co. Ind. 49 SW
Bloomington, pv. McLean co. Ill. 73 NNE Sd.
Bloomington, tp. Buchanan co. Mo.
Bloomington, pv. cap. of Macon co. Mo. 106 N of Jefferson City.
Bloomington, pv. cap. of Muscatine co. Iowa, on Mississippi river.
Bloomingville, pv. Erie co. O. 120 N by E Cs.
Bloomsburg, pv. Columbia co. Pa. on Susqa. r.
Bloomsburg, pv. Halifax co. Va. 140 S by W R.
Bloomsbury, pv. Warren co. N.J. 43 NNW Tn.
Bloomville, pv. Delaware co. N.Y. on the W branch of Delaware river.
Blossburg, pv. Tioga co. Pa. 130 NW of H. In its vicinity is a celebrated mine of bituminous coal. [100 NE of T.
Blountsville, pv. cap. of Blount co. Ala.
Blountsville, pv. cap. of Sullivan co. Tenn. 280 E by N of Nashville.
Blountsville, pv. Henry co. Ind. 72 E by N Is
Blue Hill, pt. Hancock co. Me. 75 E of A.
Blue Mountain, tp. Izard co. Ark. [Teer.
Blue Ridge. See **Blue Mountains, Gazet**
Blue R. tp. Hancock co. Ind.
Blue R. tp. Harrison co. Ind. [gum r.
Blue Rock, pt. Muskingum co. O. on Muskin-
Bluffton, pv. cap. of Wells co. Ind. 107 NNE of Indianapolis.
Blythe, tp. Marion co. Ark.
Blythe, tp. Caldwell co. Mo.
Boalsburg, pv. Centre co. Pa. 84 NW of H.
Boardman, pt. Trumbull co. O. 170 NE of Cs.
Bodenham, pv. Giles co. Tenn. 82 S by W Ne.
Bœuf r. Ark. and La. flows into the Washita r.
Bœuf, tp. Franklin co. Mo.
Bœuf Bayou. See **Gazetteer.**
Boggs, tp. Clearfield co. Pa. [Pearl r.
Bogue Chito (or **Chitto**) r. La. flows into
Bohemia cr. Md. flows into Elk r.
Bois Blanc Island, L. Huron, SE of Mackinaw, 10 m. long and 3 broad.
Bois d'Arc, tp. Hempstead co. Ark.
Bokes Ck. tp. Logan co. O.
Bolivar, Alleghany co. N.Y. 15 E Angelica.
Bolivar, pv. Robeson co. N. C. 112 S by W Rb.
Bolivar, pv. Tuscarawas co. O. on Tuscarawas river.
Bolivar, pv. cap. Bolivar co. Miss. on Miss. r.
Bolivar, pv. cap. of Hardeman co. Tenn. on Big Hatchee river. [Jefferson City.
Bolivar, pv. cap. of Polk co. Mo. 132 SW of
Bolivar, v. Brazoria co. Texas, on the E bank of the Brazos.
Bolivar, Galveston co. See **Point Bolivar**
Bolivia, tp. Jefferson co. Ark.
Bolivia, tp. Gasconade co. Mo.
Bolton, pt. Chittenden co. Vt. 20 NNW of Mtr
Bolton, pt. Worcester co. Mass 33 W of B.
Bolton, pt. Tolland co. Conn. 14 E of Hd.
Bolton, pt. Warren co. N.Y. on Schroon r.
Bombay, pt. Franklin co. N. Y. on Little Salmon river.
Bonham, a little v. of Texas, cap. of Fannin co. on Bois d'Arc creek, 350 NNE of Austin.
Bo-naire', (Sp. Buen Ayre, bwen l'ray, i. e "good air,") a small island of the West Indies belonging to the Dutch, 25 E of Curaçoa. Salt is exported in considerable quantities.
Bon Homme, tp. St. Genevieve co. Mo.
Bon Homme, St. Louis co. Mo.
Bonne Femme, tp. Howard co. Mo.
Bonnet Carre, pv. cap. of St. John Baptist parish, La. on the Mississippi river.
Boone, tp. Harrison co. Ind.
Boone, tp. Warwick co. Ind.
Boone, tp. Franklin co. Mo.
Boonesborough, pv. Wn. co. Md. 90 NW An
Boonesborough, pv. Madison co. Ky. 53 SE of Frankfort, on Kentucky river.
Boone Lick, tp. Howard co. Mo. [N Utica.
Booneville, pt. Oneida co. N.Y. on Black r. 32
Booneville, pv. cap. of Scott co. Ark.

Digitized by Google

Booneville, pv. cap. of Warwick co. Ind. 170 ssw of Indianapolis.
Booneville, pv. cap. of Cooper co. Mo. on the Missouri river.
Boonville, a flourishing v. of Texas, cap. of Brazos co. 110 E by N from Austin.
Boothbay, pt. Lincoln co. Me. 40 s by E of A.
Bordentown, borough, Burlington co. N. J. on the Delaware river.
Borgne, Lake. See Gazetteer.
Bordley, pv. Union co. Ky. 220 w by s of F.
Boscawen, pt. Merrimack co. N. H. on the Merrimack river.
Boston, pt. Erie co. N. Y. 20 sw Buffalo.
Boston, tp. Franklin co. Ark.
Boston, pt. Nelson co. Ky. 66 sw of F.
Boston, pt. Summit co. O. on the Ohio canal.
Boston, pt. Ionia co. Mich. on Grand r.
Boston, a v. of Texas, cap. of Bowie co. 360 ne of Austin, and 5 s of Red r. Pop. 200.
Botetourt Springs, pv. Roanoke co. Va. 180 w by s of Richmond.
Bottle Hill, v. Morris co. N. J. 57 N by E Tn.
Bound Brook, pv. Somerset co. N. J. 33 N by E of Trenton.
Bourbon, tp. Calloway co. Mo.
Bourneville, pv. Ross co. O. 63 s of Cs.
Bournsburg, pv. Randolph co. Mo. 75 N by w of Jefferson City.
Bovey, tp. St. Genevieve co. Mo.
Bovina, pt. Delaware co. N.Y. on Little Delaware river.
Bow, tp. Merrimack co. N. H. on Mer'k. r.
Bowdoin, bo'den, pt. Lincoln co. Me. 18 ssw of Augusta. [Kennebec r.
Bowdoinham, pt. Lincoln co. Me. on the
Bowen, tp. Madison co. Ark.
Bowersville, pv. Franklin co. Ga. 120 N M.
Bowie, a co. occupying the ne ext. of Texas, and bordering on Red river. A large portion of the surface is covered with timber. Soil very good. Capital, Boston.
Bowles, tp. Franklin co. Mo. [40 N of R.
Bowling Green, pv. cap. of Caroline co. Va.
Bowling Green, pv. Oglethorpe co. Ga. 63 nne of Milledgeville. [on Big Barren r.
Bowling Green, pv. cap. of Warren co. Ky.
Bowling Green, tp. Licking co. O.
Bowling Green, tp. Marion co. O. on Scioto r.
Bowling Green, pv. cap. of Clay co. Ind. 60 s by w of Indianapolis.
Bowling Green, tp. Pettis co. Mo. [of B.
Boxborough, pt. Middlesex co. Mass. 28 nw
Boxford, pt. Essex co. Mass. 30 N by E of B.
Boxville, pv. Montg. co. Ga. 130 sse of M.
Boydstown, pt. Penobscot co. Me. 100 ne A.
Boydton, pv. cap. of Mecklenburg co. Va. 109 ssw of Richmond.
Boylston, pt. Worcester co. Mass. 40 w of B.
Boylston, tp. Oswego co. N.Y. 140 nw of Al.
Bozrah, pt. New London co. Conn. on Yantic river. [ese of Hd.
Bozrahville, pv. New London co. Conn. 31
Braceville, pt. Trumbull co. O. 160 ne of Cs.
Brackabeen, pv. Schoharie co. N.Y. 45 w Al.
Bradford, tp. Lincoln co. Me.
Bradford, pt. Penobscot co. Me. 90 ne of A.
Bradford, pt. Merrimack co. N. H. 25 w Cd.
Bradford, pt. Orange co. Vt. on Conn. r.
Bradford, pt. Essex co. Mass. on Merrimack r.
Bradford, tp. Steuben co. N.Y.
Bradford, tp. M'Kean co. Pa.
Bradford, tp. Lincoln co. Mo.
Bradfordville, pv. Marion co. Ky. 66 s F.

Bradley tp. Penobscot co. Me. 50 N of Bangor. [Mtr.
Bradleyvale, tp. Caledonia co. Vt. 50 ne of
Brady, tp. Clearfield co. Pa.
Brady, tp. Williams co. O. on Tiffin's r.
Brady, pt. Kalamazoo co. Mich. on Portage r.
Bradyville, pv. Cannon co. Tenn. 56 se Ne.
Brainard's Bridge, pv. Rensselaer co. N.Y. 16 ne of Albany.
Braintree, pt. Orange co. Vt. 23 s of Mtr.
Braintree, pt. Norfolk co. Mass. 14 s of B.
Braintrem, pt. Luzerne co. Pa.
Bralsville, v. Monroe co. O.
Branch, tp. Schuylkill co. Pa. [of D.
Branch, pv. cap. of Branch co. Mich. 110 wsw
Branch Port, pv. Yates co. N.Y.
Branchville, pv. Sussex co. N. J. 77 N of Tn.
Brandenburg, pv. cap. of Mead co. Ky. on the Ohio river. 94 w by s of Frankfort.
Brandon, pt. Rutland co. Vt. 48 sw of Mtr.
Brandon, tp. Franklin co. N.Y. 10 sw Malone.
Brandon, pv. cap. of Rankin co. Miss. 13 E J.
Brandon, tp. Oakland co. Mich. on the sources of Flint river.
Brandonville, pv. Preston co. Va. 260 nw R.
Brandt, tp. Erie co. N.Y. on L. Erie.
Brandy, tp. Williams co. O. [laware r.
Brandywine cr. Pa. and Del. flows into De-
Brandywine, tp. Chester co. Pa.
Brandywine, tp. Hancock co. Ind.
Brandywine, hundred, New Castle co. Del.
Brandywine Mills, pv. Summit co. O. 140 ne of Columbus. [Sound.
Branford, pt. N. Haven co. Conn. on Long I.
Brantford, a flourishing town of Canada W on Grand river, 20 m. w by s of Hamilton. Pop. 3,000 or 4,000.
Brasher Falls, pv. St. Lawrence co. N.Y. on Deer river. [Conn. r.
Brattleborough, pt. Windham co. Vt. on
Braxton C.H. pv. cap. of Braxton co. Va. on Elk river.
Brazoria, a co. of Texas, bordering on the Gulf of Mexico, and intersected by the Brazos. With the exception of a strip of prairie land along the coast, the soil is generally very fertile.
Brazoria, a sea-port and cap. of the above co., is situate on the w or right bank of the Brazos, about 30 m. by water from its mouth, and 60 w by s from Galveston. Pop. 500.
Brazos r. See Gazetteer.
Brazos, a co. in the E central part of Texas, E of and bordering on the river Brazos. Soil fertile; well adapted to pasturage. Capital, Boonville. [on Kentucky r.
Breathitt C.H. pv. cap. of Breathitt co. Ky.
Brecknock, tp. Berks co. Pa.
Brecknock, tp. Lancaster co. Pa.
Bremen, pt. Lincoln co. Me. 40 se of A.
Bremen, pv. Fairfield co. O. 40 se of Cs.
Brenham, a v. of Texas, cap. of Washington co. 100 E of Austin. Pop. about 100.
Brentsville C.H. pv. cap. of Prince William co. Va. 100 N of Richmond.
Brentwood, pt. Rockingham co. N. H. on Exeter river.
Brest, pv. Monroe co. Mich. 40 s by w of D
Brewer, pt. Penobscot co. Me. on Penobscot river.
Brewer, tp. Pike co. Ark.
Brewerton, pv. Onondaga co. N.Y. on Oneida river.

Digitized by Google

Brewster, pt. Barnstable co. Mass. on Cape Cod Bay.
Bricksville, pt. Cuyahoga co. O. 140 ne Ca.
Bridesburg, pv. Philadelphia co. Pa. 5 ne of Philadelphia.
Bridgehampton, pv. Suffolk co. N.Y.
Bridgeport, Conn. See Gazetteer.
Bridgeport, pv. Seneca co. N.Y. on Cayuga L. at w end Cayuga Bridge. [nongahela r.
Bridgeport, borough, Fayette co. Pa. on Mo-
Bridgeport, pv. Harrison co. Va. on Simpson's creek.
Bridgeport, pv. Belmont co. O. on Ohio r.
Bridgeport, pv. Marion co. Ind. [son.
Bridgeport, pv. Brown co. Wis. 143 ne Madi-
Bridges, tp. Taney co. Mo. [Pond.
Bridgeton, pt. Cumberland co. Me. on Long
Bridgetown, N. J. See Gazetteer.
Bridgeville, pv. Sullivan co. N.Y. on Neversink river.
Bridgeville, pv. Warren co. N. J. 60 n by w Tn.
Bridgeville, pv. Sussex co. Del. 38 s Dover.
Bridgeville, pv. Muskingum co. O. 62 e of Cs.
Bridgewater, pt. Grafton co. N. H. 37 nnw of Concord. [w of B.
Bridgewater, pt. Plymouth co. Mass. 25 s by
Bridgewater, pt. Windsor co. Vt. 78 s of Mtr.
Bridgewater, pt. Oneida co. N.Y. 15 s of Utica.
Bridgewater, tp. Somerset co. N. J. [miny cr.
Bridgewater, pv. Bucks co. Pa. on Nesha-
Bridgewater, borough, Beaver co. Pa. on Bea-
Bridgewater, pv. Rockingham co. Va. [ver r.
Bridgewater, tp. Williams co. O.
Bridgewater, tp. Washtenaw co. Mich.
Bridport, pt. Addison co. Vt. on L. Cham-
Brier Cr. pt. Columbia co. Pa. [plain.
Brighton, tp. Somerset co. Me. 57 n of A.
Brighton, tp. Essex co. Vt. 60 ne of Mtr.
Brighton, pt. Middlesex co. Mass. 5 w of B.
Brighton, pt. Monroe co. N.Y. on Genesee r.
Brighton, pv. Beaver co. Pa. on Big Beaver r.
Brighton, pt. Lorain co. O. 105 n by e of Cs.
Brighton, pt. Livingston co. Mich. 42 nw D.
Brighton, pv. Macoupin co. Ill 12 n of Alton.
Brighton, pv. Washington co. Iowa.
Brighton Centre, pv. Clark co. O. 33 w Ca.
Brightsville, pv. Marlboro' dist. S.C. 117 ne of Columbia.
Brimfield, pt. Hampden co. Mass. 68 w of B.
Brimfield, pt. Portage co. O. 10 sw Ravenna.
Bringiers, pv. and C. H. St. James par. La. on the Mississippi.
Brinkleyville, pv. Halifax co. N. C. 90 ne of Raleigh.
Bristol, pt. Lincoln co. Me. on the Atlantic.
Bristol, pt. Grafton co. N. H. 30 n of Cd.
Bristol, pt. Addison co. Vt. 50 sw of Mtr.
Bristol, R. I. See Gazetteer.
Bristol, pt. Hartford co. Conn. 17 sw of Hd.
Bristol, pt. Ontario co. N.Y. 9 sw of Canandsigua.
Bristol, borough, Bucks co. Pa. on Delaware river, 20 ne of Philadelphia.
Bristol, tp. Philadelphia co. Pa. on Tacony cr.
Bristol, tp. Morgan co. O. on Meigs cr.
Bristol, pt. Lapeer co. Mich. 43 n of D.
Bristol, pv. Elkhart co. Ind. 160 n of Is.
Broadalbin, pt. Fulton co. N.Y. 40 nw Al.
Broad r. Ga. a br. of the Savannah.
Broad r. S. C. See Gazetteer.
Broad r. S. C. an arm of the sea, between Port Royal Island and the main land.
Broad Cr. hundred, Sussex co. Del.
Broad Kill, hundred, Sussex co. Del.
Broad Top, tp. Bedford co. Pa. [canal.
Brockport, pv. Monroe co. N.Y. on the Erie
Brookville, pv. Steuben co. Ind. 180 nne of Indianapolis.
Broken Straw, tp. Warren co. Pa.
Bronson, pt. Huron co. O. 2 s of Norwalk.
Bronx r. Westchester co. N.Y. flows into East river.
Brookfield, pt. Carroll co. N. H. 46 ne of Cd.
Brookfield, pt. Orange co. Vt. 17 s of Mtr.
Brookfield, pt. Worcester co. Mass. 60 w of B.
Brookfield, pt. Fairfield co. Conn. 70 sw of Hd.
Brookfield, pt. Madison co. N.Y. 68 w by n Al.
Brookfield, borough, Jefferson co. Pa.
Brookfield, pt. Tioga co. Pa. 170 n of H.
Brookfield, tp. Morgan co. O.
Brookfield, tp. Stark co. O.
Brookfield, v. Stark co. O.
Brookfield, pt. Trumbull co. O.
Brookfield, tp. Milwaukie co. Wis.
Brookhaven, tp. Suffolk co. N.Y.
Brookhaven, pv. Lawrence co. Miss. [Mtr.
Brookline, pt. Windham co. Vt. 110 s of
Brookline, pt. Hillsboro' co. N.H. 50 s of Cd.
Brookline, pt. Norfolk co. Mass. 4 w by s of B.
Brookline, pv. Madison co. Ga. 85 n of M.
Brooklyn, pv. cap. of Windham co. Conn. 44 e by n of Hartford.
Brooklyn, pt. Susqa. co. Pa. 170 nne of H.
Brooklyn, pt. Cuyahoga co. O. 145 nne of Ca.
Brookneal, pv. Campbell co. Va. on Staunton
Brooks, pt. Waldo co. Me. 45 ne A. [river.
Brookville, pt. Hancock co. Me. 79 ne of A.
Brookville, pv. Jefferson co. Pa.
Brookville, pv. Bracken co. Ky. 65 ne of F.
Brookville, pv. cap. of Franklin co. Ind. 70 ese of Indianapolis. [Jefferson City.
Brookville, pv. Marion co. Mo. 120 nne of
Broome, tp. Schoharie co. N.Y. 38 w of Al.
Brothers Valley, tp. Somerset co. Pa.
Brown, tp. Lycoming co. Pa.
Brown, tp. Mifflin co. Pa.
Brown, tp. Athens co. O. on Raccoon cr.
Brown, tp. Carroll co. O. on Sandy cr.
Brown, tp. Darke co O.
Brown, tp. Delaware co. O.
Brown, tp. Franklin co. O.
Brown, tp. Knox co. O. on Yellow cr.
Brown, tp. Miami co. O.
Brown, tp. Paulding co. O.
Brown, tp. Hancock co. Ind.
Brown, tp. Montgomery co. Ind.
Brown, tp. Washington co. Ind.
Brownfield, pt. Oxford co. Me. 78 sw of A
Brownhelm, pt. Lorain co. O. [tos r.
Brownington, pt. Orleans co. Vt. e of Bar-
Brownington, pv. Butler co. Pa. 210 nw of H.
Brownsburg, pv. Rockbridge co. Va. on Maffet's creek.
Brown's Port, pv. Perry co. Tenn. 100 sw Ne.
Brownstown, pt. Wayne co. Mich. on Lake Erie.
Brownstown, pv. cap. Jackson co. Ind. 70 s Is.
Brownsville, pt. Piscataquis co. Me. [river.
Brownsville, pv. Jefferson co. N.Y. on Black
Brownsville, pv. Fayette co. Pa. on Monongahela river.
Brownsville, pv. Wn. co. Md. 95 nw of An.
Brownsville, v. Monroe co. Ga. near Ocmulgee river. [n of T
Brownsville, pv. Talladega co. Ala. 140 n by
Brownsville, pv. Hinds co. Miss. 20 w of J.
Brownsville, pv. cap. of Edmondson co. Ky. on Green river.

Digitized by Google

Brownsville, pv. Licking co. O. 40 E of Cs.
Brownsville, pv. Union co. Ind. 68 E by S of Is.
Brownsville, pv. cap. of Jackson co. Ill. 177 S of Springfield.
BROWNTOWN, pv. Bradford co. Pa. 150 N H.
BRUCE, pt. Macomb co. Mich.
BRUCEVILLE, pv. Carroll co. Md. 60 NW of An.
BRUINGTON, pv. King and Queen co. Va. 42 NE of Richmond.
BRUMFIELDVILLE, pv. Berks co. Pa. 62 ENE H.
BRUNSWICK, Me. See GAZETTEER.
Brunswick, pt. Essex co. Vt. on Conn. r.
Brunswick, tp. Rensselaer co. N.Y. 4 E Troy.
Brunswick, pv. cap. of Glynn co. Ga. on Turtle river.
Brunswick, pt. Medina co. O. 120 NE of Cs.
Brunswick, pv. Chariton co. Mo. on Missouri
BRUSH CR. tp. Washington co. Ark. [river.
Brush Cr. tp. Highland co. O.
Brush Cr. tp. Jefferson co. O.
Brush Cr. tp. Muskingum co. O.
Brush Cr. tp. Scioto co. O.
BRUSH HILL, pv. Dupage co. Ill. 168 NE of Sd.
BRUTUS, tp. Cayuga co. N.Y. 7 N of Auburn.
Brutus, tp. Ingham co. Mich.
BRYAN, pv. Williams co. O. 150 NW of Cs.
BRYANSBURG, pv. Jefferson co. Ind. 83 SE Is.
BRYANTOWN, pv. Charles co. Md. 70 SW An.
BUCHANAN, v. Botetourt co. Va. on James r.
Buchanan, tp. Berrien co. Mich. on St. Joseph's river. [12 SE of Ne.
BUCHANANSVILLE, pv. Rutherford co. Tenn.
BUCK, tp. Luzerne co. Pa. [NW of Al.
BUCK BRIDGE, St. Lawrence co. N. Y. 230
BUCK CR. tp. Hancock co. Ind.
BUCKEYSTOWN, pv. Frederick co. Md. 60 NW of Annapolis.
BUCKFIELD, pt. Oxford co. Me. 33 W by S of A.
BUCKINGHAM, tp. Wayne co. Pa. on the Delaware river.
Buckingham, tp. Bucks Co. Pa. 27 N of Phila.
BUCKLAND, tp. Franklin co. Mass. 100 W of B.
Buckland, pv. Prince William co. Va. 110 N R.
BUCKRAM, pv. Queen's co. N.Y. on Long I.
BUCKS, tp. St. Joseph co. Mich. on St. Jos. r.
Bucks, tp. Tuscarawas co. O. [river.
BUCKSPORT, tp. Hancock co. Me. on Penobscot
BUCYRUS, pv. cap. of Crawford co. O. on Sandusky river.
BUELLS LOWELL, tp. Washington co. O.
BUFFALO, tp. Armstrong co. Pa.
Buffalo, tp. Butler co. Pa.
Buffalo, tp. Perry co. Pa. on Susquehanna r.
Buffalo, borough, Perry co. Pa. on Susqa. r.
Buffalo, tp. Union co. Pa.
Buffalo, tp. Washington co. Pa. 210 W of H.
Buffalo, pv. Cleveland co. N. C.
Buffalo, tp. Marion co. Ark.
Buffalo, tp. Guernsey co. O. 87 E of Cs.
Buffalo, tp. Morgan co. Mo. [angua r.
Buffalo, v. cap. of Niangua co. Mo. 3 W of Ni-
Buffalo, tp. Pike co. Mo.
BUFFALO BAYOU, a stream of Texas, which flows into an arm of Galveston Bay at Lynchburg. [of An.
BULLOCKTOWN, pv. Queen Anne co. Md. 64 E
BULL SKIN, tp. Fayette co. Pa.
BUNDYSBURG, pv. Geauga co. O. 160 NE of Cs.
BUNKER HILL, tp. Ingham co. Mich.
BURBOISE, tp. Gasconade co. Mo. [S of Al-
BUR-DETT', pv. Tompkins co. N.Y. 180 W by
BURKE, pt. Caledonia co. Vt. 50 NE of Mtr.
BURKESVILLE, pv. Prince Edward co. Va. 80 SW of Richmond.
BURKESVILLE, pv. cap. Cumberland co. Ky. on Cumberland river. [of An.
BURKETSVILLE, pv. Frederick co. Md. 62 NW
BURLINGHAM, pv. Sullivan co. N.Y.
Burlingham, pv. Meigs co. O. 86 SE of Cs.
BURLINGTON, pt. Penobscot co. Me. 120 NE A.
Burlington, Vt. See GAZETTEER. [N of B.
Burlington, pt. Middlesex co. Mass. 13 W by
Burlington, pt. Hartford co. Conn. 20 W of Hd
Burlington, pt. Otsego co. N.Y. 80 W of Al.
Burlington, N.J. See GAZETTEER.
Burlington, pt. Bradford co. Pa. 140 N of H.
Burlington, pv. Hampshire co. Va. 200 NW R.
Burlington, pv. cap. of Boone co. Ky. 82 N by E of Frankfort. [Ohio r.
Burlington, pv. cap. of Lawrence co. O. on
Burlington, tp. Licking co. O.
Burlington, pt. Calhoun co. Mich. 110 W of D.
Burlington, pv. Carroll co. Ind. 53 NNW of Indianapolis.
Burlington, pv. cap. of Des Moines co. Iowa, on the Mississippi river.
BURNHAM, pt. Waldo co. Me. 34 E of A.
BURNS, tp. Alleghany co. N.Y.
Burns, tp. Shiawassee co. Mich
BURNSIDE, pt. Clearfield co. Pa. 150 NW of H.
BURRILVILLE, pt. Providence co. R. I. on Branch river.
BURR OAK, pt. St. Joseph co. Mich. 196 SW D.
BURRSVILLE, pv. Caroline co. Md. 70 E of An.
BURTON, pt. Cattaraugus co. N.Y. on Alleghany river.
Burton, tp. Luzerne co. Pa.
Burton, pt. Geauga co. O. 165 NE of Cs.
BUSH CR. tp. Washington co. Ark.
Bush Cr. tp. Scioto co. O.
BUSHKILL, tp. Northampton co. Pa.
BUSHNELL'S BASIN, pv. Monroe co. N.Y. on the Erie canal.
BUSHWICK, tp. King's co. N.Y. 3 E Brooklyn.
BUSKIRK'S BRIDGE, pv. Wn. co. N.Y. on Hoosick river.
BUSTI, tp. Chautauque co. N.Y. 390 W of Al.
BUSTLETON, pv. Phila. co. Pa. 10 NE of Phila.
BUSTON, tp. Luzerne co. Pa.
BUTLER, tp. Wayne co. N.Y.
Butler, borough, cap. of Butler co. Pa.
Butler, tp. Luzerne co. Pa.
Butler, tp. Columbiana co. O.
Butler, tp. Darke co. O.
Butler, tp. Knox co. O.
Butler, tp. Mercer co. O.
Butler, tp. Montgomery co. O.
Butler, tp. Branch co. Mich. [Cumberland r.
BUTLER'S LANDING, pv. Jackson co. Tenn. on
BUTTER HILL, a high and steep eminence on the W of Hudson river, at the N entrance of the Highlands.
BUTTERMILK CHANNEL, the passage between Governor's I. and Long I. in N.Y. harbour.
BUTTERMILK FALLS, N.Y. a picturesque and beautiful cascade on the W bank of the Hudson river, 2 m. below West Point. [of Al.
BUTTERNUTS, tp. Otsego co. N.Y. 90 W by S
BUXTON, tp. York co. Me. 65 SW of A.
BYBERRY, tp. Philadelphia co. Pa. 15 NE Phila.
BYFIELD, pv. Essex co. Mass. 35 N by E of B.
BYRAM r. Conn. enters Long I. Sound.
Byram, tp. Sussex co. N. J. 8 SE of Newton.
BYRD, tp. Brown co. O.
Byrd, tp. Cape Girardeau co. Mo.
BYRNVILLE, pv. Schoharie co. N.Y. 46 W by S of Albany.
BYRON, tp. Genesee co. N.Y. 10 NE Batavia.

Digitized by Google

Byron, pv. Shiawassee co. Mich. 78 NW of D.
Byron, pv. Ogle co. Ill. 180 N of Sd.
Bytown, a flourishing t. of Canada West, on the right bank of the Ottawa, about 120 m. above Montreal. At this place, there are falls in the river between 25 and 30 feet in height, of which some use is already made in manufactures. A suspension bridge (the first which has been constructed in the province) of 243 feet span, crosses the Ottawa here. Bytown is the terminus of the Rideau canal, which extends to L. Ontario at Kingston.

Cabin Point, pv. Surry co. Va. 43 SE of R.
Cabot, pt. Caledonia co. Vt. 20 NE of Mtr.
Cabotville, pv. Hampden co. Mass. on Connecticut river.
Cache, tp. Green co. Ark.
Cache, tp. Monroe co. Ark.
Caddo, tp. Clark co. Ark.
Caddo Cove, tp. Hot Spring co. Ark.
Cadereita, kad-à-rá'ta, a small t. of Mexico, on or near the r. Tigre, below Monterey.
Cadiz, pv. cap. of Harrison co. O. 114 ENE Cs.
Cadiz, pv. Trigg co. Ky. on Little r.
Cadiz, pv. Henry co. Ind. 45 ENE of Is.
Cadron, tp. Conway co. Ark. [river.
Cadyville, pv. Clinton co. N.Y. on Saranac
Cæsar's Cr. tp. Greene co. O. on Cæsar's cr.
Caernarvon, ker-nar'ven, tp. Berks co. Pa.
Caernarvon, tp. Lancaster co. Pa.
Cahaba r. See Cahawba, Gazetteer.
Cahaba, pv. cap. of Dallas co. Ala. on Ala. r.
Cahokia, pv. St. Clair co. Ill. on Miss. r.
Cahokia cr. Ill. flows into the Mississippi r.
Cahoes or Cahoos. See Cohoes.
Cain, tp. Fountain co. Ind.
Ca Ira, sah e-rah', pv. Cumberland co. Va. 57 W by S of Richmond. [kill.
Cairo, ká'ro, pt. Greene co. N.Y. 10 W Catskill.
Cairo, pv. Sumner co. Tenn. on Cumberland r.
Cairo, pv. Alexandria co. Ill. at the S extremity of the state.
Calais, pt. Wn. co. Me. on St. Croix r.
Calais, pt. Washington co. Vt. 10 NE of Mtr.
Calcutta, pv. Columbiana co. O. 160 NE Cs.
Caldwell, pt. Warren co. N.Y. 63 N of Al.
Caldwell, pt. Essex co. N. J. 60 NNE of Tn.
Caldwell, pv. Caldwell par. La. on Washita r.
Caledonia, pt. Livingston co. N.Y. on Genesee river.
Caledonia, pv. Moore co. N. C. 85 SW of Rh.
Caledonia, pv. Lowndes co. Miss. 157 NE of J.
Caledonia, pv. Henry co. Tenn. 120 W by N of Nashville.
Caledonia, pv. Marion co. O. 52 N of Cs.
Caledonia, tp. Shiawassee co. Mich.
Caledonia, pv. Alexander co. Ill. on the Ohio.
Caledonia, pv. Washington co. Mo. on Big r.
Calhoun, pv. Anderson dist. S. C. 115 WNW of Columbia. [Milledgeville.
Calhoun, pv. Lumpkin co. Ga. 130 NNW of
Calhoun, pv. M'Minn co. Tenn. on Hiwassee river.
Calhoun, pv. Henry co. Mo. 117 W Jef. city.
Calhoun, a v. of Victoria co. Texas, on St. Joseph's Island.

CALIFORNIA, an extensive country in the western portion of N. America, divided into Lower and Upper California.

Lower California, (Sp. California Vieja, kal-e-fos'ne-à ve-à'hà, i. e. "Old California") a peninsula of above 700 m. in length and 170 m. in its greatest breadth, separated from the main land by the Gulf of California. The aspect of the greater portion of this country is in the highest degree forbidding; indeed the whole of this region may be regarded as one continuous mass of high, bare and steep rocks, intersected by numerous ravines. With the exception of two or three places, it scarcely contains any level ground which can be called a valley. There is hardly any land susceptible of cultivation, except on the east declivity towards the Gulf of California. The climate is exceedingly dry and hot. In some parts it does not rain every year, but only at intervals of five or six years; in other parts it is said that rain never falls. The vegetation, as might be expected, is very scanty. Figs, olives, dates, and vines are, however, cultivated in the less sterile portions to some extent.

Upper or New California, (Sp. Alta or Nueva—nwá'và—California) comprehends the country which lies W of the Anahuac (an-à-wack') Mountains, extending from about 32 to 42° N lat.: bounded on the N by Oregon, E by the great mountain chain of N. America, S by Chihuahua, Sonora, and Lower California, and W by the Pacific. It is about 700 m. in extent from N to S, and from 600 to 800 from E to W. Respecting a large part of this country little or nothing is known. The recent explorations of Captain Fremont (of the U. S. Topographical Engineers) have given us far more definite and exact information concerning the interior than we had before possessed.

On passing inland from the sea, the first chain of mountains met with is the Coast Range, which is a continuation of the rocky highlands which form so large a portion of Lower California; further inland is the Sierra Nevada (se-er'rà na-vah'dà) or "Snow-clad range." Both of these mountain chains run nearly in the direction of the sea-shore; the former at a distance, varying from 40 to 60 miles, the latter at a distance from 100 to 200 miles from the Pacific. The valley between them is considered to be the finest part of California. The whole country between the Sierra Nevada and the Pacific is said to be well calculated for settlement, and is probably destined at no distant period to contain a large population.

East of the Sierra Nevada, and between this chain and the Wahsatch Mountains, is situated the Great Basin of California, bounded on every side by hills or mountains, and extending 700 miles from N to S, and perhaps 400 from E to W. Though only a small part of it has been explored, it is known to contain rivers and lakes, of which none of the waters ever reach the ocean, being probably taken up by evaporation, or lost in the sand of the more arid districts. The whole of this region appears to be more or less sterile, and a large portion of it is known to be an uninhabitable desert. On the NE margin of the Great Basin at an elevation of above 4000 feet, is the Great Salt Lake, the waters of which are salter than those of the sea. (See Great Salt Lake.)

In some of the fertile portions of California wheat of an excellent quality is now produced in abundance. Indian corn, potatoes,

Digitized by Google

beans, peas, &c., grow well. The climate and soil appear also to be exceedingly well adapted to the cultivation of grapes.

The most remarkable feature of this interesting and as yet imperfectly explored territory is, its vast and almost boundless *mineral wealth*. Not only has gold been discovered in astonishing abundance in many parts of this country, particularly along the Rio de los Americanos (otherwise called the American River, or American Fork of the Sacramento), along the Feather River (Rio de las Plumas, ree'o da las ploo'mas), and along several of the streams which flow into the San Joaquin; but also rich mines of silver and mercury are known to exist in various places. The new quicksilver mine at Santa Clara (san'-tah clah'-rah) is said to yield the richest ore of which we have any accounts.

The chief American settlement in California is NUEVA HELVETIA, in the valley of the Sacramento river. The principal towns are MONTERREY, SAN DIEGO, PUEBLO DE LOS ANGELES, SAN FRANCISCO, and SANTA BARBARA. These will be noticed under their respective heads.

CAL-LA-POO'YA INDIANS, a tribe in Oregon, dwelling s of the Columbia, and E of the Willamette river. [of H.
CALLENSBURG, pv. Clarion co. Pa. 190 WNW
CALUMET, tp. Pike co. Mo. [L. Winnebago.
CALUMET VILLAGE, pv. Calumet co. Wis. on
CALVARY, tp. Franklin co. Mo.
CALVIN, tp. Cass co. Mich.
CAMANCHE, pv. cap. of Clinton co. Iowa, on the Mississippi river.
CAMANCHE INDIANS. See COMANCHES.
CAMBRIA, pt. Niagara co. N.Y.
Cambria, tp. Cambria co. Pa.
CAMBRIDGE, pt. Somerset co. Me. 60 N of A.
Cambridge, tp. Coos co. N. H. on Androscoggin river.
Cambridge, pt. Lamoille co. Vt. on Lamoille r.
Cambridge, Mass. See GAZETTEER.
Cambridge, pt. Wn. co. N.Y. 34 N by E of Al.
Cambridge, pv. cap. of Dorchester co. Md. 60 SE of Annapolis. [N of Ca.
Cambridge, pv. Abbeville dist. S. C. 80 W by
Cambridge, pv. Dallas co. Ala. 84 S by E of T.
Cambridge, pv. cap. of Guernsey co. O. 77 E of Columbus.
Cambridge, pt. Lenawee co. Mich. 66 SW D.
Cambridge, pv. Wayne co. Ind. 52 E of Is.
CAMBRIDGEPORT, pv. Middlesex co. Mass. 2 W of Boston. [Bay.
CAMDEN, pt. Waldo co. Me. on Penobscot
Camden, pt. Oneida co. N.Y. on Fish cr.
Camden, city, Camden co. N. J. on the Delaware river, opposite Philadelphia.
Camden, pv. Kent co. Del. 3 S of Dover.
Camden, pv. cap. of Camden co. N. C. on Pasquotank river. [Wateree r.
Camden, pv. cap. of Kershaw dist. S. C. on
Camden, pv. Madison co. Miss. 40 N by E of J.
Camden, pv. cap. of Benton co. Tenn. 80 W Ne.
Camden, pv. Shelby co. Ky. 30 W of F.
Camden, tp. Lorain co. O.
Camden, pv. Preble co. O. 100 WSW of Cs.
Camden, pt. Hillsdale co. Mich. 120 SE of D.
Camden, pv. Carroll co. Ind. 74 N of Is.
Camden, pv. Schuyler co. Ill. 72 WNW of Sd.
Camden, pv. Ray co. Mo. on Missouri r.
CAMEL'S RUMP, one of the highest peaks of the Green Mts. Vt. 17 W of Montpelier.
CAMERON, pt. Steuben co. N.Y. on Canisteo r.
CAMILLUS, pt. Onondaga co. N.Y. 7 W Syracuse
CAMPBELL, tp. Steuben co. N.Y. 10 SE of Bath.
Campbell C. H. pv. Campbell co. Va. 125 WSW of Richmond.
Campbell, tp. Warwick co. Ind.
CAMPBELLSBURG, pv. Henry co. Ky. 30 NW of Frankfort. [W of Ne.
CAMPBELLSVILLE, pv. Giles co. Tenn. 67 S by
Campbellsville, pv. Greene co. Ky. 77 SSW of Frankfort. [on Chattahoochee r.
CAMPBELLTON, pv. cap. of Campbell co. Ga.
CAMPBELLTOWN, pv. Lebanon co. Pa. 15 E of Harrisburg.
CAMP BRANCH, tp. Warren co. Mo.
CAMP CREEK, tp. Pike co. O. [Cd.
CAMPTON, pt. Grafton co. N. H. 47 N by W of
CAMPTOWN, pv. Essex co. N. J. 3 SW of Newark. [bec r.
CANAAN, pt. Somerset co. Me. on the Kenne-
Canaan, pt. Grafton co. N. H. 40 NW of Cd.
Canaan, pt. Essex co. Vt. on Connecticut r.
Canaan, pt. Litchfield co. Conn. on Housatonic r.
Canaan, pt. Columbia co. N. Y. 24 SE of Al.
Canaan, pt. Wayne co. Pa. 160 NE of H.
Canaan, tp. Athens co. O. on Hockhocking r.
Canaan, tp. Madison co. O.
Canaan, tp. Marion co. O.
Canaan, pt. Wayne co. O.
Canaan, tp. Hillsdale co. Mich.
Canaan, pv. Jefferson co. Ind. 84 SSE of Is.
CANAAN CENTRE, pv. Columbia co. N. Y. 26 SE of Albany. [N.Y. 25 SW of Al.
CANAAN FOUR CORNERS, pv. Columbia co.
CANADIAN r. See NORTH CANADIAN r.
CANADICE, pt. Ontario co. N.Y. 218 W of Al.
CANAJOHARIE. See GAZETTEER.
CANAL, pt. Venango co. Pa. 220 NW of H.
CANAL FULTON, pv. Tuscarawas co. O. on the Ohio canal.
CANANDAIGUA, N. Y. See GAZETTEER.
Canandaigua, v. Lenawee co. Mich. 17 W of Adrian. [Ne.
CANASAUGA, pv. Bradley co. Tenn. 170 SE of
CANASTO'TA, pv. Madison co. N. Y. on the Erie canal.
CANDIA, pt. Rockingham co. N. H. 18 SE of Cd.
CANDOR, pt. Tioga co. N. Y. 8 N of Owego.
Candor, pv. Washington co. Pa. 225 W of H.
CANEADEA, pt. Alleghany co. N. Y. 10 N of Angelica.
CANE HILL, pt. Washington co. Ark.
CANFIELD, pt. Trumbull co. O. 160 NE of Cs.
CANISTEO, pt. Steuben co. N.Y. on Canisteo r.
CANISTEO r. N Y. flows into the Tioga.
CANNONSBURG, Pa. See GAZETTEER.
CANNOUCHEE (kan-oo'che) r. Ga. the largest affluent of the Ogeechee.
CANO'GA, pv. Seneca co. N.Y. near Cayuga L.
CANONICUT i. R. I. in Narraganset Bay.
CANTERBURY, pt. Merrimack co. N.H. 8 N Cd.
Canterbury, pt. Windham co. Conn. 40 E Hd.
Canterbury, pv. Orange co. N.Y. 1 W of Hudson river.
Canterbury, pv. Kent co. Del. 8 S of Dover.
CANTON, pt. Oxford co. Me. on Androscoggin river.
Canton, pt. Norfolk co. Mass. 16 S by W of B.

o The *habitat* of these two animals appears to be limited to the northern part of the mountainous region.

Digitized by Google

Canton, pt. Hartford co. Conn. 13 NW of Hd.
Canton, pv. cap. of St. Lawrence co. N.Y. on Grass river.
Canton, pv. Salem co. N. J. 70 SSW of Tn.
Canton, pt. Bradford co. Pa. on Towanda cr.
Canton, tp. Washington co. Pa.
Canton, pv. cap. of Cherokee co. Ga. on Etowah river.
Canton, pv. Wilcox co. Ala. 90 S by E of T.
Canton, pv. cap. of Madison co. Miss. 23 N by E of Jackson.
Canton, pv. Lawrence co. Ark.
Canton, pv. Trigg co. Ky. on Cumberland r.
Canton, pv. cap. of Stark co. O. 120 NE of Cs.
Canton, tp. Wayne co. Mich.
Canton, pv. Washington co. Ind. 97 S of Is.
Canton, pv. Fulton co. Ill. 70 NNW of Sd.
CANTON CENTRE, pv. of Canton pt. Conn.
CANTONMENT GIBSON, or FORT GIBSON, pv. and military station in the Indian Ter., on Neosho r. near its entrance into Arkansas r.
CANTWELL'S BRIDGE, pv. New Castle co. Del. 24 N by W of Dover.
CANTVILLE, pv. Grayson co. Ky. 170 SW of F.
CAPE COD, Mass. See GAZETTEER.
CAPE ELIZABETH, tp. Me. 6 S of Portland.
CAPE FEAR, N. C. See GAZETTEER.
CAPE GIRARDEAU, pv. Cape Girardeau co. Mo. on the Mississippi.
CAPE ISLAND, pv. Cape May co. N. J. on the shore of the Atlantic. It is a place of great resort for the citizens of Philadelphia, during the warm season.
CAPE MAY, the S extremity of N. J. [N. J.
Cape May C. H. pv. cap. of Cape May co.
CAPE NEDDOCK, York co. Me. a barren headland projecting into the Atlantic.
CAPEVILLE, pv. Northampton co. Va. on Chesapeake bay near Cape Charles.
CAPE VINCENT, N.Y. See GAZETTEER.
CARBONDALE, pv. Luzerne co. Pa. 160 NNE H.
CAR'DEN-AS, a sea-port on the N side of Cuba, 28 m. E of Matanzas. A railroad extends from this place S to Bemba, 18 m.
CARDIFF, pv. Onondaga co. N.Y.
CARDINGTON, pv. Marion co. O. 36 N of Cs.
CARLINVILLE, pv. cap. of Macoupin co. Ill. 40 SSW of Springfield.
CARLISLE, pt. Middlesex co. Mass. 19 NW B.
Carlisle, pt. Schoharie co. N.Y. 36 W of Al.
Carlisle, Pa. See GAZETTEER.
Carlisle, pv. Troup co. Ga. 130 W M. [of F.
Carlisle, pv. cap. of Nicholas co. Ky. 53 ENE
Carlisle, tp. Lorain co. O.
Carlisle, pv. Sullivan co. Ind. 100 SW of Is.
CARLTON, pt. Orleans co. N.Y. on L. Ontario.
CARLYLE, pv. cap. Clinton co. Ill. 95 S of Sd.
CARMEL, pt. Penobscot co. Me. 64 NE of A.
Carmel, pv. cap. of Putnam co. N.Y. 100 S Al.
Carmel, pv. St. Joseph co. Ind. 130 N of Is.
Carmel, pt. Eaton co. Mich. [Wabash r.
CARMI, pv. cap. of White co. Ill. on Little
CARNESVILLE, pv. cap. of Franklin co. Ga. 110 N of Milledgeville.
CAROLINE, pt. Tompkins co. N.Y. 12 SE Ithaca.
CARONDELET, pv. St. Louis co. Mo. on the Mississippi river.
CARPENTER'S LANDING, pv. Gloucester co. N. J. on Mantua cr. 4 S of Woodbury.
CARRIPUNK, pv. Somerset co. Md. 75 SSE An.
CARROLL, pt. Coos co. N. H. on NW base of the White Mountains.
Carroll, pt. Chautauque co. N.Y.
Carroll, tp. Cambria co. Pa.
Carroll, tp. Perry co. Pa.
Carroll, tp. Washington co. Pa.
Carroll, tp. York co. Pa.
Carroll, pv. Carroll co. Ind. on the Wabash r.
CARROLLSVILLE, pv. Tishamingo co. Miss. 208 NE of Jackson. [WNW of M
CARROLLTON, pv. cap. of Carroll co. Ga. 126
Carrollton, pv. cap. of Pickens co. Ala. 42 W T.
Carrollton, pv. cap. of Carroll co. Miss. 90 N J.
Carrollton, pv. cap. of Carroll co. Ark.
Carrollton, pv. cap. Carroll co. Ky. on Ohio r.
Carrollton, pv. cap. of Carroll co. O. [of Sd
Carrollton, pv. cap. of Greene co. Ill. 70 SW
Carrollton, pv. Carroll co. Mo. 6 N of Mo. r
CARROLLVILLE, pv. Wayne co. Tenn. 110 SW of Nashville.
CARSONVILLE, pv. Talbot co. Ga. 75 WSW M
CARTERSVILLE, pv. Cumberland co. Va. on James river.
CARTHAGE, pt. Franklin co. Me. 40 NW of A
Carthage, pv. Jefferson co. N.Y. on Black r
Carthage, v. Monroe co. N.Y. 2 N of Rochester, at the lower falls of the Genesee r
Carthage, pv. cap. of Moore co. N C. 60 SW of Raleigh.
Carthage, pv. Tuscaloosa co. Ala. 17 S of T.
Carthage, pv. cap. of Leake co. Miss. 57 NE J
Carthage, pv. cap. of Smith co. Tenn. on Cumberland river, 52 E of Nashville. [nati
Carthage, pv. Hamilton co. O. 8 N of Cincin-
Carthage, tp. Athens co. O.
Carthage, pv. Rush co. Ind. 32 ENE of Is.
Carthage, pv. cap. of Hancock co. Ill. 100 WNW of Springfield.
CARVER, pt. Plymouth co. Mass. 47 SE of B.
CASCADE RANGE, a chain of mountains in the W part of Oregon, running in general nearly N and S, at the distance of from 100 to 200 m from the Pacific. It is a continuation of the Sierra Nevada of California. The name is derived from the cascades of the Columbia which are formed where this river breaks through the Cascade Range.
CASCO BAY, on the coast of Me. E of Portland It contains several hundred islands.
CASEVILLE, pv. Ulster co. N.Y. 76 SSW of Al
CASHTOWN, pv. Adams co. Pa. 43 SW of H.
CASHVILLE, pv. Spartanburg dist. S. C.
Cass, pt. Hancock co. O. 100 NW of Cs.
Cass, pt. Ionia co. Mich. 133 WNW of D.
Cass r. Mich flows into the Saginaw. [N.Y
CASSADAGA, a lake and cr. of Chautauque co
CASSOPOLIS, pv. cap. of Cass co. Mich. Stone Lake.
CASSVILLE, pv. Oneida co. N.Y. 86 NNW of Al
Cassville, pv. cap. of Cass co. Ga. 140 NW M.
Cassville, pv. Grant co. Wis. on Mississippi r.
CASTILE, pt. Wyoming co. N.Y. on Genesee r.
CASTINE, Me. See GAZETTEER.
CASTLEMAN'S r. Pa. an affluent of the Youghiogheny. [river.
CASTLETON, pt. Rutland co. Vt. on Castleton
Castleton, pv. Rensselaer co. N. Y. on the Hudson river.
Castleton, tp. Richmond co. N. Y. on N end of Staten Island.
CASTOR, tp. Madison co. Mo. [of San Antonio.
CASTROVILLE, a v. of Bexar co. Texas, 15 W
CATAHOOLA, r. and lake of La. communicating with the Washita.
CATAWBA r. N. C. See GAZETTEER.
CATAWBA SPRINGS, pv. Lincoln co. N. C. 158 W by S of Raleigh. [quehanna r.
CATAWISSA, pt. Columbia co. Pa. on the Sus-

Digitized by Google

CATAWISSA FORGE, pv. Columbia co. Pa. 87 NNE of Harrisburg.
CATHARINE, ST. an important t. of Canada W. at the junction of the Welland canal with Lake Ontario. Pop. estimated at 6,000.
CATHARINE'S, pt. Chemung co. N.Y. 16 N of Elmira.
CATHARINE'S, ST. an i. of Liberty co. Ga. 10 m. long. North of it is St. Catharine's Sound. [Ohio r.
CATLETTSBURG, pv. Greenup co. Ky. on the
CATLIN, tp. Chemung co. N. Y. 10 N Elmira.
CATO, pt. Cayuga co. N. Y. 12 N of Auburn.
CATON, tp. Steuben co. N. Y. 25 SE of Bath.
CATONSVILLE, pv. Baltimore co. Md. 36 N An.
CAT-OR'CE, a t. of Mexico, about 150 m. S of Monterey, famous for its rich silver mines.
CATSKILL. See GAZETTEER.
CAUGHNAWAGA, kau'nă-wau'gă, v. Montgomery co N.Y. on the Mohawk r. [SSE T.
CAULEYSVILLE, pv. Covington co. Ala. 200
CAVENDISH, pt. Windsor co. Vt. on Black r.
CAVE HILL, tp. Washington co. Ark.
CAVETOWN, pv. Wn. co. Md. 107 NW of An.
CAYES. See AUX CAYES.
CAYMAN (Lake), kī-man', *i. e.* "alligator," a lake of Mexico, lying partly in the state of Chihuahua, and partly in that of Durango, about 230 m. WNW of Monterey. Its length is perhaps 40 m. [Lake.
CAYUGA, pv. Cayuga co. N. Y. on Cayuga
CAYUSE (kah-yuce') INDIANS, a tribe of Oregon, dwelling S of the Columbia, and E of Fall river.
CAYUTA, pt. Chemung co. N.Y. 12 NE Elmira.
CAZENOVIA, pt. Madison co. N. Y. 113 W by N of Albany.
CEARCY, tp. Phillips co. Ark.
CECIL, tp. Wn. co. Pa. 10 NE Washington, Pa.
CECILTOWN, pv. Cecil co. Md. 78 NE of An.
CEDAR, tp. Boone co. Mo.
Cedar, tp. Callaway co. Mo.
CEDAR BLUFF, pv. cap. Cherokee co. Ala. 152 NE of Tuscaloosa.
CEDAR CR. pv. Sussex co. Del.
Cedar Cr. tp. Cooper co. Mo.
Cedar Cr. tp. Allen co. Ind.
CEDAR SWAMP, pv. Queen's co. Long Island.
CEDARTOWN, pv. cap. of Paulding co. Ga. on Tallapoosa river.
CEDARVILLE, pv. Herkimer co. N.Y. 79 W by N of Albany. [cr.
Cedarville, pv. Cumberland co. N. J. on Cedar
CELINA, pv. cap. of Mercer co. O. on the grand reservoir of the Miami canal.
CENTRAL, tp. St. Louis co. Mo. [43 E Hd.
CENTRAL VILLAGE, pv. Windham co. Conn.
CENTRE, tp. Butler co. Pa.
Centre, tp. Greene co. Pa.
Centre, tp. Indiana co. Pa.
Centre, pt. Perry co. Pa. 36 NW of H.
Centre, tp. Union co. Pa.
Centre, tp. Carroll co. O.
Centre, tp. Columbiana co. O. on Beaver r.
Centre, tp. Guernsey co. O.
Centre, tp Monroe co. O.
Centre, tp. Morgan co. O.
Centre, tp. Rush co. O.
Centre, tp. Hancock co. Ind.
Centre, tp. Marion co. Ind. See INDIANAPOLIS.
Centre, tp. Wayne co. Ind.
CENTREBURG, pv. KNOX co. O. 36 NE of Cs.
CENTREFIELD, pv. Ontario co. N.Y. 200 W by N of Albany.
CENTRE HARBOUR, pt. Belknap co. N. H. 41 N of Concord.
CENTRE HILL, pv. Bucks co. Pa. [NNE H.
CENTRE MORELAND, pv. Luzerne co. Pa. 136
CENTRE PORT, pv. Suffolk co. N.Y. on Great Cow harbour.
CENTRE VILLAGE, pv. Camden co. Ga. [B.
CENTREVILLE, pv. Barnstable co. Mass. 78 SE
Centreville, pv. Kent co. R. I. on Pawtuxet r.
Centreville, pt. Alleghany co. N.Y. 285 W Al.
Centreville, v. Butler co. Pa.
Centreville, pv. Crawford co. Pa. 240 NW H.
Centreville, v. Wayne co. Pa. [Dover.
Centreville, pv. New Castle co. Del. 54 N of
Centreville, pv. cap. Queen Anne co. Md. 40 E of Annapolis.
Centreville, pv. Fairfax co. Va. 110 N of R.
Centreville, pv. Laurens dist. S. C. 90 NW Ca.
Centreville, pv. Wilkes co. Ga. 77 NNE of M.
Centreville, pv. cap. of Bibb co. Ala. on Cahawba river, 32 SE of Tuscaloosa. [cr.
Centreville, pv. Amite co. Miss. on Dawson's
Centreville, pv. St. Mary's par. La. on Bayou Teche. [54 SW of Ne.
Centreville, pv. cap. of Hickman co. Tenn.
Centreville, pv. Bourbon co. Ky. 28 E of F.
Centreville, pv. Montgomery co. O. 9 S by W of Dayton. [on Prairie r.
Centreville, pv. cap. of St. Joseph co. Mich.
Centreville, pv. cap. of Wayne co. Ind. on White-water r. 62 E Is. [N.Y. 39 NE Al.
CENTRE WHITE CREEK, pv. Washington co.
CERES, tp. M'Kean co. Pa. 16 NW Smithport.
CERESTOWN, pv. M'Kean co. Pa. on a branch of the Alleghany. [Cadiz.
CERULEAN SPRINGS, pv. Trigg co. Ky. 11 N of
CHAGRES, chah'gres, a sea-port of New Granada, on the N side of the isthmus of Panama. The American and British Pacific mails are transmitted through this place to Panama, from which it is distant about 60 miles. [W of Ne.
CHALK LEVEL, pv. Humphreys co. Tenn. 70
CHAMBERLAND, pv. M'Nairy co. Tenn. 146 S W by W of Nashville.
CHAMBERS C. H. or LA FAYETTE, pv. cap. of Chambers co. Alabama, 164 E by S of T.
CHAMBERSBURG, Pa. See GAZETTEER. [of Ca.
Chambersburg, pv. Montgomery co. O. 75 SW
Chambersburg, v. Columbia co. O.
Chambersburg, pv. Pike co. Ill. 63 W of Sd.
CHAMBLISSBURG, pv. Bedford co. Va. 156 W by S of Richmond.
CHAMBLY r. See GAZETTEER.
CHAMPION, pt. Jefferson co. N.Y. on Black r.
Champion, tp. Trumbull co. O. 5 N of Warren.
CHAMPLAIN, pt. Clinton co. N.Y. on Chazy r.
CHANCEFORD, pt. York co. Pa. 47 SSE of H.
CHANDLERVILLE, tp. Somerset co. Me. on Sebasticook river.
CHANNING, pt. Lenawee co. Mich.
CHAPALA, chah-pah'lă, a lake of Mexico, in Jalisco, 70 m. long and 30 wide.
CHAPEL HILL, pv. Orange co. N. C. 28 NW Rh.
Chapel Hill, pv. Marshall co. Tenn. 38 S Ne.
CHAPLIN, pt. Windham co. Conn. 37 E by N Hd.
CHAPMAN, pt. Union co. Pa. 42 N by W of H.
Chapman, tp. Clinton co. Pa.
CHAPTICO, pv. St. Mary's co. Md. 75 S of An
CHAR'CAS, a t. of Mexico, in the state of San Luis Potosi. In its vicinity are rich silver mines. Lat. 23° 10' N, Lon. 100° 40' W. Pop. estimated at 5,000.
CHARDON, pv. cap. of Geauga co. O. 170 NE Cs.

Digitized by Google

Chariton r. Mo. flows into the Mississippi r.
Chariton, tp. Howard co. Mo.
Chariton, pv. Chariton co. Mo. on Missouri r.
Charlemont, pt. Franklin co. Mass. on Deerfield river. [bour.
Charles r. Mass. empties into Boston har-
Charles City C. H. cap. Charles City co. Va. 45 se by e of Richmond.
Charles, St. pv. cap. of St. Charles co. Mo. 20 nw of St. Louis.
Charleston, pt. Penobscot co. Me. 98 ne A.
Charleston, tp. Orleans co. Vt. 55 nne Mtr.
Charleston, pt. Montgomery co. N.Y. 40 wnw of Albany.
Charleston, pt. Tioga co. Pa. 146 n of H.
Charleston, S. C. See Gazetteer. [of J.
Charleston, pv. Tallahatchee co. Miss. 136 n
Charleston, pv. Bradley co. Tenn. 167 se Ne.
Charleston, pt. Kalamazoo co. Mich. 127 w D.
Charleston, pv. cap. of Clarke co. Ind. 100 sse of Indianapolis.
Charleston, pv. Peoria co. Ill. 90 n of Sd. [r.
Charlestown, pt. Sullivan co. N. H. on Conn.
Charlestown, Mass. See Gazetteer.
Charlestown, pt. Washington co. R. I. 45 ssw of Providence.
Charlestown, pv. Cecil co. Md. 70 ne of An.
Charlestown, pv. cap. of Jefferson co. Va. 168 n of Richmond.
Charlestown, tp. Chester co. Pa.
Charlestown, pt. Portage co. O. 145 ne of Cs.
Charloe, pv. cap. Paulding co. O. 137 nw Cs.
Charlotte, pt. Washington co. Me.
Charlotte, Chittenden co. Vt. 54 w of Mtr.
Charlotte, tp. Chautauque co. N.Y.
Charlotte, pv. Monroe co. N.Y. on Genesee r.
Charlotte C. H. pv. cap. of Charlotte co. Va. 98 wsw of Richmond. [on Sugar r.
Charlotte, pv. cap. of Mecklenburg co. N. C.
Charlotte, pv. cap. of Dickson co. Tenn. 38 w by n of Nashville.
Charlotte, pt. Eaton co. Mich. 116 w by s D.
Charlotte Harbour, Flor. See Gasparilla Sound. [s of An.
Charlotte Hall, pv. St. Mary's co. Md. 66
Charlotteville, pv. cap. Albemarle co. Va. on Moore's creek, 85 nw of Richmond.
Charlottesville, pv. Hancock co. Ind. 98 e of Indianapolis. [w of B.
Charlton, pt. Worcester co. Mass. 53 sw by
Charlton, pt. Saratoga co. N.Y. 25 nnw of Al.
Chartiers cr. a small river of Pa. flows into the Ohio river, 4 miles below Pittsburg.
Chartiers, tp. Wn. co. Pa. 6 n of Wn. Pa.
Chateauguay, pt. Franklin co. N.Y. on Chateaugnay r.
Chateaugnay r. See Gazetteer. [cr.
Chatfield, pt. Crawford co. O. on Sycamore
Chatham, pt. Barnstable co. Mass. on se point of Cape Cod.
Chatham, tp. Middlesex co. Conn. 16 s of Hd.
Chatham, pt. Columbia co. N.Y. 18 s by e Al.
Chatham, pt. Morris co. N. J. on Passaic r.
Chatham, pv. Chester co. Pa. 68 ese of H.
Chatham, tp. Tioga co. Pa.
Chatham, pv. Licking co. O.
Chatham, tp. Medina co. O.
Chatham, a t. of Canada West, on the Thames, 50 m. e of Detroit. [N.Y. 23 s Al.
Chatham Four Corners, pv. Columbia co.
Chattahoochee r. Ga. See Gazetteer.
Chattahoochee, pv. Gadsden co. Flor. on the Appalachicola river. [nw of M.
Chattoogaville, pv. Chattooga co. Ga. 186

Chaumont, pv. Jef. co. N.Y. on Chaumon' Bay. [on Chautauque cr.
Chautauque, tp. cap. of Chautauque co. N.Y.
Chautauque, L. in the centre of Chautauque co. N.Y. is about 18 m. long, and from 1 to 3 miles wide.
Chazy, pt. Clinton co. N.Y. on L. Champlain.
Chazy r. Clinton co. N.Y. flows into L. Champlain.
Chelmsford, pv. Middlesex co. Mass. on the Merrimack river. [Montpelier.
Chelsea, pv. cap. of Orange co. Vt. 24 se of
Chelsea, tp. Suffolk co. Mass. 4 ne of B.
Cheltenham, tp. Montgomery co. Pa.
Chemung r. N. Y. formed by the junction of the Conhocton and Tioga,—flows into the Susquehanna. [mung r
Chemung, tp. Chemung co. N. Y. on Che-
Chenango r. of N. Y. flowing into the Susquehanna at Binghamton. [quehanna r.
Chenango, tp. Broome co. N. Y. on the Sus-
Chenango, pt. Beaver co. Pa.
Chenango Forks, pv. Broome co. N. Y. on Chenango river. [of New Orleans.
Cheneyville, pv. Rapides par. La. 265 nw
Chepacket, pv. Providence co. R. I. 16 w by n of Providence. [Pedee r.
Cheraw, pv. Chesterfield dist. S. C. on Great
Cherokee, pv. Logan co. O. 75 nw of Cs.
Cherokee Corner, pv. Oglethorpe co. Ga 77 n of Milledgeville.
Cherokee Iron Works, pv. York dist. S. C. 104 n of Columbia.
Cherokees. See Gazetteer.
Cherry, tp. Butler co. Pa.
Cherry Creek, pt. Chautauque co. N. Y. 90 e of Mayville. [Narraguagus r.
Cherryfield, tp. Washington co. Me. on
Cherry Grove, v. St. Clair co. Ill. 8 ne of Belleville. [Harrisburg.
Cherry Ridge, pv. Wayne co. Pa. 167 ne of
Cherry Tree, pt. Venango co. Pa. [Al.
Cherry Valley, pt. Otsego co. N. Y. 55 w
Cherry Valley, pv. Ashtabula co. O.
Cherryville, pv. Northampton co. Pa. 107 ene of Harrisburg. [Chesapeake Bay.
Chesapeake City, pv. Cecil co. Md. on
Cheshire, pt. Berkshire co. Mass. on Hoosick river. [Hartford
Cheshire, pt. New Haven co. Conn. 25 ssw
Cheshire, pv. Ontario co. N.Y. 200 w of Al.
Cheshire, pt. Gallia co. O. on the Ohio r.
Chesnut Hill, pv. Philadelphia co. Pa. 9 nw of Philadelphia.
Chesnut Hill, tp. Monroe co. Pa. on Head's cr
Chesnut Hill, pv. Hall co. Ga. 107 nnw of M
Chesnut Ridge, a branch of the Alleghany Mountains, extending from Md. ne through Fayette and Westmoreland counties, Pa.
Chest, pt. Clearfield co. Pa. 150 nw of H.
Chester, tp. Penobscot co. Me. [Concord.
Chester, pt. Rockingham co. N. H. 22 sse of
Chester, pt. Windsor co. Vt. 83 s of Mtr.
Chester, pt. Hampden co. Mass. 116 w by s B
Chester, pt. Middlesex co. Conn. 31 s by e Hd
Chester, pv. Orange co. N.Y. 100 s by w Al
Chester, tp. Burlington co. N. J. 9 sw of Mount Holly.
Chester, pt. Morris co. N. J. 50 n by e of Tn.
Chester, pv. cap. of Delaware co. Pa. 14 sw of Philadelphia.
Chester, tp. Wayne co. Pa. on Delaware r.
Chester C. H. pv. cap. of Chester dist. S. C 57 n by w of Columbia.

Digitized by Google

Chester, pv. Gwinnett co. Ga. 82 NW of M.
Chester, tp. Butler co. O
Chester, tp. Clinton co. O.
Chester, tp. Geauga co. O. 19 E of Cleveland.
Chester, tp. Knox co. O.
Chester, tp. Meigs co. O. 95 SSE of Cs.
Chester, pt. Eaton co. Mich.
Chester, tp. Wabash co. Ind.
Chester, pv. Randolph co. Ill. 150 SE of Sd.
Chester r. rises in Kent co. Del. and flows through Md. into Chesapeake Bay.
CHESTER CROSS ROADS, pv. Geauga co. O.
CHESTER FACTORY, pv. Hampden co. Mass. 113 W of Boston. [necticut r.
CHESTERFIELD, pt. Cheshire co. N. H. on Con-
Chesterfield, pt. Hampshire co. Mass. 106 W of Boston. [SE of Hd.
Chesterfield, pv. New London co. Conn. 36
Chesterfield, tp. Essex co. N. Y. on L. Champlain.
Chesterfield, tp. Burlington co. N. J. [s R.
Chesterfield, pv. cap. Chesterfield co. Va. 16
Chesterfield, pv. cap. of Chesterfield dist. S. C. on Thomson's creek, 105 NNE of Columbia.
Chesterfield, pt. Lucas co. O.
CHESTERFIELD FACTORY, Cheshire co. N. H. 56 SW of Concord. [of Al.
CHESTERTOWN, pv. Warren co. N. Y. 80 N
Chestertown, pv. cap. of Kent co. Md. on Chester river, 54 NE of An. [of A.
CHESTERVILLE, pt. Franklin co. Me. 26 NW
Chesterville, pv. Gibson co. Tenn. 148 W Ne.
Chesterville, pv. Knox co. O. 52 NNE of Cs.
CHESUNCOOK LAKE, Me. See GAZETTEER.
CHETIMACHES LAKE, La. See GAZETTEER.
CHEVIOT, pv. Hamilton co. O. 7 NW Cincinnati.
CHEW'S LANDING, pv. Gloucester co. N. J. 38 SSE of Trenton. [NW of An.
CHEWSVILLE, pv. Washington co. Md. 105
CHEYENNE. See CHIENNE.
CHIAPA, che-ah'pä, a state in the SE part of Mexico, bordering on the Pacific. Area, 38,500 sq. m. Pop. estimated at 130,000. Capital, Ciudad Real. [into L. Mich.
CHICAGO r. Ill. flows by the t. of this name
Chicago, Ill. See GAZETTEER.
CHICHESTER, pt. Merrimack co. N. H. 8 E Cd.
CHICKAHOMINY r. Va. flows into James r.
CHICKAMAUGA r. rises in Ga. and flows into Tennessee r. in the state of Tenn.
CHICK-A-PEE' r. Mass. flows into Conn. river, in the N part of Springfield co.
Chickapee Falls, pv. Hampden co. Mass. on Chickapee river. [form the Pascagoula.
CHICKASAWHA r. Miss. unites with Leaf r. to
CHICKTAWAGA, tp. Erie co. N. Y. 6 E Buffalo.
CHIENNE (shie-enn') INDIANS, a tribe found chiefly in the E part of Missouri Territory.
CHIHUAHUA, che-wah'wä, a state in the N part of Mexico, E of Sonora. It formerly extended eastward beyond the Rio del Norte. Area, 72,500 sq. m. Pop. 120,000. Chihuahua, the capital of the above, is a handsome city, with a pop. of 30,000. (B.)
CHILDSBURG, pv. Fayette co. Ky. 32 E of F.
CHILI, pt. Monroe co. N. Y. 10 SW Rochester.
CHILICOTHE, O. See GAZETTEER.
Chilicothe, pv. Peoria co. Ill. on Peoria L.
Chilicothe, pv. cap. of Livingston co. Mo. 150 NW of Jefferson City.
CHILLISQUAQUE, pt. Northumberland co. Pa.
CHILMARK, pt. Dukes co. Mass. on the SW part of Martha's Vineyard.
CHILO, pv. Clermont co. O. on the Ohio r.

CHILTS or CHIKAILIS, chik-kā'lis, an Indian tribe N of the mouth of Columbia river.
CHINA, pt. Kennebec co. Me. 21 E of A.
China, pt. Wyoming co. N. Y. on Clear cr.
China, pt. St. Clair co. Mich. 50 NNE D. [la r
CHIPOLA r. Flor. and Ala. enters Appalachico-
CHIPPEWA or CHIPPEWAY r. of Wis. flowing into the Miss. r. at L. Pepin, in Lat. 44° 30' N.
Chippewa, tp. Beaver co. Pa. 7 NW Beaver.
Chippewa, pt. Wayne co. O. [gara Falls.
Chippewa, a v. of Canada West, 2 above Nia-
CHIPPEWAY INDIANS. See GAZETTEER.
CHITTENANGO cr. N. Y. flows into Oneida L.
Chittenango, pv. Madison co. N. Y. on the Syracuse and Utica railroad, 120 WNW Al.
CHITTENDEN, pt. Rutland co. Vt. 12 N of Rutland. [Yalabusha r.
CHOCCHUMA, pv. Tallahatchee co. Miss. on
CHOCONUT, pt. Susquehanna co. Pa. 189 NNE H.
CHOCTAW INDIANS. See GAZETTEER.
CHOC-TAW-HATCH'EE r. rises in Ala. and flows into a bay of the same name in Flor.
CHOPTANK r. Md. flows into a large estuary in Chesapeake Bay.
CHOWAN r. N. C. See GAZETTEER.
CHRISTIAN, tp. Independence co. Ark.
CHRISTIANA, r. or cr. Del. flows into the Delaware below Wilmington. [tiana cr.
Christiana, pv. New Castle co. Del. on Chris-
CHRISTIANSBURG, pv. cap. of Montgomery co. Va. 200 WSW of Richmond. [Frankfort.
Christiansburg, pv. Shelby co. Ky. 13 W of
Christiansburg, pv. Champaign co. O. 60 W of Columbus. [97 SW of R
CHRISTIANSVILLE, pv. Mecklenburg co. Va
Christiansville, pv. Carroll co. Tenn. 113 W of Nashville. [of R.
CHUCKATUCK, pv. Nansemond co. Va. 75 SE
CHURCH HILL, pv. Queen Anne co. Md. 48 E of Annapolis. [of Ca.
Church Hill, pv. Abbeville dist. S. C. 109 W
CHURCHILLSVILLE, pv. Dearborn co. Ind. 77 SE of Indianapolis.
CHURCHTOWN, pv. Lancaster co. Pa. 52 E of H.
CHURCHVILLE, pv. Hartford co. Md. 60 N An.
Churchville, v. Clark co. Mo. on Mississippi r.
CICERO, pt. Onondaga co. N. Y. on Oneida L.
Cicero, pt. Hamilton co. Ind. 32 N of Is.
CIENFUEGOS. See GAZETTEER.
CIN-A-LO'A, a province of Mexico, bordering on the Gulf of California. It forms, together with Sonora (which bounds it on the N), the state of Occidente. [del Fuerte.
Cinaloa, a t. of the above prov. 70 S of Villa
CINCINNATI, v. Ralls co. Mo. on Salt r.
Cincinnati, a v. of Texas, on Trinity r. about 160 ENE of Austin. Pop. 200.
CINCINNATUS, pt. Courland co. N. Y.
CIRCLEVILLE, pv. cap. of Pickaway co. O. on Scioto r. 28 S of Columbus. [James r.
CITY POINT, pv. Prince George co. Va. on
CITY WEST, pv. Porter co. Ind. on L. Mich.
CIUDAD REAL, se-oo-dad' ra-al', a small t. of Mexico, cap. of the state of Chiapa. Lat. 16° 50' N, Lon. 93° 10' W.
CLAIBORNE, pv. Monroe co. Ala. on Alabama r.
Claiborne, tp. Union co. O. [Jackson
CLAIBORNEVILLE, pv. Yazoo co. Miss. 57 N of
CLAIR, ST. pt. Bedford co. Pa. 110 W of H.
Clair, St. pv. Burke co. Ga. 68 E M.
Clair, St. tp. Butler co. O
Clair, St. tp. Columbiana co. O. [of D.
Clair, St. pv. cap. of St. Clair co. Mich. 48 NE
CLAIRSVILLE, ST. pv. cap. of Belmont co. O.

Clal'ams, an Indian tribe of Oregon, N of the Columbia, and near the Straits of Fuca.
Clapville, pv. Wo'ster co. Mass. 50 W of B.
Clara, tp. Potter co. Pa.
Claremont, pt. Sullivan co. N. H. on Conn. r.
Claremont, pv. Pickens dist. S. C. 162 NW Ca.
Clarence, pt. Erie co. N. Y. 270 W of Al.
Clarendon, pt. Rutland co. Vt. 70 SSW of Mtr.
Clarendon, pt. Orleans co. N. Y.
Clarendon, pt. Calhoun co. Mich.
Claridon, tp. Marion co. O.
Claridon, pt. Geauga co. O. 30 E of Cleveland.
Clarion r. or Great Toby's cr. Pa. flows into the Alleghany. [of H.
Clarion, pv. cap. of Clarion co. Pa. 184 WNW
Clark, tp. Brown co. O.
Clark, tp. Clinton co. O.
Clark, tp. Cole co. Mo.
Clark, tp. Lincoln co. Mo.
Clarksborough, pv. Gloucester co. N. J. 40 SW of Trenton. [Lenox.
Clarksburg, tp. Berkshire co. Mass. 27 N of
Clarksburg, pv. Monmouth co. N. J. 20 E Tn.
Clarksburg, pv. Montgomery co. Md. 68 WNW of Annapolis. [Monongahela r.
Clarksburg, pv. cap. of Harrison co. Va. on the
Clarksburg, pv. cap. of Lewis co. Ky. on Salt Lick cr. 107 E of Frankfort.
Clarksburg, pv. Ross co. O. 40 S of Cs.
Clarksburg, pv. Decatur co. Ind. 55 SE of Is.
Clarksfield, pt. Huron co. O. on Vermilion r.
Clarkson, pt. Monroe co. N. Y. 16 NW of Rochester.
Clarkson, pv. Columbiana co. O. 160 NE of Cs.
Clark's r. See Gazetteer.
Clarkstown, pv. cap. of Rockland co. NY. on the Hudson river.
Clarksville, tp. Coos co. N. H.
Clarksville, tp. Alleghany co. N. Y.
Clarksville, pv. Hunterdon co. N. J. 45 N of Tn.
Clarksville, pv. Greene co. Pa 200 WSW of H.
Clarksville, pv. cap. of Habersham co. Ga. 138 N of Milledgeville.
Clarksville, pv. cap. of Clark co. Ala. 134 S T.
Clarksville, pv. cap. of Johnson co. Ark.
Clarksville, pv. cap. of Montgomery co. Tenn. 45 NW of Nashville.
Clarksville, pv. Clinton co. O. 82 SW of Cs.
Clarksville, pv. Pike co. Mo. on Mississippi r.
Clarksville, the cap. of Red River co. Texas, 350 NE of Austin, and 20 S of Red r. Pop. near 300.
Claverack, tp. Columbia co. N. Y. 4 E Hudson.
Clay, pt. Onondaga co. N. Y. 10 N Syracuse.
Clay, tp. Knox co. O.
Clay, tp. Montgomery co. O.
Clay, pt. St. Clair co. Mich. 62 NNE of D.
Clay, tp. La Fayette co. Mo.
Clay, tp. Ralls co. Mo.
Claysville, pv. Washington co. Pa. 220 W H.
Claysville, pv. Marshall co. Ala. on Tenn. r.
Claysville, pv. Harrison co. Ky. 50 ENE of F.
Claysville, pv. Washington co. Ind. 96 S of Is.
Clayton, pt. Jef. co. N. Y. on Chaumont r.
Clayton, pv. cap. Rabun co. Ga. 180 N of M.
Clayton, pv. cap. of Barbour co. Ala. 160 SE T.
Clayton, tp. Perry co. O.
Clayton, pv. Adams co. Ill. 90 W of Sd.
Claytonville, pv. cap. of Henderson co. N. C. on French Broad river.
Clay Village, pv. Shelby co. Ky. 17 W of F.
Clear Creek, pv. Chautauque co. N. Y.
Clear Creek, tp. Fairfield co. O.
Clear Creek, tp. Richland co. O.
Clear Creek, tp. Warren co. O. [215 S Sd.
Clear Creek Landing, pv. Alexander co. Ill
Clearfield, tp. Butler co. Pa.
Clearfield, tp. Cambria co. Pa.
Clearfield, pv. cap. of Clearfield co. Pa. on an affluent of the Susquehanna river.
Clearfield cr. Pa. an affluent of the West Branch of the Susquehanna river.
Clear Spring, pv. Wn. co. Md. 112 NW An.
Clemmonsville, pv. Davidson co. N. C. 130 W of Raleigh.
Clermont, pt. Columbia co. N. Y. on the Hudson river. [Lake.
Cleveland, pv. Oswego co. N. Y. on Oneida
Cleveland, pv. Meriwether co. Ga. 107 W M.
Cleveland, pv. cap. of Bradley co. Tenn. 156 SE of Nashville.
Cleveland, O. See Gazetteer.
Cleves, pv. Hamilton co. O. on Big Miami r
Clifton, pv. Russell co. Va. on Maiden Spring Fork.
Clifton, pv. Greene co. O. on the Little Miami.
Clifton Factory, pv. St. Mary's co. Md. 100 S of Annapolis.
Clifton Park, pt. Saratoga co. N. Y. 17 N Al.
Clifty, tp. Bartholomew co. Ind.
Clinch, tp. Van Buren co. Mich. [nebec r.
Clinton, pt. Kennebec co. Me. on the Ken-
Clinton, pt. Middlesex co. Conn. 50 S of Hd.
Clinton, tp. Dutchess co. N. Y. 10 N of Poughkeepsie.
Clinton, pv. Oneida co. N. Y. 9 SW of Utica.
Clinton, tp. Essex co. N. J.
Clinton, pv. Hunterdon co. N. J. 37 N of Tn.
Clinton, pv. Alleghany co. Pa. 226 W of H.
Clinton, tp. Lycoming co. Pa. on W. Branch of the Susquehanna.
Clinton, tp. Wayne co. Pa. [of Rh.
Clinton, pv. cap. of Sampson co. N. C. 94 SSE
Clinton, pv. cap. of Jones co. Ga. 25 W of M.
Clinton, pv. Greene co. Ala. 40 S of T.
Clinton, pv. Hinds co. Miss. 10 W of J.
Clinton, pv. E. Feliciana par. La. 112 NW of New Orleans. [tle Red r.
Clinton, pv. cap. of Van Buren co. Ark. on Lit-
Clinton, pv. cap. of Anderson co. Tenn. on Clinch river.
Clinton, tp. Seneca co. O.
Clinton, pt. Summit co. O. 118 NW of Cs.
Clinton, pv. Lenawee co. Mich. 50 SW of D.
Clinton, tp. Macomb co. Mich. on L. St. Clair.
Clinton, tp. Putnam co. Ind.
Clinton, pt. Vermilion co. Ind. 82 W of Is.
Clinton, pv. cap. of Dewitt co. Ill. 64 ENE of Sd.
Clinton College, pv. Smith co. Tenn. 50 ENE of Nashville. [Sable r
Clintonville, pv. Clinton co N. Y. on A.
Clintonville, pv. Venango co. Pa.
Clintonville, pv. Greenbrier co. Va. 294 W R
Clintonville, pv. Bourbon co. Ky. 45 E of F.
Clio, pv. Marlborough dist. S. C. 117 NE Ca
Clockville, pv. Madison co. N. Y. 120 W Al.
Cloutierville, pv. Natchitoches par. La.
Clover Port, pv. Breckenridge co. Ky. on the Ohio river.
Clyde, pv. Wayne co. N. Y. on Clyde river.
Clyde r. N. Y. formed by the junction of Flint and Mud crs. flows into Seneca river.
Clymer, pt. Chautauque co. N. Y.
Coahuila, ko'à-wee'là, a province in the NE part of Mexico, bordering on the Rio del Norte. In union with Texas, it formerly constituted one of the Mexican States. Its area is probably about 50,000

Digitized by Google

sq. m Pop. unknown. According to Balbi, Monclova (or Coahuila) is the capital, but some writers give Saltillo as the capital.

Coal, tp. Northumberland co. Pa.

Coal Brook, tp. Clinton co. Pa.

Coatesville, pv. Chester co. Pa. on the Columbia railroad, 38 m. w of Philadelphia.

Cobleskill, pt. Schoharie co. N. Y. 40 w Al.

Coburg, a t. of Canada West, on the N shore of L. Ontario. Lat 44° N, Lon. 78° 10′ w.

Cochecton, pt. Sullivan co. N. Y. on Del. r.

Cochran's Grove, pv. Shelby co. Ill. 72 SE Sd.

Cochransville, pv. Chester co. Pa. 62 ESE H.

Codorus cr. rises in Md. and flows into the Susquehanna river in Pa.

Codorus, pv. York co. Pa. on Codorus cr.

Coeyman's, quee'manz, pt. Albany co. N. Y. 13 s of Albany.

Coffeeville, pv. Clark co. Ala. on Tombigbee river. [Turkey cr. 130 N of J.

Coffeeville, pv. cap. Yalabusha co. Miss. on

Cohasset, pt. Norfolk co. Mass. 20 SE of B.

Cohoes, pv. Albany co. N. Y. on the Mohawk.

Cohoes Falls, on the Mohawk, 3 m. above its mouth. There is a perpendicular fall of about 70 feet.

Coitsville, pt. Trumbull co. O. on Beaver r.

Cokesburg, pv. Abbeville dist. S. C. 93 w Ca.

Colbert, pv. Lowndes co. Miss. on Tombigbee river.

Colburn, a t. of Canada West, on the N shore of L. Ontario. Lat. 44° N, Lon. about 78° w.

Colbyville, pv. Clarke co. Ky. 40 ENE of F.

Colchester, pt. Chittenden co. Vt. on Lake Champlain. [Salmon r.

Colchester, pt. New London co. Conn. on

Colchester, pt. Delaware co. N. Y.

Coldbrook, pv. Worcester co. Mass. 60 w B.

Coldbrook, pv. Herkimer co. N. Y. 86 NW Al.

Colden, pt. Erie co. N. Y. [Hudson r.

Cold Spring, pv. Putnam co. N. Y. on the Cold Spring, tp. Cattaraugus co. N. Y. on the Alleghany river.

Cold Spring, pv. Cape May co. N. J. 105 s Tn.

Cold Spring, pv. Shelby co. Ill. 72 SE of Sd.

Cold Spring Harbour, pv. on the N side of Long Island. [of R.

Cold Stream, pv. Hampshire co. Va. 167 NNW

Cold Water, pv. cap. of Branch co. Mich. 110 WSW of Detroit. [river.

Colebrook, pt. Coos co. N. H. on Connecticut

Colebrook, pt. Litchfield co. Conn. 20 NW Hd.

Colebrookdale, pt. Berks co. Pa.

Cole Cr. tp. Montgomery co. Ind.

Colemansville, pv. Harrison co. Ky. 50 NE of Frankfort. [ent of Deerfield r.

Colerain, pt. Franklin co. Mass. on an affluColerain, tp. Bedford co. Pa.

Colerain, pt. Lancaster co. Pa.

Colerain, pv. Bertie co. N. C. on Chowan r.

Colerain, pt. Belmont co. O.

Colerain, tp. Hamilton co. O.

Colerain, tp. Ross co. O. [Spruce cr.

Colerain Forge, pv. Huntingdon co. Pa. on

Coles C. H. pv. cap. of Coles co. Ill. 96 ESE Sd.

Colima, ko-lee'ma, the chief t.* of the Mexican territory of Colima, near a celebrated volcano of the same name. Lat. about 18° 59′ N, Lon. 103° 10′ w. [qa. r

Colesville, pt. Broome co. N. Y. on the Sus-

* Balbi speaks of this place as a "little town," while one of the maps of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge gives 80,000 for the pop.; but this may possibly be an error of the engraver.

College, tp. Knox co. O.

College Corners, pv. Butler co. O. 110 WSW of Columbus.

Collegeville, pv. Saline co. Ark. 15 SW of Little Rock. [of Rh

Colletsville, pv. Caldwell co. N. C. 213 w

Collins, pt. Erie co. N. Y. on Cattaraugus cr.

Collinsville, pv. Hartford co. Conn. on Farmington river.

Collinsville, pv. Lewis co. N. Y. 123 NW of Al.

Collinsville, pv. Huntingdon co. Pa. 122 w H.

Collinsville, pv. Butler co. O. 100 SW of Cs.

Collinsville, pv. Madison co. Ill. 86 s of Sd.

Colon, pt. St. Joseph co. Mich. [tenr.

Colorado r. See Rio Colorado, Gazet-

Co-lor-ad'o, a co. of Texas, lying on both sides of the r. Colorado, from 80 to 100 m. from the sea. Along the Colorado and Navidad the soil is exceedingly fertile: Towards the NE border of the co. it is sandy and less productive. Capital, Columbus.

Colorado City, a v. of Fayette co. Texas, on the Colorado river, a mile or two above La Grange.

Colosse, pv. Oswego co. N. Y. 150 WNW of Al.

Colt's Neck, pv. Monmouth co. N. J. 40 E of Trenton. [Machias.

Columbia, pt. Washington co. Me. 15 w of

Columbia, pt. Coos co. N. H. on Conn. r.

Columbia, pt. Tolland co. Conn. 24 E of Hd.

Columbia, pt. Herkimer co. N. Y. 75 w of Al.

Columbia, pv. Warren co. N. J. 70 N of Tn.

Columbia, tp. Bradford co. Pa. [Susqa. r.

Columbia, borough, Lancaster co. Pa. on the

Columbia, pv. Fluvanna co. Va. on James r.

Columbia, pv. cap. of Tyrrell co. N. C. on Scoupernong r.

Columbia, pv. Henry co. Ala. 240 SW of T.

Columbia, pv. cap. of Marion co. Miss. on Pearl river. [Washita r.

Columbia, pv. cap. of Caldwell par. La. on

Columbia, pv. cap. of Chicot co. Ark. on the Mississippi river. [Duck r.

Columbia, pv. cap. of Maury co. Tenn. on

Columbia, pv. cap. of Adair co. Ky. 98 s of F.

Columbia, tp. Hamilton co. O. 6 E Cincinnati.

Columbia, pt. Jackson co. Mich. 74 w of D.

Columbia, pv. Fayette co. Ind. 55 E of Is. [r.

Columbia, pv. cap. of Whitley co. Ind. on Blue

Columbia, pv. Monroe co. Ill.

Columbia, pv. cap. of Boone co. Mo. on Roche Pierre river.

Columbia, a v. of Brazoria co. Texas, on the right bank of the Brazos river. Pop. from 300 to 400. [157 NW of R

Columbia Furnace, pv. Shenandoah co. Va.

Columbiana, pv. cap. of Shelby co. Ala. 73 E T.

Columbiana, pv. Columbiana co. O.

Columbiaville, v. Columbia co. N. Y. near the river Hudson. [la r.

Columbus, pt. Chenango co. N. Y. on Unadil-

Columbus, pv. Burlington co. N. J. 12 s of Tn.

Columbus, tp. Warren co. Pa. [Tombigbee r.

Columbus, pv. cap. of Lowndes co. Miss. on

Columbus, pv. Hempstead co. Ark. 120 SW of Little Rock. [see river.

Columbus, pv. Polk co. Tenn. on the Hiwas-

Columbus, pv. cap. Ballard co. Ky. on the Mississippi.

Columbus, pt. St. Clair co. Mich. 37 NE of D.

Columbus, pv. cap. of Bartholomew co. Ind. 40 SE of Indianapolis.

Columbus, pv. Adams co. Ill. 100 w of Sd.

Columbus, v. Texas, cap. of Colorado co. on

Digitized by Google

the right bank of the Colorado river, 90 m. SE of Austin. Pop. 150.
Columbus City, pv. cap. Muscogee co. Ga. on the Chattahoochee.
Comac, pv. Suffolk co. N.Y. on Long Island.
Comanche, a v. of Travis co. Texas, on the Colorado, 20 m. below Austin.
Co-man'ches, a numerous and powerful tribe of Indians dwelling in the northern part of Texas and Mexico.
Co-mar'go, a small t. of Mexico, on the Rio del Norte, 50 NW of Reinosa.
Commerce, pv. Tunica co. Miss. on the Mississippi river.
Commerce, pv. Wilson co. Tenn. 48 ENE Ne.
Commerce, pt. Oakland co. Mich. 35 NW of D.
Commerce, pv. Scott co. Mo. on Mississippi r.
Comstock, pv. Kalamazoo co. Mich. on Kalamazoo river.
Con'chas, a r. of Chihuahua, Mexico, flowing into the Rio del Norte.
Concord, pt. Somerset co. Me. 54 N of A.
Concord, pt. Essex co. Vt. on the Conn. r.
Concord, tp. Erie co. N. Y. 25 S of Buffalo.
Concord, tp. Delaware co. Pa. 20 WSW Phila.
Concord, tp. Erie co. Pa.
Concord, pv. Franklin co. Pa. 72 W of H.
Concord, pv. Sussex co. Del. 46 S of Dover.
Concord, pv. Campbell co. Va. 102 W of R.
Concord, pv. cap. Cabarrus co. N. C. 140 WSW of Raleigh.
Concord, pv. Baker co. Ga.
Concord, pv. Lincoln co. Tenn. 78 S of Ne.
Concord, pv. Lewis co. Ky. on the Ohio r.
Concord, tp. Delaware co. O.
Concord, tp. Highland co. O.
Concord, tp. Lafayette co. O.
Concord, pt. Lake co. O. 177 NE of Cs.
Concord, tp. Miami co. O. on the Miami r.
Concord, tp. Ross co. O.
Concord, pt. Jackson co. Mich. 84 W of D.
Concord, pv. Tippecanoe co. Ind. 62 NW Is.
Concord, pv. Callaway co. Mo. 35 NE of Jefferson City.
Concordia v. La. See Vidalia.
Concordia, pv. Fayette co. Tenn. 209 SW Ne.
Concordville, pv. Delaware co. Pa. 83 ESE of Harrisburg.
Conecocheague (kon'e-ko-cheeg') cr. rises in Pa. and flows into the Potomac at Williamsport, Md.
Cone'cuh r. a branch of the Escambia. See Escambia, Gazetteer.
Conedogwinit cr. Pa. flows into the Susquehanna r. 2 ms. above Harrisburg.
Conemaugh r. Pa. falls into the Alleghany r. 30 NNE of Pittsburg.
Conemaugh, tp. Cambria co. Pa. [river.
Conemaugh, tp. Indiana co. Pa. on the above
Conemaugh, tp. Somerset co. Pa
Conewago, tp. Adams co. Pa.
Conewago, tp. York co. Pa. [Susqa.
Conewago cr. Adams co. Pa. falls into the
Conewango cr. rises in the SW part of N. Y. and falls into the Alleghany river in Pa.
Conewango, pt. Cattaraugus co. N. Y. on Conewango creek. [ghany r.
Conewango, tp. Warren co. Pa. on the Alle-
Conewingo, pv. Cecil co. Md. on a creek of the same name. [Butler.
Conequenessing, tp. Butler co. Pa. 10 W of
Conequenessing cr. Butler co. Pa. joins Mahoning river. [Susquehanna r.
Conestoga r. Lancaster co. Pa. falls into the
Conestoga, tp. Lancaster co. Pa. [Genesee.
Conesus, tp. Livingston co. N. Y. 10 SE of
Conesville, tp. Schoharie co. N.Y. 20 S of Schoharie.
Congaree r. S. C. See Gazetteer.
Congress, tp. Richland co. O.
Congress, pt. Wayne co. O. on Killbuck cr.
Conhocton, tp. Steuben co. N.Y. 18 NW Bath.
Conhocton r. N. Y. rises in Steuben co. and unites with the Tioga to form the Chemung.
Conklin, pt. Broome co. N.Y. on the Susqa. r.
Conneaut, tp. Crawford co. Pa. 12 W of Meadville.
Conneaut, tp. Erie co. Pa. 15 S of Erie.
Conneaut, pt. Ashtabula co. O. on Lake Erie.
Conneautville, pv. Crawford co. Pa. 250 NW of Harrisburg.
Connelsville, pt. Fayette co. Pa. 180 W H.
Conner's Mills, Cooper co. Mo. 45 NW of Jefferson City. [60 ESE of Is.
Connersville, pv. cap. of Fayette co. Ind.
Conoten, pv. Harrison co. O. 120 NE of Cs.
Conquest, pt. Cayuga co. N.Y. 15 N Auburn.
Constable, tp. Franklin co. N.Y.
Constableville, pt. Lewis co. N.Y. [Lake.
Constantia, pt. Oswego co. N.Y. on Oneida
Constantine, pv. St. Joseph co. Mich. on St. Joseph's river. [mack.
Contoocook r. N. H. flows into the Merri-
Contoocook Village, pv. Merrimack co. N. H. on the Contoocook river.
Covis, tp. Calhoun co. Mich.
Conway, pt. Carroll co. N. H. on Swift r.
Conway, pt. Franklin co. Mass. on Deerfield r.
Conwayborough, pv. cap. of Horry dist. S. C.
Conyngham, pv. Luzerne co. Pa. 108 NNE H.
Cookham, pv. Fairfield dist. S. C. 20 N of Ca.
Cooksburg, pv. Albany co. N.Y. [of An.
Cooksville, pv. Ann Arundel co. Md. 53 NW
Cooksville, pv. Noxubee co. Miss. 128 NE of J.
Coolbaugh's, pt. Monroe co. Pa.
Cool Spring, pt. Mercer co. Pa.
Cooper r. S. C. flows into Charleston Harbour.
Cooper, pt. Washington co. Me.
Cooper, pt. Kalamazoo co. Mich. [Otsego L.
Cooperstown, pv. cap. of Otsego co. N.Y. on Cooperstown, pv. Venango co. Pa. 218 WSW of Harrisburg.
Coopersville, pv. Lancaster co. Pa. 55 SE H.
Coosa r. Ala. See Gazetteer. [river.
Coosawda, pv. Autauga co. Ala. on Alabama
Coosawhatchie, pv. cap. of Beaufort dist. S. C. on the Coosawhatchie r.
Copake, pt. Columbia co. N.Y. 50 S of Al.
Copano, a v. of Refugio co. Texas, on Copano Bay, 15 ESE of Refugio.
Copely, pt. Summit co. O. 124 NE of Cs.
Copenhagen, pv. Lewis co. N.Y. on Deer r.
Copenhagen, pv. Caldwell co. N. C. 200 W Rh.
Copenhagen, pv. Caldwell par. La.
Coram, pv. Suffolk co. N.Y. 200 SSE of Al.
Corbeau, v. Clinton co. N.Y. [ta r
Core a Fabre, pv. Union co. Ark. on Washi-
Corinna, pt. Penobscot co. Me. 64 NNW of A
Corinth, pt. Penobscot co. Me. 85 NNE of A.
Corinth, pt. Orange co. Vt. 34 SE of Mtr.
Corinth, pt. Saratoga co. N.Y. 52 N of Al.
Corinth, pv. Heard co. Ga. 120 W of M.
Cornelius Ville, pv. Boone co. Ky. 90 N F.
Cornersburg, pv. Trumbull co. O.
Cornersville, pv. La Fayette co. Miss.
Cornersville, pv. Giles co. Tenn. 60 a Ne.
Cornersville, pv. Graves co. Ky. 200 SW of F.
Corning, pv. Steuben co. N.Y. on Chemung r

Digitized by Google

Cornish, pt. York co. Me. on Saco r.
Cornish, pt. Sullivan co. N. H. on Conn. r.
Corn Planter, pt. Venango co. Pa.
Cornville, pt. Somerset co. Me. 42 n of A.
Cornwall, pt. Addison co. Vt. 63 sw of Mtr.
Cornwall, pt. Litchfield co. Conn. on Housatonic r
Cornwall, tp. Orange co. N.Y. 6 s Newburg.
Cornwall Landing, v. Orange co. N.Y. on the Hudson river.
Cornwallville, pv. Greene co. N.Y. 38 ssw
Corpus Christi, kris'te, a v. of Texas, cap. of San Patricio co. on Corpus Christi Bay, 230 miles sw of Galveston. Pop. 200.
Cortland, pt. W. Chester co. N.Y. on Croton r.
Cortlandville, pv. cap. of Cortland co. N.Y. on Toughnioga river.
Cortland Village, pv. Cortland co. N.Y. on
Cortoise, tp. Crawford co. Mo.
Corunna, pv. cap. of Shiawassee co. Mich. on Shiawassee river.
Corydon, pt. M'Kean co. Pa. 230 nw of H.
Corydon, pv. cap. of Harrison co. Ind. 126 s Is.
Cosala, a town of Mexico, in Cinaloa, 140 w of Durango. Pop. estimated at 5,000. In its vicinity are several rich gold mines.
Coshocton, pv. cap. of Coshocton co. O. 83 ene of Columbus.
Cossawago, tp. Crawford co. Pa.
Cote Sans Dessein, pv. Callaway co. Mo. on the Missouri river.
Cotton, tp. Switzerland co. Ind.
Cotton Gin Port, pv. Monroe co. Miss. on Tombigbee river.
Cottonville, pv. Marshall co. Ala. 109 ne T.
Cottrellville, tp. St. Clair co. Mich.
Cotuit Village, pv. Barnstable co. Mass. 68 sse of Boston.
Coudersport, pv. cap. Potter co. Pa. on Allegheny r.
Coursenville, pv. Sussex co. N. J. 5 sw of Newton.
Courtableau r. La. enters Atchafalaya r.
Courtland, pv. Lawrence co. Ala. 120 w T.
Courtwright, pv. Fairfield co. O. 20 se Cs.
Coventry, pt. Orleans co. Vt. 54 n of Mtr.
Coventry, tp. Grafton co. N. H. 12 sse of Haverhill.
Coventry, pt. Kent co. R. I. 12 sw of Providence.
Coventry, pt. Chenango co. N.Y.
Coventry, tp. Chester co. Pa. on Tioga r.
Coventry, tp. Summit co. O
Coventryville, pv. Chenango co. N.Y. 114
Covert, pt. Seneca co. N.Y. on Cayuga L.
Covesville, pv. Albemarle co. Va. 90 nw R.
Covington, pt. Wyoming co. N.Y.
Covington, tp. Clearfield co. Pa. [of Tioga r.
Covington, borough, Tioga co. Pa. on a branch
Covington, tp. Luzerne co. Pa. on Lehigh r.
Covington, pv. cap. of Alleghany co. Va. on Jackson river.
Covington, pv. Richmond co. N. C. 120 sw
Covington, pv. cap. of Newton co. Ga. 60 nw of Milledgville.
Covington, pv. cap. St. Tammany par. La. 45
Covington, pv. Tipton co. Tenn. 185 wsw Ne.
Covington, pv. Miami co. O. on Stillwater r.
Covington, pv. cap. of Fountain co. Ind. on the Wabash river.
Covington City, pv. Kenton co. Ky. on the
Cowansville, pv. Rowan co. N. C. 134 w Rh.
Cow'e-litsk Indians, a tribe of Oregon, n of the Columbia, near Fort Vancouver.
Cowpasture r. Va. one of the upper tributaries of James river.

Coxsackie, pt. Greene co. N.Y. 22 s of Al.
Crab Orchard, pv. Lincoln co. Ky. 62 sse F
Crafton, pv. Pittsylvania co. Va. 167 sw R.
Craftsbury, pt. Orleans co. Vt. on Black r.
Craig, tp. Switzerland co. Ind.
Cranberry, pv. Middlesex co. N. J. 22 ne of Trenton.
Cranberry, tp. Butler co. Pa. 11 sw of Butler.
Cranberry, pt. Venango co. Pa. on Alleghany river.
Cranesville, pv. Daviess co. Mo. [videnee.
Cranston, tp. Providence co. R. I. 5 sw Pro-
Crawford, tp. Washington co. Me.
Crawford, pt. Orange co. N.Y. 92 s of Al.
Crawford, pv. Estill co. Ky. on a br. of Ky. r.
Crawford, tp. Coshocton co O.
Crawfordsville, pv. cap. of Taliaferro co. Ga. 62 n of Milledgeville.
Crawfordsville, pv. cap. of Montgomery co. Ind. 45 nw of Indianapolis. [wnw Ca.
Craytonville, pv. Anderson dist. S. C. 114
Creagerstown, pv. Frederick co. Md. 88 nw of Annapolis.
Creek, tp. Washington co. Pa. [land r.
Creelsburg, pv. Russell co. Ky. on Cumber-
Crittenden, pv. Grant co. Ky. 60 nne of F.
Crittenden, v. Clarke co. Ark. 82 sw of Little Rock.
Crockett, a v. of Texas, semi-capital of Houston co. near Trinity r. 180 m. ne of Austin. Pop. near 200. [182 ese of T.
Crockettsville, pv. cap. of Russell co. Ala.
Croghan, tp. Lewis co. N.Y.
Croghansville, v. a suburb of Pittsburg, on the road to Philadelphia.
Croix (kroi) St. v. cap. of St. Croix co. Wis.
Croix, St. river. See Gazetteer.
Crooked Cr. pt. Carroll co. Ark.
Crooked Lake, N.Y. See Gazetteer.
Cromwell, tp. Huntingdon co. Pa.
Crosby, tp. Hamilton co. O.
Crosbyville, pv. Chester dist. S. C. 72 n Ca.
Crossanville, pv. Perry co. O.
Cross Cr. tp. Jef. co. O. on Great Miami r.
Crossingville, pv. Crawford co. Pa. 250 nw H.
Cross Keys, pv. Gloucester co. N. J. 46 s Tn.
Crosswicks, pv. Burlington co. N. J. 8 sse Tn.
Crow Indians, a tribe dwelling in the central and sw part of Missouri Territory. [plain.
Crown Point, pt. Essex co. N.Y. on L. Champlain.
Crown Point, pv. cap. of Lake co. Ind. 15 s of Lake Michigan.
Croydon, pt. Sullivan co. N. H. on Sugar r.
Cuba, pt. Alleghany co. N.Y. 280 w of Al.
Cuba, pv. Clinton co. O. 78 sw of Cs.
Cuckooville, pv. Louisa co. Va. 47 nw of R.
Cuivre, tp. Pike co. Mo.
Cuivre, tp. St. Charles co. Mo.
Culiacan, koo-le-ah-kan', a t. of Mexico, the largest in the state of Cinaloa, on a river of the same name, which flows into the Gulf of California. Lat. about 25° n, Lon. 107° w. Pop. said to be 10,000.
Cullo'den, pv. Monroe co. Ga. 68 w of M.
Culpepper C. H. pv. Culpepper co. Va. 98 nnw of Richmond.
Cumberland, pt. Cumberland co. Me. on Casco Bay.
Cumberland, tp. Providence co. R. I. 8 n of Providence.
Cumberland, tp. Adams co. Pa.
Cumberland, tp. Greene co. Pa. [w of R
Cumberland C. H. pv. Cumberland co. Va. 92
Cumberland, pv. Guernsey co. O. 90 e of Cs
Cumberland, pv. Marion co. Ind. 10 e of Is.

Digitized by Google

CUMBERLAND HILL, pv. Providence co. R. I. on Pawtucket river.
CUMBERLAND ISLAND, on the coast of Ga. Camden co. 15 miles long, and from 1 to 5 broad.
CUMBERLAND r. and Mts. See GAZETTEER.
CUMBERLAND VALLEY, tp. Bedford co. Pa.
CUMMING, pv. cap. of Forsyth co. Ga. 109 NW of Milledgeville.
CUMMINGS, pt. Lycoming co. Pa. 110 N of H.
CUMMINGTON, pt. Hampshire co. Mass. on Westfield river.
CUMRU, tp. Berks co. Pa. on the Schuylkill r.
CUNNINGHAM'S ISLAND, in the W part L. Erie.
CURRENT r. rises in Mo. and flows into the Black river in Arkansas. [Currituck Sound.
CURRITUCK C. H. pv. Currituck co. N. C. on
CURTISVILLE, pv. Berkshire co. Mass. 136 W of Boston [of H.
CURWINSVILLE, pv. Clearfield co. Pa. 130 NW
CUSHING, pt. Lincoln co. Me. 50 SE of A.
CUSSAWAGO, pt. Crawford co. Pa. 245 NW H.
CUSSETA, pv. Chambers co. Ala. 170 ESE of T.
CUSTARDS, pv. Crawford co. Pa. 240 NW of H.
CUTCHOGUE, pv. Suffolk co. N.Y. on Long I.
CUTHBERT, pv. cap. of Randolph co. Ga. 158 SW of Milledgeville. [lantic.
CUTLER, pt. Washington co. Me. on the At-
CUTTINGSVILLE, pv. Rutland co. Vt. 72 SSW of Montpelier.
CUYAHOGA r. O. enters L. Erie at Cleveland.
CUYAHOGA FALLS, pv. Summit co. O. on the above. [NE of F.
CYNTHIANA, pv. cap. of Harrison co. Ky. 37
Cynthiana, pv. Pike co. O. 75 S of Cs.
Cynthiana, tp. Shelby co. O.
Cynthiana, pv. Posey co. Ind. 158 SW of Is.
CYRUSTON, pv. Lincoln co. Tenn. 97 S of Ne.

DACHENT r. rises in Ark. and flows into L. Bistineau, La. [of Ca.
DACUSVILLE, pv. Pickens dist. S. C. 130 WNW
DADEVILLE, pv. cap. of Tallapoosa co. Ala. 140 ESE of Tuscaloosa. [Dover.
DAGSBOROUGH, pv. Sussex co. Del. 54 SSE of
DAHLONEGA, pv. cap. of Lumpkin co. Ga. 140 NNW of Milledgeville. [S of Boston.
DAINGERFIELD, a v. of Bowie co. Texas, 30
DALEVILLE, pv. cap. of Dale co. Ala. on a branch of Choctawhatchee river.
Daleville, pv. Lauderdale co. Miss. 104 E of J.
DALLAS, pt. Luzerne co. Pa. 130 NE of H.
DALLES (dalz) OF THE COLUMBIA, a narrow passage in the river, some 50 m. above the Cascades. This channel, which receives the whole volume of the river, is formed by walls of basaltic rock, and is only 58 yards wide in the narrowest place. The word *dalles* (from *dalle*, a "slab") appears to signify "trough" in the language of the French hunters.
DALMATIA, pv. Northumberland co. Pa. 40 N H.
DALTON, pt. Coos co. N. H. on Connecticut r.
Dalton, pt. Berkshire co. Mass. 125 W of B.
Dalton, pv. Wayne co. Ind. 80 E of Is.
DAMARISCOTTA MILLS, pv. Lincoln co. Me. 30 SE of Augusta. [of Cs.
DAMASCOVILLE, pv. Columbiana co. O. 174 NE
DAMASCUS, pt. Wayne co. Pa. on Delaware r.
Damascus, pv. Montgomery co. Md. 70 NW An.
Damascus, pv. Spartanburg dist. S. C. 107 NW of Columbia.
Damascus, pv. Henry co. O. on Maumee r.
DAN r. N. C. and Va. unites with the Staunton river to form the Roanoke.
DANA, pt. Worcester co. Mass. 70 W of B.
DANBOROUGH, pv. Bucks co. Pa. 103 E of H
DANBURG, pv. Wilkes co. Ga. 88 NNE of M.
DANBURY, pt. Grafton co. N. H. 28 NW of Cs
Danbury, Conn. See GAZETTEER.
DANBY, pt. Rutland co. Vt. 80 S of Mtr.
Danby, pt. Tompkins co. N.Y. 166 WSW of Al.
DANDRIDGE, pv. cap. of Jefferson co. Tenn. on French Broad river.
DANGERFIELD. See DAINGERFIELD.
DANIELSVILLE, pv. Spottsylvania co. Va. 86 NW of Richmond. [of M.
Danielsville, pv. cap. of Madison co. Ga. 90 E
DANSVILLE, pv. Livingston co. N.Y.
Dansville, tp. Steuben co. N.Y.
DANUBE, pt. Herkimer co. N.Y. 70 WNW Al.
DANVERS, pt. Essex co. Mass. 16 N of B.
DANVILLE, pt. Cumberland co. Me. 42 SW A
Danville, pt. Rockingham co. N. H. 30 SE Cd.
Danville, pv. cap. of Caledonia co. Vt. 30 NE of Montpelier.
Danville, pv. cap. of Columbia co. Pa. 70 N H.
Danville, pv. Pittsylvania co. Va. on Dan r.
Danville, pv. Sumter co. Ga. on Flint r.
Danville, pv. cap. of Boyle co. Ky. 40 S of F.
Danville, pv. Knox co. O. 65 NE of Cs.
Danville, pv. cap. of Hendricks co. Ind. 20 W Is.
Danville, pv. cap. Vermilion co. Ill. 130 E Sd.
Danville, pv. cap. of Montgomery co. Mo. 47 NE of Jefferson City.
DARBY, pv. Delaware co. Pa. on Darby cr.
Darby, tp. Pickaway co. O. [ville.
Darby cr. O. flows into Scioto r. near Circle-
DARBYVILLE, pv. Pickaway co. O. 28 S of Cs.
DARDANELLE, pv. Yell co. Ark. on Ark. r.
DARDENNE, pv. St. Charles co. Mo.
DARIEN, pt. Fairfield co. Conn. 74 SW of Hd.
Darien, pt. Genesee co. N.Y. 260 W of Al.
Darien, Ga. See GAZETTEER.
Darien, pt. Walworth co. Wis. 60 SE Madison.
DARKESVILLE, pv. Berkley co. Va. 160 N R.
DARLINGTON, borough, Beaver co. Pa. 240 W of Harrisburg.
Darlington, pv. Harford co. Md. 70 N of An.
Darlington C. H. pv. cap. of Darlington dist. S. C. 130 ESE of Columbia.
Darlington, pv. St. Helena par. La.
Darlington, pv. Montg. co. Ind. 45 WSW of Is.
DARNSTOWN, pv. Montg. co. Md. 65 W NW An.
DARRSTOWN, pv. Butler co. O. 109 SW of Cs
DARTMOUTH, pt. Bristol co. Mass. 65 S of B.
DARWIN, pv. Clark co. Ill. on the Wabash r
DAUPHIN, pv. Dauphin co. Pa. on the Susqa.
DAVENPORT, pt. Delaware co. N. Y. 70 SW Al
Davenport, pv. cap. of Scott co. Iowa, on the Mississippi river.
DAVIDSON, pt. Lycoming co. Pa. 110 N of H.
DAVIDSON COLLEGE, pv. Mecklenburg co. N. C
DAVIDSONVILLE, pv. Somerset co. Pa. 140 W of Harrisburg.
Davidsonville. pv. Anne Arundel co. Md.
DAVISBOROUGH, pv. Wn. co. Ga. 40 SE of M
DAVIS'S MILLS, Barnwell dist. S. C. 106 SSW of Columbia.
DAVISTON, pv. Clay co. Ind. 74 WSW of Is.
DAVISVILLE, pv. Bucks co. Pa.
DAY, pt. Saratoga co. N.Y. 60 N of Al.
DAYANVILLE, pv. Lewis co. N.Y. 140 NW Al
DAYTON, pt. Cattaraugus co. N.Y.
Dayton, pv. Marengo co. Ala. 76 S of T.
Dayton, O. See GAZETTEER.
Dayton, pv. Tippecanoe co. Ind. 62 N of Is.
DEAD r. Me. falls into the Kennebec 20 m. below Moosehead Lake

Digitized by Google

Dead Stream, Me. enters the Penobscot r. at Orono.
Deal, v. Monmouth co. N. J near the sea.
Deansville, pv. Oneida co. N. Y. 104 wnw of Albany.
Dearborn, tp. Kennebec co. Me. 15 n of A.
Dearborn, tp. Wayne co. Mich. on Rouge r.
Dearbornville, pv. Wayne co. Mich. 10 w D.
Deavertown, pv. Morgan co. O. 70 e of Cs.
Decatur, pt. Otsego co. N. Y. 60 w of Al.
Decatur, tp. Mifflin co. Pa. 14 ne Lewistown.
Decatur, pv. Union dist. S. C. 77 nw of Cs.
Decatur, pv. cap. of De Kalb co. Ga. 90 nw M.
Decatur, pv. cap. of Newton co. Miss. 76 e J.
Decatur, pv. Morgan co. Ala. on Tennessee r.
Decatur, pv. cap. of Meigs co. Tenn. near Tennessee river.
Decatur, pv. Brown co. O. 105 sw of Cs.
Decatur, pt. Van Buren co. Mich. [bash r.
Decatur, pv. cap. of Adams co. Ind. on Wa-
Decatur, pv. cap. of Macon co. Ill. 40 e of Sd.
Decatur, pv. Howard co. Mo. 54 nw Jef. City.
Deckerton, pv. Sussex co. N. J. 87 n of Tn.
Dedham, tp. Hancock co. Me. [ssw of B.
Dedham, pv. cap. of Norfolk co. Mass. 18
Deep Cr. pv. Norfolk co. Va. 114 se of R.
Deep r. pv. Middlesex co. Conn. on Conn. r.
Deep r. N. C. a branch of Cape Fear r.
Deer cr. Harford co. Md. enters the Susqa.
Deer Cr. tp. Pickaway co. O. [of Cd.
Deerfield, pt. Rockingham co. N. H. 19 se
Deerfield r. Mass. enters the Conn.
Deerfield, pt. Franklin co. Mass. 95 w of B.
Deerfield, tp. Oneida co. N. Y. 4 n of Utica.
Deerfield, tp. Cumberland co. N. J. on Cohansey cr. [borough.
Deerfield, tp. Tioga co. Pa. 13 nw of Wells-
Deerfield, pv. Warren co. Pa. 223 nw of H.
Deerfield, pv. Augusta co. Va. 135 wnw R.
Deerfield, tp. Morgan co. O.
Deerfield, pt. Portage co. O. on Mahoning r.
Deerfield, tp. Ross co. O. 44 s of Cs.
Deerfield, tp. Warren co. O.
Deerfield, pv. Lenawee co. Mich. 65 sw of D.
Deerfield, tp. Livingston co. Mich.
Deerfield, pv. Randolph co. Ind. 88 ene of Is.
Deerfieldville, pv. Warren co. O. 90 se Cs.
Deering, pt. Hillsborough co. N. H. on Contoocook river. [Bay.
Deer Isle, pt. Hancock co. Me. on Penobscot
Deerpark, tp. Orange co. N.Y. on Neversink river.
Deersville, pv. Harrison co. O. 109 e of Cs.
Defiance, pv. cap. of Williams co. O. at the junction of the Maumee and Auglaize r.
Defriestville, pv. Rensselaer co. N.Y. 4 se of Albany. [wegatchie r.
De Kalb, pt. St. Lawrence co. N.Y. on Os-
De Kalb, pv. Lewis co. Va. on Little Kanawha river. [ene of J.
De Kalb, pv. cap. of Kemper co. Miss. 106
De Kalb, pv. Hancock co. Ill. 100 wnw of Sd.
De Kalb, v. Texas, cap. of Bowie co. (?) about 10 sw of Red river. A college is about being established here. Pop. 200.
Delaware, tp. Hunterdon co. N. J. on Delaware river.
Delaware, tp. Mercer co. Pa. 7 nw of Mercer.
Delaware, pt. Pike co. Pa. [Whetstone r.
Delaware C. H. pv. Delaware co. O. on
Delaware, tp. Hancock co. O.
Delaware, tp. Williams co. O. on Maumee r.
Delaware, pv. Ripley co. Ind. 65 se of Is.
Delaware, pv. Jersey co. Ill. 60 sw of Sd.
Delaware City, pv. Newcastle co. Del. on the Delaware river. [of Al.
Delhi, pv. cap. of Delaware co. N.Y. 77 wsw
Delhi, tp. Hamilton co. O.
Delhi, pv. Jersey co. Ill. 78 sw of Sd.
Delmar, tp. Tioga co. Pa.
Delphi, pv. Onondaga co. N.Y. 120 w of Al.
Delphi, pv. Marion co. Tenn. 110 se of Ne.
Delphi, pv. cap. of Carroll co. Ind. on Wabash river.
Delphi, pv. Gasconade co. Mo. 53 se Jef. City.
Delphton, pv. Fayette co. Ky. 20 e of F.
Delta, pv. Oneida co. N.Y. 112 wnw of Al.
Demopolis, pv. Marengo co. Ala. on Tombigbee river, 64 ssw of Tuscaloosa.
Denmark, pt. Oxford co. Me. on Saco r.
Denmark, pt. Lewis co. N. Y. on Black r.
Denmark, pv. Madison co. Tenn. 146 sw Ne.
Denmark, pt. Ashtabula co. O.
Dennis, pt. Barnstable co. Mass. 80 se of B.
Dennis, pt. Cape May co. N. J. 85 s of Tn.
Dennison, tp. Luzerne co. Pa.
Dennysville, pt. Washington co. Me. on Dennis river. [Choptank r.
Denton, pv. cap. of Caroline co. Md. on
Dentonsville, pv. Hanover co. Va. 21 n R.
Depauville, pv. Jefferson co. N.Y. on Chaumont river.
Depere, pv. cap. of Brown co. Wis.
Depeyster, pt. St. Lawrence co. N. Y. on Oswegatchie river.
Deposit, pv. Delaware co. N.Y. on Del. r.
Deptford, tp. Gloucester co. N. J.
Derby, pt. Orleans co. Vt. on Clyde r. 60 nne of Montpelier. [tonic rt
Derby, pt. New Haven co. Conn. on Housa-
Derby, pt. Rockingham co. N. H. 28 se of Cd.
Derry, tp. Columbia co. Pa. 84 n of H.
Derry, tp. Dauphin co. Pa. 12 se of H.
Derry, tp. Mifflin co. Pa. on Kishcoquilla cr.
De Ruyter, de r'ter, Madison co. N.Y.
Des Moines r. Iowa. See Gazetteer.
Des Moines, pv. Hancock co. Ill. 124 wnw Sd.
Des Plaines (de plain) r. Ill. a branch of the Illinois river.
De Witt, pt. Onondaga co. N.Y. 126 w Al.
De Witt, pv. cap. of Clinton co. Mich. 96 nw of Detroit. [river.
De Witt, pv. Carroll co. Mo. on the Missouri
De Witt's Valley, pv. Alleghany co. N. Y.
Dexter, pt. Penobscot co. Me. 70 nne of A.
Dexter, pv. Jefferson co. N.Y. on Black r.
Dexter, pv. Washtenaw co. Mich. 62 w of D.
Dexterville, v. Chautauque co. N. Y. on Chautauque Lake. [ssw of R.
Diamond Grove, pv. Brunswick co. Va. 80
Diana, tp. Lewis co. N.Y. on Oswegatchie r.
Diana Mills, Buckingham co. Va. 75 w R.
Dickinson, pt. Franklin co. N. Y. 15 sw of Malone.
Dickinson, pt. Cumberland co. Pa. 24 sw H.
Dickinson, pv. Franklin co. Va. 170 wsw R.
Dickinsonville, pv. Russell co. Va.
Dicksburg, pv. Knox co. Ind. 130 sw of Is.
Digby, a t. of Nova Scotia, 10 m. sw of Annapolis, on the opposite side of the bay.
Dighton, pt. Bristol co. Mass. on Taunton r.
Diggers, a name applied to various tribes of miserable and degraded Indians in Oregon and California, who subsist on roots, which they dig out of the earth, and on insects, lizards, &c. [196 sw of Rh.
Dillonsville, pv. Mecklenburg co. N. C.
Dillsboro', pv. Dearborn co. Ind. 85 se of Is.

Digitized by Google

Dillsburg, pv. York co. Pa. 13 ssw of H.
Dillsworthtown, pv. Chester co. Pa. 78 ese of Harrisburg.
Dimock's, pt. Susquehanna co. Pa. 177 nne H.
Dimocksville, pv. Susquehanna co. Pa. [ry.
Dingman, tp. Pike co. Pa. po. Dingman's Fer-
Dinsmore, pt. Shelby co. O. 103 wnw of Cs.
District, tp. Berks co. Pa. on Pine cr.
Dinwiddie C. H. pv. cap. of Dinwiddie co. Va. on Stony creek.
Dismal Swamp, Va. See Gazetteer. [Tn.
Dividing Cr. pv. Cumberland co. N. J. 80 s
Dix, tp. Chemung co. N.Y. 16 n of Elmira.
Dixborough, pv. Washtenaw co. Mich. 36 w of Detroit. [coggin r.
Dixfield, pt. Oxford co. Me. on the Andros-
Dixmont, pt. Penobscot co. Me. 42 ne of A.
Dixon, tp. Preble co. O. bordering on Ind.
Dixon, pv. cap. of Ogle co. Ill. on Rock r.
Dixonville, pv. Cole co. Mo. 8 from Jef.City.
Dixville, tp. Coos co. N. H.
Dixville, pv. Henry co. Va. 200 sw of R.
Dobb's Ferry, pv. Weschester co. N. Y. 126 s of Albany. [of Madison.
Dodgeville, pv. Iowa co. Wisconsin, 44 w
Dodsonville, pv. Marshall co. Ala. 145 ne T.
Dolington, pv. Bucks co. Pa. 120 e of H.
Dolsentown, pv. Orange co. N.Y. 100 s of Al.
Donaldsonville, pv. Ascension par. La. on the Mississippi river.
Donegal, tp. Butler co. Pa. 9 ne of Butler.
Donegal, tp. Washington co. Pa.
Dorchester, pt. Grafton co. N. H. 50 nw Cd.
Dorchester, pt. Norfolk co. Mass. 4 s of B.
Dorchester, v. Cumberland co. N. J.
Dorset, pt. Bennington co. Vt. 95 ssw Mtr.
Douglas, pt. Worcester co. Mass. 43 sw B.
Douglas, tp. Berks co. Pa. on Manatawny cr.
Douglas, tp. Montgomery co. Pa. [gelina r.
Douglas, v. Nacogdoches co. Texas, on An-
Douglasville, pv. Berks co. Pa. 64 e of H.
Dover, pv. cap. of Piscataquis co. Me. on the Piscataquis river.
Dover, N. H. See Gazetteer.
Dover, pt. Windham co. Vt. 126 s of Mtr.
Dover, pt. Norfolk co. Mass. 15 ssw of B.
Dover, pt. Dutchess co. N.Y. 20 e of Poughkeepsie.
Dover, tp. Monmouth co. N. J.
Dover, pv. Morris co. N. J. on Rockaway r.
Dover, pt. York co. Pa. 30 s of Harrisburg.
Dover, pv. Russell co. Ala. 194 ese of T.
Dover, pv. cap. of Pope co. Ark. on Illinois creek, 87 nw of Little Rock. [berland r.
Dover, pv. cap. of Stewart co. Tenn. on Cum-
Dover, pv. Mason co. Ky. 79 ene of F.
Dover, tp. Athens co. O.
Dover, pt. Cuyahoga co. O. on Lake Erie.
Dover, tp. Tuscarawas co. O. on Ohio canal.
Dover, tp. Union co. O.
Dover, tp. Lenawee co. Mich.
Dover, pv. Bureau co. Ill. 130 n of Sd.
Dover, pv. La Fayette co. Mo. on Missouri r.
Dowelltown, pv. Surry co. N. C. 150 wnw of Richmond. [ware Bay.
Downe, tp. Cumberland co. N. J. on Dela-
Downingtown, pv. Chester co. Pa. on the Columbia railroad, 34 m. w of Philadephia.
Doylestown, borough, cap. of Bucks co. Pa. 28 n of Philadelphia.
Dracut, pt. Middlesex co. Mass. 27 nnw B.
Drakestown, pv. Morris co. N. J. on Schooley's Mountain.
Drakesville, pv. Fairfax co. Va. 140 n of R.
Drayton, pv. Dooly co. Ga. 100 ssw of M.
Draytonsville, pv. Union dist. S. C. 97 nw of Columbia.
Dresden, pt. Lincoln co. Me. on Kennebec r.
Dresden, pt. Wn. co. N.Y. 28 n Sandy Hill.
Dresden, pv. cap. of Weakly co. Tenn. 128 w of Nashville.
Dresden, pv. Muskingum co. O. 69 e of Cs.
Dresden, pv. Grundy co. Ill. [sse of R
Drewrysville, pv. Southampton co. Va. 78
Drewsville, pv. Cheshire co. NH. on Conn. r.
Dromore, tp. Lancaster co. Pa. 15 se of Lancaster.
Dryden, pt. Tompkins co. N.Y. 153 w of Al.
Dryden, tp. Lapeer co. Mich.
Dry Ridge, pv. Grant co. Ky. 52 nne of F.
Duane, pt. Franklin co. N.Y. 15 s of Malone.
Duanesburg, pt. Schenectady co. N.Y. 23 w Al.
Dublin, pt. Cheshire co. N. H. 47 sw of Cd.
Dublin, tp. Bedford co. Pa. 25 e of Bedford.
Dublin, pv. Bucks co. Pa. 106 e of H.
Dublin, tp. Huntingdon co. Pa.
Dublin, pv. Harford co. Md. 68 n of An.
Dublin, pv. cap. Laurens co. Ga. on Oconee r.
Dublin, pv. Graves co. Ky. 285 wsw of F.
Dublin, pv. Franklin co. O. 12 nnw of Cs.
Dublin, pv. Wayne co. Ind. 50 e of Is.
Dubuque, pv. Dubuque co. Iowa, on Miss. r.
Duck Creek, hundred, Kent co. Del.
Dudley, pt. Worcester co. Mass. 58 sw of B
Dudley, pt. Hardin co. O. 66 nnw of Cs.
Dudley, tp. Henry co. Ind. [of T.
Dudleyville, pv. Tallapoosa co. Ala. 150 ese
Dumfries, pv. Prince William co. Va. 86 n R.
Dummer, tp. Coos co. N. H. on Androscoggin r.
Dummerston, pt. Windham co. Vt. on West r.
Dunbar, tp. Fayette co. Pa. 8 ne of Union.
Dunbarton, pt. Merrimack co. N. H. 10 s Cd.
Duncan, tp. Linn co. Mo. [ssw of Cs.
Duncansville, pv. Barnwell dist. S. C. 80
Duncansville, pv. Thomas co. Ga. 2 n of the Florida line.
Duncard, tp. Greene co. Pa. [nne of H.
Dundaff, borough, Susquehanna co. Pa. 166
Dun-das', a t. or v. of Canada West, on Burlington Bay, at the w extremity of Lake Ontario.
Dundee, pv. Monroe co. Mich. on Raisin r.
Dungannon, pv. Columbiana co. O. [Erie.
Dunkirk, pv. Chautauque co. N.Y. on Lake
Dunlapsville, pv. Union co. Ind. 70 e of Is.
Dunsburg, pv. Clinton co. Pa. on the West Branch of the Susquehanna river.
Dunsville, pv. Essex co. Va. 56 ne of R.
Dunningsville, pv. Washington co. Pa.
Dunstable, pt. Middlesex co. Mass. 30 nw B.
Dunstable, tp. Clinton co. Pa. 30 w of Williamsport.
Durango, doo-rang'go, a state in the nw central part of Mexico, s of Chihuahua. Area 56,500 sq. m. Pop. 200.000. Durango, the capital, has a population estimated at 25,000. (B.)
Durham, pt. Cumberland co. Me. 40 sw of A
Durham, pt. Strafford co. N. H. 32 e of Cd.
Durham, pt. Middlesex co. Conn. 20 s of Hd
Durham, pt. Greene co. N.Y. on Catskill r.
Durham, tp. Bucks co. Pa. 20 ne Doylestown
Durhamville, pv. Oneida co. N.Y. on Oneida creek. [w of Ne
Durhamville, pv. Lauderdale co. Tenn. 180
Dutch Settlement, pv. St. Mary's par. La on Teche river.

Digitized by Google

Dutotsburg, pv. Monroe co. Pa. on the Del. r.
Duxbury, tp. Washington co. Vt. 13 w of Mtr.
Duxbury, pt. Plymouth co. Mass. 36 sse of B.
Dwight, v. Indian Territory, a missionary station among the Cherokees, near the Arkansas river.
Dyberry, tp. Wayne co. Pa. [w of Ne.
Dyersburg, pv. cap. of Dyer co. Tenn. 160

Eagle, pt. Alleghany co. N.Y. on Caneadea cr.
Eagle, tp. Brown co. O.
Eagle, pt. Hancock co. O. 83 nw of Cs.
Eagle Harbour, pv. Orleans co. N.Y. 256 w of Albany.
Eagle Rock, pv. Wake co. N. C. 12 e of Rh.
Eagletown, pv. Choctaw nation, Indian Ter. 177 w of Little Rock, Ark.
Eagle Village, pv. Boone co. Ind. 15 nw Is.
Eagleville, pv. Centre co. Pa. 102 nw of H.
Eagleville, pv. Williamson co. Tenn. 27 s Ne.
Earl, tp. Berks co. Pa.
Earl, tp. Lancaster co. Pa. 13 nw of Lancaster.
Earlsville, pv. Madison co. N.Y. on Chenango river. [sse of B.
East Abington, pv. Plymouth co. Mass. 18
East Alton, pv. Belknap co. N. H. 33 ne Cd.
East Avon, pv. Livingston co. N.Y. 2 e of Avon Springs. [sw of A.
East Baldwin, pv. Cumberland co. Me. 70
East Barnard, pv. Windsor co. Vt. 40 s Mtr.
East Berkshire, pv. Franklin co. Vt. 60 n of Montpelier.
East Berlin, pv. Adams co. Pa. 25 sw of H.
East Berne, pv. Albany co. N.Y. 19 w of Al.
East Bethel, pv. Windsor co. Vt. 28 s Mtr.
East Bethlehem, pt. Washington co. Pa. on Monongahela river. [of Canandaigua.
East Bloomfield, pt. Ontario co. N.Y. 8 w
East Bradford, tp. Chester co. Pa. on Brandywine creek.
East Brewster, pv. Barnstable co. Mass. 93 se of Boston. [25 sse of B.
East Bridgewater, pt. Plymouth co. Mass.
Eastbrook, tp. Hancock co. Me. [Mtr.
East Brookfield, pv. Orange co. Vt. 22 s of
East Brookfield, pv. Worcester co. Mass. 56 wsw of Boston.
East Buffalo, tp. Union co. Pa.
East Caln, tp. Chester co. Pa. [nw of B.
East Cambridge, pv. Middlesex co. Mass. 1
East Chester, pv. Rockingham co. N. H. 25 sse of Concord. [of N.Y.
East Chester, pt. Westchester co. N.Y. 15 ne
East Cocalico, tp. Lancaster co. Pa. on Cocalico creek. [leghany r.
East Deer, tp. Alleghany co. Pa. on the Al-
East Dennis, pv. Barnstable co. Mass. 83 se of Boston. [Chicques cr.
East Donegal, tp. Lancaster co. Pa. on
East Durham, pv. Greene co. N. Y. 40 s Al.
East Elliott, pv. York co. Me. 100 ssw of A.
East Fairfield, pv. Columbiana co. O. 158 ene of Columbus. [s of B.
East Falmouth, pv. Barnstable co. Mass. 84
East Fallowfield, tp. Chester co. Pa.
East Farmington, pv. Oakland co. Mich. 24 nw of Detroit.
East Findlay, tp. Washington co. Pa.
Eastford, pv. Windham co. Conn. 35 e Hd.
East Foxborough, pv. Norfolk co. Mass. 25 s of Boston.
East Goshen, tp. Chester co. Pa. 18 w Phila.
East Granby, pv. Hd. co. Conn. 15 n of Hd.
East Granville, pv. Hampden co. Mass.
East Greenbush, pv. Rensselaer co. N.Y.
East Greenville, pv. Stark co. O. 110 ne Cs
East Greenwich, pt. cap. of Kent co. R. I. 14 s of Providence. [w of Al.
East Guilford, pv. Chenango co. N.Y. 104
East Haddam, pt. Middlesex co. Conn. 30 sse of Hartford. [Cod, 97 se of B.
Eastham, pt. Barnstable co. Mass. on Cape
East Hampton, pt. Hampshire co. Mass. on Connecticut river. [Pine brook.
East Hampton, pv. Middlesex co. Conn. on
East Hampton, pt. Suffolk co. N.Y. on the e end of Long Island.
East Hanover, pt. Lebanon co. Pa. 20 e H.
East Hartford, pt. Hartford co. Conn. 1 e of Hartford. [s of B.
East Harwich, pv. Barnstable co. Mass. 100
East Haven, tp. Essex co. Vt. on Pasumsic r.
East Haven, pt. New Haven co. Conn. 39 s of Hartford.
East Haverhill, pv. Essex co. Mass. 38 n B.
East Hempfield, pt. Lancaster co. Pa. 38 ese of Harrisburg.
East Huntingdon, tp. Westmoreland co. Pa.
East Killingly, pv. Windham co. Conn. 49 e of Hartford. [36 ne of Cd.
East Kingston, pt. Rockingham co. N. H.
East Koy cr. N. Y. joins West Koy cr. and enters the Genesee river. [of Cd.
East Lebanon, pv. Grafton co. N. H. 50 nw
East Lebanon, pv. Wayne co. O. 108 ne Cs.
East Liberty, pv. Fayette co. Pa. on Youghiogheny river. [burg.
East Liberty, v. Alleghany co. Pa. 5 e of Pitts-
East Liberty, pv. Logan co. O. 60 nw of Cs.
East Liverpool, pv. Columbiana co. O. on the Ohio river. [90 wsw of B.
East Long Meadow, pv. Hampden co. Mass.
East Lyme, pv. New London co. Conn. 50 sse of Hartford.
East Machias. See Machiasport, Me.
East Marlborough, tp. Chester co. Pa. 28 sw of Philadelphia.
East Medway, pv. Norfolk co. Mass. 24 sw B.
East Middleborough, pv. Plymouth co. Mass. 44 s of Boston.
East Monroe, pv. Highland co. O. 78 sw Cs.
East Nantmeal, pt. Chester co. Pa. 33 nw of Philadelphia.
East New Market, pv. Dorchester co. Md. 73 se of Annapolis.
East New York, pv. King's co. Long I. 6 e of New York. [of Phila.
East Nottingham, tp. Chester co. Pa. 40 sw
Easton, pt. Bristol co. Mass. 24 s of B.
Easton, pv. Washington co. N.Y. 27 nne of Al.
Easton, Pa. See Gazetteer.
Easton, pv. cap. of Talbot co. Md. 45 se of An.
East Orleans, pv. Barnstable co. Mass. 98 se of Boston.
East Otis, pv. Berkshire co. Mass.
East Palestine, pv. Columbiana co. O. [H.
East Penn, pt. Northampton co. Pa. 90 ne of
East Pennsboro', tp. Cumberland co. Pa.
East Pikeland, tp. Chester co. Pa. 24 nw of Philadelphia.
East Pierpont, pv. St. Lawrence co. N.Y.
East Plainfield, pv. Sullivan co. N. H. 55 nw of Concord.
Eastport, Me. See Gazetteer. [nessee r.
Eastport, pv. Tishamingo co. Miss. on Ten-
Eastport, pv. Tuscarawas co. O. 113 ene of Cs
East Portage, tp. Jackson co. Mich. [Phila
East Rockhill, tp. Bucks co. Pa. 33 nnw of

Digitized by Google

East Salisbury, pv. Essex co. Mass. 40 NNE of Boston. [N of Cd.
East Sanbornton, pv. Belknap co. N. H. 21
East Sandwich, pv. Barnstable co. Mass. 64 SSE of Boston. [of A.
East Thomaston, pv. Lincoln co. Me. 46 SE
East Town, tp. Chester co. Pa. 16 WNW Phila.
East Troy, pv. Walworth co. Wis. 79 SE of Madison.
East Union, pt. Wayne co. O. 100 NE of Cs.
East Unity, pv. Sullivan co. N. H. 44 W Cd.
East Vincent, tp. Chester co. Pa.
Eastville, Va. See Gazetteer.
Eastville, pv. Randolph co. Ala. 170 E of T.
East Wareham, pv. Plymouth co. Mass. 56 S of Boston.
East Washington, pv. Sullivan co. N. H.
East Waterford, pv. Juniata co. Pa. 54 NW of Harrisburg. [SW of Cd.
East Weare, pv. Hillsborough co. N. H. 10
East Weymouth, pv. Norfolk co. Mass. 15 S of Boston. [of B.
East Whately, pv. Franklin co. Mass. 91 W
East Whiteland, tp. Chester co. Pa. 20 NW of Philadelphia. [of Hd.
East Windsor, pv. Hartford co. Conn. 7 NE
East Windsor, tp. Mercer co. N. J. 20 SW of New Brunswick. [of Al.
East Worcester, pv. Otsego co. N. Y. 53 W
Eaton, pt. Carroll co. N. H. 62 N of Cd.
Eaton, pt. Madison co. N. Y. 100 W of Al.
Eaton, pt. Wyoming co. Pa. on the Susqua. r.
Eaton, pv. La Fayette co. Miss. 176 N of J.
Eaton, pv. Gibson co. Tenn. on Forked Deer river, 142 W of Nashville.
Eaton, tp. Lorain co. O. 4 SE of Elyria.
Eaton, pv. cap. of Preble co. O. 94 W of Cs.
Eaton, pt. Eaton co. Mich. 110 W of D.
Eatonton or Eaton C. H. pv. cap. of Putnam co. Ga. 21 NW of Milledgeville.
Eatontown, pv. Monmouth co. N. J. 47 E Tn.
Eatonville, pv. Herkimer co. N. Y. 75 WNW of Albany.
Ebenezer, pv. Rutherford co. N. C. 213 W Rh.
Ebenezer, v. Effingham co. Ga. on Savannah r.
Ebenezerville, pv. York dist. S. C. 84 N Ca.
Ebensburg, borough, cap. of Cambria co. Pa. 140 W of Harrisburg.
Eckford, pt. Calhoun co. Mich. 100 W of D.
Eckmansville, pv. Adams co. O. 100 S of Cs.
Economy, pt. Beaver co. Pa. on Ohio r.
Ecorce, pt. Wayne co. Mich.
Eddington, pt. Penobscot co. Me.
Eddyville, v. Ulster co. N. Y. on Rondout r. at the termination of the Delaware and Hudson canal. [land r.
Eddyville, pv. Caldwell co. Ky. on Cumber-
Eddytown, v. Yates co. N. Y.
Eden, pt. Hancock co. Me. on Mt. Desert i.
Eden, pt. Lamoille co. Vt. 45 N of Mtr.
Eden, pt. Erie co. N. Y. 14 S of Buffalo.
Eden, tp. Licking co. O.
Eden, tp. Seneca co. O. 6 S Tiffin. [Chowan r.
Edenton, pv. cap. of Chowan co. N. C. on
Edenville, pv. Orange co. N. Y.
Edgarton, pv. cap. of Dukes co. Mass. on the E part of Martha's Vineyard.
Edgecomb, pt. Lincoln co. Me. 32 SSE of A.
Edgefield C. H. pv. cap. of Edgefield dist. S. C. 56 WSW of Columbia.
Edgemont, pt. Delaware co. Pa. 87 ESE of H.
Edina, pv. cap. of Scotland co. Mo. [scot r.
Edinburg, tp. Penobscot co. Me. on Penob-
Edinburg, pt. Saratoga co. N. Y. 62 N of Al.
Edinburg, borough, Erie co. Pa. 250 NW of H.
Edinburg, pv. Mercer co. Pa. 242 WNW of H.
Edinburg, pv. Leake co. Miss. 70 NE of J.
Edinburg, pt. Portage co. O. 146 NE of Cs.
Edinburg, pv. Johnson co. Ind. 20 S of Is.
Edinburg, pv. cap. of Jones co. Iowa.
Edisto r. S. C. See Gazetteer.
Edmeston, pt. Otsego co. N. Y. 15 W of Cooperstown.
Edmonds, tp. Wh. co. Me. on Cobscook Bay.
Edwards, pt. St. Lawrence co. N. Y. on Oswegatchie river. [ley's Lake.
Edwardsburg, pv. Cass co. Mich. on Beards-
Edwardsport, pv. Knox co. Ind. 105 SW Is.
Edwardsville, pv. Warren co. O.
Edwardsville, pv. cap. of Madison co. Ill. 12 SE of Alton. [mercc.
Eel r. Ind. flows into White r. at Point Com-
Effingham, pt. Carroll co. N. H. 62 NNE Cd.
Effingham, pv. Darlington dist. S. C. 133 ENE of Columbia.
Egg Harbour, Great, tp. Atlantic co. N. J 48 SSE of Woodbury.
Egg Harbour, Great, r. N. J. rises in Glo'ster co. and flows into Great Egg Harbour Bay.
Egg Harbour, Little, tp. Burlington co. N. J. 35 SE of Mount Holly.
Egg Harbour, Little, r. N. J. flows into Little Egg Harbour Bay, called also Great Bay.
Egremont, tp. Berkshire co. Mass.
Egypt, pv. Fayette co. Tenn.
Egypt, v. Colorado co. Texas, 2 or 3 m. from the left bank of the Colorado river.
Elamsville, pv. Patrick co. Va. 216 WSW R.
Elba, pt. Genesee co. N. Y. 7 N of Batavia.
Elba, tp. Lapeer co. Mich. [of M.
Elberton, pv. cap. of Elbert co. Ga. 110 NNE
Elbridge, pt. Onondaga co. N. Y. 13 W of Syracuse. [of H.
Eldersville, pv. Washington co. Pa. 230 W
Elderton, pv. Armstrong co. Pa. 168 WSW H.
Eldred, tp. Jefferson co. Pa. [Bay.
Elizabeth, tp. Essex co. N. J. on Newark
Elizabeth, pv. Alleghany co. Pa. 14 S Pittsburg.
Elizabeth, tp. Lancaster co. Pa.
Elizabeth, pv. (post office called Jacksonville,) Wood co. Va.
Elizabeth, tp. Lawrence co. O.
Elizabeth, tp. Miami co. O.
Elizabeth, pv. Harrison co. Ind. 4 N of Ohio r.
Elizabeth, pv. cap. of Jackson co. Ark. on White river.
Elizabeth City, N. C. See Gazetteer.
Elizabeth Islands, Mass. consist of 16 small islands between Buzzard's Bay and Vineyard Sound. [of N. Y.
Elizabethport, pv. Essex co. N. J. 12 SW
Elizabeth r. Va. flows into a large estuary at the mouth of James river.
Elizabethtown, pv. cap. of Essex co. N. Y on Boquet river. [NE of Tn.
Elizabethtown, borough, Essex co. N. J. 44
Elizabethtown, pv. Lancaster co. Pa. 18 E H
Elizabethtown, pv. cap. of Marshall co. Va on Ohio river. [Cape Fear r.
Elizabethtown, pv. cap. of Bladen co. N. C. on
Elizabethtown, pv. cap. of Carter co. Tenn. on Watauga river. [SW of F.
Elizabethtown, pv. cap. of Hardin co. Ky. 80
Elizabethtown, pv. Hamilton co. O. 132 SW Cs.
Elizabethtown, pv. cap. of Hardin co. Ill. 230 SSE of Springfield.
Elizaville, pv. Fleming co. Ky. 5 W of Flemingsburg.

Digitized by Google

Elk r. rises in Pa. and flows into Chesapeake Bay.
Elk r. Ala. falls into the Tennessee r. above [the Muscle Shoals.
Elk, tp. Warren co. Pa. on the Alleghany r.
Elk, tp. Athens co. O. on Racoon cr.
Elk, tp. Monroe co. O.
Elk Cr. pt. Erie co. Pa. 16 sw of Erie.
Elk Cr. pt. Venango co. Pa. 122 WNW of H.
Elkhart r. Ind. flows into St. Joseph's r. in Elkhart co.
Elkhart, pv. Elkhart co. Ind.
Elkhart, tp. Noble co. Ind.
Elkhorn r. Ky. flows into Kentucky r.
Elkhorn r. Ill. flows into Kaskaskia r.
Elkhorn, pv. cap. of Walworth co. Wis. 68 SE of Madison.
Elkland, pt. Tioga co. Pa. 170 N of H.
Elk Ridge Landing, pv. Anne Arundel co. Md. on Patapsco river.
Elk River, tp. Newton co. Mo.
Elk Run, tp. Columbiana co. O.
Elkton, pv. cap. of Cecil co. Md. on Elk r.
Elkton, pv. Giles co. Tenn. 90 S of Ne.
Elkton, pv. cap. of Todd co. Ky. on Elk cr.
Elkton, pv. Columbiana co. O. 154 NE of Cs.
Elkton, pv. Polk co. Mo. 114 SW of Jef. City.
Elkville, pv. Caldwell co. N.C. on Yadkin r.
Ellejay, pv. cap. of Gilmer co. Ga. 176 NW M.
Ellenburg, pt. Clinton co. N.Y. 25 NNW of Plattsburg.
Ellensville, pv. Ulster co. N.Y. 86 SW of Al.
Ellerslie, pv. Susquehanna co. Pa. 194 NE H.
Ellerslie, pv. Harris co. Ga. 108 WSW of M.
Ellery, pt. Chautauque co. N.Y. on Chautauque Lake. [Mayville.
Ellicott, tp. Chautauque co. N.Y. 18 SE of
Ellicott's Mills, pv. Anne Arundel co. on Patapsco river. [N.Y. on Great Valley cr.
Ellicottsville, pv. cap. of Cattaraugus co.
Ellington, pt. Tolland co. Conn. 20 NNE Hd.
Ellington, pt. Chautauque co. N.Y. 25 E of Mayville.
Elliot, pt. York co. Me. on Salmon Fall r.
Elliotsville, tp. Piscataquis co. Me.
Ellisburg, pt. Jefferson co. N.Y. on Lake Ontario.
Ellisburg, pv. La Grange co. Ind. 160 N of Is.
Ellisville, pv. Louisa co. Va. 66 NW of R.
Ellisville, pv. cap. of Jones co. Miss. 144 SE J.
Ellisville, pv. Monroe co. Ind. 50 SSW of Is.
Ellisville, pv. Fulton co. Ill. 75 NW of Sd.
Ellsworth, pv. cap. of Hancock co. Me. on Union river.
Ellsworth, tp. Grafton co. N. H. 52 N of Cd.
Ellsworth, pv. Litchfield co. Conn. 47 W Hd.
Ellsworth, pt. Trumbull co. O. 160 NE of Cs.
Ellsworth, pv. cap. of Wright co. Mo. on an affluent of Gasconade river.
Elmira, pv. cap. of Chemung co. N.Y. on Chemung river.
Elmore, pt. Lamoille co. Vt. 20 N of Mtr.
El Paso del Norte. See Paso del Norte.
Elsinborough, tp. Salem co. N. J. 3 NE of Salem.
Elvria, pv. cap. of Lorain co. O. 116 NNE Cs.
Elysburg, pv. Northumberland co. Pa. 80 N of Harrisburg.
Elyton, pv. cap. of Jefferson co. Ala. 54 NE T.
Emaus, pv. Lehigh co. Pa. 87 E of H.
Embden, pt. Somerset co. Me. on Kennebec r.
Emory r. Tenn. falls into Clinch r.
Emmet, tp. Calhoun co. Mich.
Emmittsburg, pv. Frederick co. Md. 80 NW of Annapolis.
Emoryville, pv. Barbour co. Ala. 200 SE of Tuscaloosa. [river.
Enfield, pt. Penobscot co. Me. on Penobscot
Enfield, pt. Grafton co. N. H. 42 NW of Cd.
Enfield, pt. Hampshire co. Mass. 75 W of B.
Enfield, pt. Hartford co. Conn. 18 N of Hd.
Enfield, pt. Tompkins co. N.Y. 5 W of Ithaca
Enfield, pv. King William co. Va. 24 NE of R.
Enfield, pv. Halifax co. N. C. 76 NE of Rh.
English Neighbourhood, pv. Bergen co. N. J. 8 N of New York. [Madison.
English Prairie, pv. Grant co. Wis. 87 W of
Englishtown, pv. Monmouth co. N. J. 31 E of Trenton.
Ennisville, pv. Huntingdon co. Pa. 80 W H.
Ennoree r. S. C. an affluent of Broad r.
Enoch, pt. Monroe co. O. about 100 E of Cs.
Enosburg, pt. Franklin co. Vt. 56 N of Mtr.
Enosburg Falls, pv. Franklin co. Vt. 59 N of Montpelier.
Ephratah, pt. Fulton co. N.Y. 58 WNW Al.
Ephratah, pt. Lancaster co. Pa. 38 E of H.
Epping, pt. Rockingham co. N. H. 30 ESE Cd.
Epsom, pt. Merrimack co. N. H. 12 E of Cd.
Equality, pv. Mecklenburg co. N.C. 166 WSW of Raleigh. [line cr.
Equality, pv. cap. of Gallatin co. Ill. on Sa-
Erie, Pa. See Gazetteer.
Erie, pv. Greene co. Ala. 48 S of T.
Erie, tp. Ottawa co. O. on Portage r
Erie, pt. Monroe co. Mich. 47 SW of D.
Erieville, pv. Madison co. N.Y. 110 W of Al.
Erin, pt. Chemung co. N.Y. 8 E of Elmira.
Errol, pt. Coos co. N. H. on Androscoggin r.
Erving, pt. Franklin co. Mass. on Conn. r.
Erwin, pt. Steuben co. N.Y. on Tioga r.
Erwinna, pv. Bucks co. Pa. on the Del. r.
Erwinsville, pv. Cleveland co. N. C. 200 W of Raleigh.
Escambia r. Flor. and Ala. See Gazetteer.
Esopus, pt. Ulster co. N.Y. 7 S of Kingston.
Esperance, pv. Schoharie co. N.Y. 29 W Al.
Espy, pv. Columbia co. Pa. on the Susqa. r.
Espyville, pv. Crawford co. Pa. 250 NW of H.
Essex, pt. Chittenden co. Vt. 48 NW of Mtr.
Essex, pt. Essex co. Mass. 32 NE of B.
Essex, pv. Middlesex co. Conn. on Conn. r.
Essex, pv. Essex co. N.Y. on L. Champlain.
Estillville, pv. cap. of Scott co. Va. on Mocassin creek, a branch of Clinch river.
Etowah r. Ga. See Gazetteer.
Etna, pt. Penobscot co. Me. 60 NNE of A.
Etna, pv. Tompkins co. N.Y. on Fall cr.
Etna, pv. Greene co. Ky. 99 SSW of F.
Etna, pv. Licking co. O. 17 E of Cs.
Etna, tp. Licking co. O.
Euclid, pt. Cuyahoga co. O. on Lake Erie
Eulalia, pt. Potter co. Pa. 187 NNW of H.
Eugene, pv. Vermilion co. Ind. 85 W of Is.
Eutaw, pv. cap. of Greene co. Ala. 36 SW T.
Eutaw Springs, S. C. a small branch of the Santee river.
Evans, Invenz, pt. Erie co. N.Y. on L. Erie.
Evansburgh, pv. Crawford co. Pa. 242 NW H.
Evans's Mills, pv. Jefferson co. N.Y. on Pleasant creek.
Evansport, pv. Williams co. O. 165 NW Cs.
Evansville, pv. Preston co. Va. 268 NW R.
Evansville, pv. cap. of Vanderburg co. Ind. on the Ohio river. [WNW of R.
Everettsville, pv. Albemarle co. Va. 28
Everton, pv. Fayette co. Ind. 66 E of Is.
Evesham, pt. Burlington co. N. J. 34 S of Tn.
Ewing, tp. Franklin co. Mass.

Digitized by Google

Ewing, tp. Mercer co. N. J. [Jef. City.
EWINGVILLE, pv. Cooper co. Mo. 70 WNW of
EWINGTON, pv. cap. of Effingham co. Ill. 85 SE of Springfield.
EXETER, pt. Penobscot co. Me. 79 NNE of A.
Exeter, pt. Rockingham co. N. H. 37 SE Cd.
Exeter, tp. Wn. co. R. I. 24 SW of Providence.
Exeter, pt. Otsego co. N.Y. 77 W of Al.
Exeter, tp. Berks co. Pa.
Exeter, pt. Luzerne co. Pa. on Susqa. r.
Exeter, pt. Monroe co. Mich.
Exeter, pv. Morgan co. Ill. 47 W of Sd.

FABIUS r. Mo. flows into the Mississippi r.
Fabius, pt. Onondaga co. N.Y.
Fabius, tp. Marion co. Mo. [Staten I.
FACTORYVILLE, pv. Richmond co. N.Y. on
Factoryville, pv. Tioga co. N.Y. on Cayuta cr.
Factoryville, pv. Luzerne co. Pa. 156 NE of H.
FAIRDALE, pv. Susquehanna co. Pa. 169 NE H.
FAIRFAX, pt. Franklin co. Vt. on Lamoille r.
Fairfax C. H. pv. cap. of Fairfax co. Va. 120 N of Richmond. [of R.
Fairfax, pv. cap. of Culpepper co. Va. 75 NNW
FAIRFIELD, pt. Somerset co. Me. 22 N of A.
Fairfield, pt. Franklin co. Vt. 56 NW of Mtr.
Fairfield, Conn. See GAZETTEER. [Falls.
Fairfield, pt. Herkimer co. N.Y. 8 N of Little
Fairfield, tp. Cumberland co. N.J. on Del. Bay.
Fairfield, v. Essex co. N.J. 11 NW Newark.
Fairfield, pv. Adams co. Pa. 43 SW of H.
Fairfield, tp. Crawford co. Pa.
Fairfield, tp. Westmoreland co. Pa. on Conemaugh river.
Fairfield, v. Rockbridge co. Va. 110 W of R.
Fairfield, pv. Rockingham co. Va. 135 NW R.
Fairfield, pv. Pickens co. Ala. 56 W of T.
Fairfield, pv. Bedford co. Tenn. 50 S of Ne.
Fairfield, pv. Nelson co. Ky. 47 SW of F.
Fairfield, tp. Butler co. O. [river.
Fairfield, pv. Greene co. O. 57 W of Cs. on Mad
Fairfield, tp. Highland co. O.
Fairfield, tp. Huron co. O. 100 N of Cs.
Fairfield, tp. Lenawee co. Mich.
Fairfield, pv. Franklin co. Ind. 72 E of Is.
Fairfield, pv. cap. of Wayne co. Ill. 145 SE Sd.
Fairfield, pv. Benton co. Mo. 90 SW of Jefferson City. [Madison.
Fairfield, pv. Walworth co. Wis. 66 SE of
FAIRFIELD CORNERS, pv. Somerset co. Me. 28 N of Augusta.
FAIR HAVEN, pt. Rutland co. Vt. 80 SW Mtr.
Fair Haven, pt. Bristol co. Mass. on Acushnett river.
Fair Haven, pv. New Haven co. Conn. 38 S Hd.
Fair Haven, pv. Preble co. O. 112 W of Cs.
Fair Haven, pv. Clinton co. Iowa.
FAIRLEE, pt. Orange co. Vt. 38 SE of Mtr.
FAIRMOUNT, pt. Luzerne co. Pa.
FAIRPLAY, pv. Greene co. Ind. on White r.
FAIRPORT, pv. Chemung co. N.Y. on Chemung canal.
Fairport, pv. Lake co. O. on Grand r.
FAIRTON, pv. Cumberland co. N. J. 70 S Tn.
FAIRVIEW, pt. Erie co. Pa. on Lake Erie.
Fairview, tp. York co. Pa. 17 NW of York.
Fairview, pv. Brooke co. Va. 2 E of Ohio r.
Fairview, pv. Buncombe co. N.C. 245 W Rh.
Fairview, pv. Greenville dist. S.C. 88 NW Cs.
Fairview, pv. Guernsey co. O. 95 E of Cs.
Fairview, pv. Fulton co. Ill. 83 NW of Sd.
FAIRVILLE, pv. Wayne co. N.Y. 192 W of Al.
FALLOWFIELD, tp. Crawford co. Pa.
FALL RIVER, Mass. See GAZETTEER.

Fall River, Oregon, flows into the Columbia from the S, in lon. 120° 30' W, about 20 m. above the Dalles. The name is derived from the multitude of falls and rapids occurring in its course.
FALLS, tp. Bucks co. Pa. 25 NE of Philadelphia.
Falls, pt. Wyoming co. Pa. on the Susquehanna river.
Falls, tp. Hocking co. O. [sink r.
FALLSBURG, pt. Sullivan co. N.Y. on Never-
Fallsburg, pt. Licking co. O. 65 NE of Cs.
FALLSTON, pt. Beaver co. Pa. on Big Beaver r.
FALLSTOWN, pv. Iredell co. N. C. 150 W Rh.
FALLS VILLAGE, pv. Litchfield co. Conn. 45 WNW of Hd.
FALMOUTH, pt. Cumberland co. Me. 45 SW A.
Falmouth, pt. Barnstable co. Mass. 75 S of B.
Falmouth, pv. Lancaster co. Pa. 15 SE of H.
Falmouth, pv. Stafford co. Va. 64 N of R.
Falmouth, pv. cap. of Pendleton co. Ky. 60 NE of Frankfort.
Falmouth, a sea-port on the N side of Jamaica, 60 m. NW of Spanish Town. [bersburg.
FANNET, tp. Franklin co. Pa. 16 N of Cham-
FANNETTSBURG, pv. Franklin co. Pa. 59 S H.
FANNIN, a large co. in the NE part of Texas, bordering on Red river. The soil in the N and E sections is very productive, and well adapted to the growing of cotton and Indian corn; towards the W it is sandy. Capital, Bonham.
FARMERSVILLE, pt. Cattaraugus co. N.Y. 280 SW of Albany. [Bayou D'Arbonne.
Farmersville, pv. cap. of Union par. La. on
FARMINGTON, pv. cap. of Franklin co. Me. 32 NW of Augusta.
Farmington, pt. Strafford co. N. H. 38 ENE Cd.
Farmington, pt. Hartford co. Conn. 9 W of Hd.
Farmington, pt. Ontario co. N.Y. 205 W of Al.
Farmington, tp. Tioga co. Pa.
Farmington, tp. Venango co. Pa.
Farmington, pv. Davie co. N. C. 133 W Rh.
Farmington, pv. Clarke co. Ga. 62 N of M.
Farmington, pv. Marshall co. Tenn. 54 S Ne.
Farmington, pt. Trumbull co. O.
Farmington, pt. Oakland co. Mich. 20 NW D.
Farmington, pv. Fulton co. Ill. 78 NW of Sd.
Farmington, pv. cap. of St. Francis co. Mo. 139 SE of Jefferson City.
Farmington, pv. cap. of Van Buren co. Iowa.
FARMINGTON FALLS, pv. Franklin co. Me. 27 NW of Augusta.
FARMVILLE, pv. Prince Edward co. Va. on the Appomattox r. 70 WSW of Richmond.
FARNUMSVILLE, pv. Worcester co. Mass 39 WSW of Boston. [of H.
FARRANDSVILLE, pv. Clinton co. Pa. 115 NW
FAR ROCKAWAY, v. Queen's co. N.Y.
FAR WEST, pv. cap. of Caldwell co. Mo. 170 NW of Jefferson City.
FAWN GROVE, pt. York co. Pa.
FAWN RIVER, tp. St. Joseph co. Mich.
FAYETTE, pt. Kennebec co. Me. 18 WNW A.
Fayette, v. Chautauque co. N.Y. on L. Erie
Fayette, v. Chenango co. N.Y.
Fayette, pt. Seneca co. N.Y. on Cayuga L.
Fayette, pt. Allegheny co. Pa. 214 W of H.
Fayette, tp. Juniata co. Pa.
Fayette, pv. Cecil co. Md. 87 NE of An.
Fayette, pv. cap. of Jef. co. Miss. 80 SW of J
Fayette C. H. pv. cap. of Fayette co. Ala 40 NW of Tuscaloosa.
Fayette, tp. Hillsdale co. Mich.
Fayette, pv. Greene co. Ill. 57 SW of Sd.

Digitized by Google

Fayette, pv. cap. of Howard co. Mo. 60 NW of Jefferson City.
Fayette, a co. of Texas, lying on both sides of the r. Colorado, 100 m. from the sea. Soil, a black loam mixed with sand; very fertile, especially in the southern part. Capital, La Grange.
FAYETTE CORNER, pv. Fayette co. Tenn. 77 S of Nashville. [115 S of Mtr.
FAYETTEVILLE, pv. cap. of Windham co. Vt.
Fayetteville, pv. Onondaga co. N.Y. near the Erie canal.
Fayetteville, pv. Franklin co. Pa. 52 WSW H.
Fayetteville, pv. cap. of Fayette co. Va. 290 W of Richmond.
Fayetteville, N. C. See GAZETTEER.
Fayetteville, pv. cap. of Fayette co. Ga. on an affluent of Flint river.
Fayetteville, pv. Talladega co. Ala. 87 E T.
Fayetteville, pv. cap. of Washington co. Ark.
Fayetteville, pv. cap. of Lincoln co. Tenn. on Elk river. [on White r.
Fayetteville, pv. Brown co. O. 94 SW of Cs.
Fayetteville, pv. St. Clair co. Ill. on Kaskaskia river. [Mtr.
FAYSTON, tp. Washington co. Vt. 16 WSW of
FEARING, pt. Washington co. O. 109 ESE Cs.
FEDERALSBURG, pv. Dorchester co. Md. 65 SE of Annapolis.
FEDERALTON, pv. Athens co. O. on Hocking r.
FELICIANA, pv. Graves co. Ky. 294 W of F.
FELICITY, pv. Clermont co. O. 118 SSW of Cs.
FELL, tp. Huntingdon co. Pa. [from B.
FELTONSVILLE, pv. Middlesex co. Mass. 30
FELT'S MILLS, pv. Jef. co. N.Y. 162 NW of Al.
FEMME OSAGE, pv. St. Charles co. Mo. on the Missouri river.
FENNER, pt. Madison co. N.Y. 112 W of Al.
FENTER, tp. Hot Spring co. Ark.
FENTON, pv. St. Louis co. Mo. on Maramec r.
FENTONVILLE, pv. Genesee co. Mich. 57 NNW of Detroit.
FERMANAGH, tp. Juniata co. Pa. [lia I.
FERNANDINA, pv. Nassau co. Flor. on Ame-
FERGUSON, tp. Centre co. Pa. 11 S Bellefonte.
Ferguson, tp. Clearfield co. Pa. [lington.
FERRISBURG, tp. Addison co. Vt. 19 S of Bur-
FINCASTLE, pv. cap. of Botetourt co. Va. 175 W of Richmond.
Fincastle, pv. Campbell co. Tenn. 206 E Ne.
Fincastle, pv. Brown co. O. 100 S of Cs.
FINDLAY, tp. Alleghany co. Pa. 15 NW of Pittsburg.
FINDLEY, pv. cap. of Hancock co. O. 90 NW Cs.
FINKSBURG, pv. Carroll co. Md. 50 NW of An.
FINLEYVILLE, pv. Wn. co. Pa. 195 SW of H.
FIREPLACE, pv. Suffolk co. N.Y. on Long I.
FISHDAM, pv. Wake co. N. C. 22 SW of Rh.
Fishdam, pv. Union dist. S. C. 60 NW of Ca.
FISHERSBOROUGH, pv. Franklin co. Va. 175 WSW of Richmond. [of Hd.
FISHERSVILLE, pv. Windham co. Conn. 50 E
FISHER'S ISLAND, N.Y. off the E end of Long Island, 8 m. long. [daga r.
FISH HOUSE, v. Fulton co. N. Y. on Sacan-
FISHING CR. pt. Columbia co. Pa. 100 N of H.
FISHKILL, pt. Dutchess co. N.Y. 88 S of Al.
FISHKILL LANDING, pv. Dutchess co. N.Y. on the Hudson river.
FISHKILL MTS. See HIGHLANDS, GAZETTEER.
FISHING R. tp. Ray co. Mo.
FISKSBURG, pv. Kenton co. Ky. on Licking r.
FISKSVILLE, pv. Providence co. R. I. 13 SW of Providence.

FITCHBURG, pt. Worcester co. Mass. 46 WNW of Boston.
FITCHPORT, pv. Garrard co. Ky. 44 SSE of F.
FITCHVILLE, pt. Huron co. O 98 N of Cs.
FITZWILLIAM, pt. Cheshire co. N. H. 60 SW of Concord.
FLAGGTOWN, pv. Somerset co. N. J. 24 NE Tn
FLANDERS, pv. Suffolk co. N.Y. on Long I.
Flanders, pv. Morris co. N. J. on the E foot of Schooley's Mountain.
FLATBUSH, pv. King's co. N.Y. 5 SE of N.Y.
FLAT HEAD (or SALISH, sä'lish) INDIANS, a tribe dwelling in the vicinity of Clark's r. and the adjacent portion of the Columbia. Their name is derived from a custom, formerly prevalent among them, of flattening the heads of their children, when very young, by artificial means. It is said that this practice has been abandoned by them, but that it still obtains among several other tribes, to whom the name of Flat Heads is not usually given.
FLATLANDS, v. King's co. N.Y. 8 SE Brooklyn.
FLEETVILLE, pv. Luzerne co. Pa. 158 NE of H.
FLEMING, pt. Cayuga co. N.Y. 4 S of Auburn.
FLEMINGSBURG, pv. cap. of Fleming co. Ky. 93 E of Frankfort. [25 N of Tn.
FLEMINGTON, pv. cap. of Hunterdon co. N. J.
Flemington, pv. Wake co. N. C. 15 NW Rh.
FLETCHER, pt. Franklin co. Vt. 52 NNW Mtr.
Fletcher, pv. Miami co. O. 66 W of Cs.
FLICKSVILLE, pv. Northampton co. Pa. 117 NE of Harrisburg.
FLINT, pt. Genesee co. Mich. 60 NW D. [let.
Flint cr. N.Y. flows into the Canandaigua outFlint r. Ga. See GAZETTEER.
Flint r. Mich. a branch of Saginaw r.
FLINTVILLE, pv. Marion dist. S. C. 140 E Ca.
FLORENCE, pt. Oneida co. N.Y. 33 NW Utica.
Florence, pv. Washington co. Pa. 227 W of H.
Florence, pv. Stewart co. Ga. on the Chattahoochee r. [Tennessee r.
Florence, pv. cap. of Lauderdale co. Ala. on
Florence, pv. Boone co. Ky. 76 N of F.
Florence, pt. Erie co. O. 112 N of Cs.
Florence, pt. St. Joseph co. Mich. 144 WSW D.
Florence, pv. Pike co. Ill. 59 W of Sd.
Florence, pv. Morgan co. Mo. 54 W Jef. City.
Florence, pv. Louisa co. Iowa, on Iowa r.
FLORIDA, a cape on the SE coast of Florida.
Florida, pt. Berkshire co. Mass. on Cold r.
Florida, tp. Montg. co. N.Y. 34 NNW of Al.
Florida, pv. Orange co. N.Y. 110 SSW of Al.
Florida, pt. Hillsdale co. Mich. 94 SW of D.
Florida, pv. Monroe co. Mo. 83 NE Jef. City.
FLORISSANT, pv. St. Louis co. Mo. 131 E Jefferson City. [SW of Detroit.
FLOWERFIELD, pt. St. Joseph co. Mich. 154
FLOYD, pt. Oneida co. N.Y. 8 N of Utica.
Floyd C. H. pv. cap. of Floyd co. Va. 215 WSW of Richmond.
FLOYDSBURG, pv. Oldham co. Ky. 37 W of F.
FLUSHING, pv. Queen's co. N.Y. 9 E of N.Y.
Flushing, pt. Belmont co. O. on Stillwater cr.
Flushing, pt. Genesee co. Mich. 67 NW of D.
FONDA, pv. cap. of Montgomery co. N.Y. on the Mohawk r. [on Lake Winnebago.
FOND DU LAC, cap. of Fond du Lac co. Wis.
FORDHAM, v. Westchester co. N. Y.
FORDSVILLE, pv. Marion co. Miss. 128 SSE J.
FORESTBURG, pt. Sullivan co. N.Y. on Neversink river.
FOREST LAKE, pt. Susqa. co. Pa. 180 NNE H.
FORESTVILLE, pv. Wake co. N. C. 15 W of Rh.

Digitized by Google

Forge Village, pv. Middlesex co. Mass. 30 m. from Boston.
Forks, tp. Lycoming co. Pa.
Forks, tp. Northampton co. Pa.
Forked Deer r. Tenn. flows into the Miss. r.
Forktown, pv. Somerset co. Md. 99 sse Au.
Forsyth, pv. cap. of Monroe co. Ga. 55 w M.
Forsyth, pv. cap. of Taney co. Mo. on White r.
Fort Adams, pv. Wilkinson co. Miss. 158 sw of Jackson. [Champlain canal, 69 n Al.
Fort Ann, pv. Washington co. N.Y. on the
Fort Armstrong, on the lower extremity of Rock Island in the Mississippi river.
Fort Argyle, Bryan co. Ga. on Ogechee r. (now in ruins.) [14 above Darien.
Fort Barrington, Ga. on the Altamaha r.
Fort Bend, a co. of Texas, lying on both sides of the r. Brazos, some 50 m. from the sea. Soil generally a rich sandy loam. Capital, Richmond.
Fort Brady, Mich. See Sault St. Mary.
Fort Brown. See Matamoras.
Fort Covington, pv. Franklin co. N.Y.
Fort Edward, pv. Wn. co. N.Y. 49 n of Al.
Fort Gibson. See Cantonment Gibson.
Fort Gratiot, grash'e-ot, pv. St. Clair co. Mich. 60 ne of Detroit. [of Long Island.
Fort Hamilton, pv. King's co. N.Y. w end
Fort Houston, a v. of Texas, semi-capital of Houston co. near the left bank of Trinity r. 175 m. ne of Austin. Pop. 150.
Fort Leavenworth, pv. Indian Territory, on the Missouri r. with extensive military works. [the Mississippi r.
Fort Madison, pv. cap. of Lee co. Iowa, on
Fort Miller, pv. Washington co. N.Y. on the Hudson river. [the Mohawk r.
Fort Plain, pv. Montgomery co. N.Y. on
Fort Smith, pv. Crawford co. Ark. on the Arkansas r. with extensive fortifications.
Fort Polk. See Point Isabel.
Fort Snelling, pv. Iowa, on the Mississippi r. with important military works.
Fort Towson, pv. Indian Key, Ark. a little n of Red river.
Fort Vancouver (belonging to the British), Oregon, on the n side of the Columbia. Lat. 45° 38' n, Lon. 122° 40' w.
Fort Walla-Walla. See Walla-Walla.
Fort Wayne C. H. pv. cap. of Allen co. Ind. on Maumee river. [n of Madison.
Fort Winnebago, pv. Portage co. Wis. 42
Foster, pt. Providence co. R. I. 19 w of Providence.
Fosterville, pv. Henry co. Ga. 75 wnw M.
Fosterville, pv. Rutherford co. Tenn. 46 se of Nashville. [Mo. 100 se of Jef. City.
Fourche a Renault, pv. Washington co.
Fourche la Fave, tp. Conway co. Ark.
Fourche la Fave, tp. Pope co. Ark.
Fowler, pt. St. Lawrence co. N.Y. on the Oswegatchie river.
Fowler, pt. Trumbull co. O. 10 n of Warren.
Fowlstown, pv. Decatur co. Ga. 11 sw of Bainbridge.
Fox, pt. Clearfield co. Pa. 143 nw of H.
Fox, tp. Carroll co. O.
Foxborough, pt. Norfolk co. Mass. 27 ssw B.
Foxcroft, pt. Piscataquis co. Me. 83 ne of A.
Fox Indians. See Sacs.
Fox r. Ill. flows into the Ill. r. in La Salle co.
Fox Springs (sulphur and chalybeate), Ky. 10 e of Flemingsburg and 80 n of Frankfort.
Foxville, pv. Frederick co, Md. 100 nw An.
Framingham, pt. Middlesex co. Mass. 22 wsw of Boston.
Francis, St. a r. which rises in Mo., and flowing through the ne portion of Ark. falls into the Mississippi. It is navigable at high water 200 m.
Francis, St. pv. St. Francis co. Ark.
Francis, St. a r. of Canada East, falling into Lake St. Peter's from the se, 60 m. below Montreal. [sw of Cd.
Francistown, pt. Hillsborough co. N. H. 95
Francisville, pt. Philadelphia co. Pa.
Francisville, pv. Crawford co. Ga. 60 sw M
Francisville, pv. Boone co. Ky. 87 n of F.
Francisville, St. pv. cap. of West Feliciana par. La. on the Mississippi river.
Francisville, St. pv. Lawrence co. Ill. 180 se of Springfield. [Moines r.
Francisville, St. pv. Clark co. Mo. on Des
Franconia, pt. Grafton co. N. H. 75 n of Cd.
Franconia, pt. Montgomery co. Pa. 88 e H.
Franconia, pv. Putnam co. O. 130 nw of Ca.
Frankford, tp. Sussex co. N. J. on Papakating creek.
Frankford, tp. Cumberland co. Pa.
Frankford, borough, Phila. co. Pa. 5 ne Phila.
Frankford, pv. Greenbrier co. Va. 224 w R.
Frankford, pv. Pike co. Mo. 90 ne Jef. City.
Frankfort, pt. Waldo co. Me. on the Penobscot river. [hawk r.
Frankfort, pt. Herkimer co. N.Y. on the Mo-
Frankfort, pv. Hampshire co. Va. on Patterson's creek.
Frankfort, pv. Ross co. O. 22 nw Chilicothe.
Frankfort, pv. cap. of Clinton co. Ind. 42 nnw of Indianapolis. [sse of Sd.
Frankfort, pv. cap. of Franklin co. Ill. 160
Frankfort Springs, pv. Beaver co. Pa.
Franklin, pt. Hancock co. Me. 100 e of A.
Franklin, pt. Merrimack co. N. H. 18 nnw Cd.
Franklin, pt. Franklin co. Vt. 70 nnw Mtr.
Franklin, pt. Norfolk co. Mass. 31 sw of B.
Franklin, pt. New London co. Conn. 37 se of Hartford.
Franklin, pv. Delaware co. N.Y. 84 sw of Al.
Franklin, tp. Franklin co. N.Y. 25 se Malone.
Franklin, tp. Bergen co. N. J. 13 nw of Hackensack. [Woodbury.
Franklin, tp. Gloucester co. N. J. 15 se of
Franklin, tp. Somerset co. N. J. 7 se of Somerville. [er.
Franklin, tp. Warren co. N. J. on Pohatcong
Franklin, tp. Adams co. Pa.
Franklin, tp. Alleghany co. Pa.
Franklin, tp. Armstrong co. Pa.
Franklin, tp. Bradford co. Pa.
Franklin, tp. Fayette co. Pa. 9 n of Union.
Franklin, tp. Greene co. Pa. on Ten Mile cr.
Franklin, tp. Huntingdon co. Pa.
Franklin, tp. Lycoming co. Pa. [French cr
Franklin, borough, cap. of Venango co. Pa. on
Franklin, tp. Westmoreland co. Pa.
Franklin, tp. York co. Pa. 4 s of H. [of An.
Franklin, pv. cap. of Baltimore co. Md. 34 n
Franklin, pv. cap. of Pendleton co. Va. on an affluent of the Potomac river. [Rh.
Franklin, pv. cap. of Macon co. N. C. 33 w of
Franklin, pv. cap. of Heard co. Ga. on the Chattahoochee river.
Franklin, pv. and depot, Henry co. Ala. on the Montgomery and West Point railroad.
Franklin, pv. Holmes co. Miss. 55 n of J.
Franklin, pv. cap. of St. Mary's par. La. on the Bayou Teche.

Digitized by Google

Franklin, pv. cap. of Williamson co. Tenn. 19 sw of Nashville. [of F.
Franklin, pv. cap. of Simpson co. Ky. 164 sw
Franklin, tp. Adams co. O.
Franklin, tp. Brown co. O.
Franklin, tp. Clermont co. O. on Ohio r.
Franklin, tp. Franklin co. O. on Scioto r.
Franklin, tp. Harrison co. O.
Franklin, tp. Jackson co. O.
Franklin, tp. Knox co. O.
Franklin, tp. Licking co. O.
Franklin, tp. Monroe co. O
Franklin, tp. Portage co. O.
Franklin, tp. Richland co. O.
Franklin, tp. Summit co. O. [Great Miami r.
Franklin, pt. Warren co. O. 84 wsw Cs. on
Franklin, tp. Wayne co. O.
Franklin, tp. Lenawee co. Mich.
Franklin, pv. Oakland co. Mich. 28 nw of D.
Franklin, tp. Harrison co. Ind.
Franklin, tp. Henry co. Ind.
Franklin, pv. cap. of Johnson co. Ind. 20 s Is.
Franklin, tp. Marion co. Ind.
Franklin, tp. Owen co. Ind.
Franklin, tp. Washington co. Ind.
Franklin, pv. Morgan co. Ill. 43 wsw of Sd.
Franklin, pt. Howard co. Mo. on the Mo. r.
Franklin, tp. Milwaukie co. Wis.
Franklin, pv. Walworth co. Wis. 75 se of Madison.
Franklin, a v. of Liberty co. Texas, on the left bank of Trinity river.
Franklin, a v. of Texas, cap. of Robertson co. 100 m. ne of Austin.
Franklin City, pv. Norfolk co. Mass. 28 w B.
Franklindale, v. Dutchess co. N.Y. [of Cs.
Franklin Furnace, pv. Scioto co. O. 105 s
Franklin Mills, pv. Portage co. O. on Cuyahoga river. [155 ne of Cs.
Franklin Square, pv. Columbiana co. O.
Franklinton, pv. cap. of Washington par. La. 68 n of New Orleans.
Franklintown, pv. York co. Pa. 15 ssw of H.
Franklintown, pv. Northampton co. Va. 168 e of Richmond. [w of Al.
Franklinville, pt. Cattaraugus co. N.Y. 280
Franklinville, pv. Randolph co. N. C.
Frankstown, borough, Huntingdon co. Pa. 2 e of Hollidaysburg.
Frazer's r. of British North America, falls into the Straits of Fuca, near the 49th parallel of n Lat. Length above 500 m.
Frazeysburg, pv. Muskingum co. O. 60 e Cs.
Frederica, pv. Kent co. Del. 13 s of Dover.
Frederica, pv. Glynn co. Ga. on St. Simon's i.
Frederick, pt. Montgomery co. Pa.
Frederick, Md. See Gazetteer.
Fredericksburg, Va. See Gazetteer.
Fredericksburg, pv. Wayne co. O. 98 ne of Cs.
Fredericksburg, pv. Washington co. Ind. on Blue river. [Jef. City.
Fredericksburg, pv. Ray co. Mo. 154 wnw of
Fredonia, pv. Chautauque co. N.Y. 2 e of Lake Erie.
Fredonia, pv. Chambers co. Ala. 175 ene of T.
Fredonia, pv. Montgomery co. Tenn. 34 nw of
Fredonia, pv. Caldwell co. Ky. [Ne.
Fredonia, pt. Licking co. O. 40 ne of Cs.
Fredonia, tp. Calhoun co. Mich. [Ohio r
Fredonia, pv. cap. of Crawford co. Ind. on
Fredonia, pv. Williamson co. Ill.
Fredensburg, pv. Schuylkill co. Pa.
Freedom, pt. Waldo co. Me. 33 ne of A.
Freedom, pt. Carroll co. N. H. 60 nne of Cd.
Freedom, pt. Cattaraugus co. N.Y.
Freedom, tp. Adams co. Pa.
Freedom, borough, Beaver co. Pa. on Ohio r.
Freedom, pv. Carroll co. Md. 50 nw of An.
Freedom, pt. Portage co. O.
Freedom, tp. Washtenaw co. Mich.
Freedom, pv. Owen co. Ind. 67 sw of Is.
Freedom Plains, pv. Dutchess co. N.Y. 79 s of Albany.
Freehold, pv. Greene co. N.Y. 42 s of Al.
Freehold, pv. cap. of Monmouth co. N. J. 36 se of Trenton.
Freehold, tp. Warren co. Pa.
Freehold, Upper, tp. Monmouth co. N. J.
Freeman, pt. Franklin co. Me. 48 nnw of A
Freemansburg, pv. Northampton co. Pa.
Freemanton, tp. Effingham co. Ill. 90 se Sd.
Freeport, pt. Cumberland co. Me. on Casco Bay. [leghany r.
Freeport, borough, Armstrong Co. Pa. on Al-
Freeport, pt. Harrison co. O. 99 ene of Cs.
Freeport, pv. Shelby co. Ind. 30 se of Is.
Freeport, pv. Stephenson co. Ill. on Peekatonica river.
Freesburg, pv. Union co. Pa. 66 n of H.
Freetown, pt. Bristol co. Mass. 42 s of B
Freetown, pt. Cortland co. N.Y.
French Broad r. See Gazetteer.
French cr. rises in N.Y. and flows into the Alleghany river in Venango co. Pa.
French Cr. pt. Chautauque co. N.Y. on French creek.
French Cr. pt. Mercer co. Pa. on French cr.
French Cr. tp. Venango co. Pa.
Frenchtown, pv. Lewis co. Va. 310 wnw R.
Frenchtown, tp. Monroe co. Mich.
French Village, pv. St. Clair co. Ill.
Friendship, pt. Lincoln co. Me. 54 se of A.
Friendship, pt. Alleghany co. N.Y. on Campan's cr. [of An.
Friendship, pv. Anne Arundel co. Md. 31 nw
Friendsville, pv. Susquehanna co. Pa. 176 nne of Harrisburg. [140 nnw of R.
Frost Royal, pv. cap. of Warren co. Va.
Frostburg, pv. Alleghany co. Md. 176 nw of Annapolis.
Fruit Hill, pv. Clearfield co. Pa. 132 nw of H.
Fryeburg, pt. Oxford co. Me. on Saco r.
Fullersville, pv. St. Lawrence co. N.Y. 190 nnw of Albany.
Fulton, pv. Oswego co. N.Y. on Oswego r.
Fulton, tp. Schoharie co. N. Y. 9 s of Schoharie.
Fulton, pv. Davie co. N. C. 156 w of Rh.
Fulton, pv. Sumter dist. S. C. 69 e of Ca.
Fulton, pv. cap. of Itawamba co. Miss. 220 ne of Jackson, on Tombigbee r.
Fulton, pv. Hempstead co. Ark. on Red r.
Fulton, tp. Sevier co. Ark.
Fulton, pv. Lauderdale co. Tenn. on Miss. r
Fulton, pt. Hamilton co. O. on Ohio r.
Fulton, pv. Stark co. O. on the Ohio canal.
Fulton, pv. Barry co. Mich. 140 w of D.
Fulton, pv. Whiteside co. Ill. [Jef. City.
Fulton, pv. cap. of Callaway co. Mo. 22 ne of
Fulton Lakes, N.Y. a chain of 8 small lakes, in Herkimer and Hamilton cos. which discharge their waters into Moose river.
Fultonham, pv. Muskingum co. O. 57 e Cs.
Fultonville, pv. Montg. co. N.Y. on the Erie canal. [of Frederick
Funkstown, pv. Washington co. Md. 22 nw
Furnace Village, pv. Litchfield co. Connecticut, 80 wnw of Hartford.

Digitized by Google

GAINES, pt. Orleans co. N.Y.
Gaines, pv. Tioga co. Pa. [NNW of R.
GAINESBOROUGH, pv. Frederick co. Va. 154
Gainesborough, pv. cap. of Jackson co. Tenn. on Cumberland r. 73 ENE of Nashville.
GAINES' CROSS ROADS, pv. Rappahannock co. Va. 120 NNW of Richmond.
GAINES' FERRY, on the Sabine, the most frequented land route to TEXAS, between Natchitoches and San Augustine.
GAINESVILLE, pv. Wyoming co. N.Y. [of M.
Gainesville, pv. cap. of Hall co. Ga. 118 NNW
Gainesville, pv. Sumter co. Ala. 54 SW of T.
GALEN, tp. Wayne co. N.Y. 5 E of Lyons.
GALENA, pv. Delaware co. O. 21 N of Cs.
Galena, Ill. See GAZETTEER.
GALESBURG, pv. Kalamazoo co. Mich. 137 W D.
Galesburg, pv. Knox co. Ill. 105 NNW of Sd.
GALION, pv. Richland co. O. 68 NNE of Cs.
GALLATIN, tp. Columbia co. N.Y. 15 SE of Hudson.
Gallatin, pv. cap. of Copiah co. Miss. 37 S of J.
Gallatin, pv. cap. of Sumner co. Tenn. 26 NE of Nashville.
Gallatin, pv. Allen co. O. 113 NW of Cs.
Gallatin, pv. Parke co. Ind. 78 W of Is.
Gallatin, pv. cap. of Davies co. Mo. 190 NW of Jefferson City.
GALLATIN'S r. unites with Madison and Jefferson rivers to form the Missouri.
GALLIPOLIS, pv. cap. of Gallia co. O. on Ohio r.
GALLOWAY, tp. Atlantic co. N.J. on Nacote cr.
GALWAY, pt. Saratoga co. N.Y. 36 NNW Al.
GALVESTON, city and bay. See GAZETTEER.
Galveston, a co. in the SE part of TEXAS, on Galveston Bay. Soil generally light, with a large mixture of sand, well adapted to the growth of sweet potatoes, melons, &c. Capital, Galveston.
GALVEZTON, v. Ascension par. on Iberville r.
GAMBIER, pv. Knox co. O. 56 NE of Cs.
GARDINER, pv. Kennebec co. Me. 6 S of A.
GARDINER'S BAY, N.Y. at the E end of Long I.
GARDINER'S ISLAND, N.Y. off the E end of Long Island.
GARDNER, pt. Wo'ster co. Mass. 58 NNW of B.
GARLAND, pt. Penobscot co. Me. 98 NNE of A.
GARNETTSVILLE, pv. Mead co. Ky. 83 W of F.
GARRETTSBURG, pv. Christian co. Ky. 224 SW of Frankfort.
GARRETTSVILLE, pv. Portage co. O. 86 NE Cs.
GARYSBURG, pv. Northampton co. N.C.
GASCONADE r. Mo. See GAZETTEER. [nade r.
Gasconade, pv. Gasconade co. Mo. on Gasco-
GASPARILLA SOUND, on the W coast of Flor.
GASTON, pv. Northampton co. N.C. on Roanoke river.
GATES, pt. Monroe co. N.Y. 3 W of Rochester.
GATES' MILLS, pv. Cuyahoga co. O. on Chagrin river. [ENE of Rh.
GATESVILLE, pv. cap. of Gates co. N.C. 214
GAULEY BRIDGE, pv. Fayette co. Va. on the Great Kanawha. [river.
GAULEY r. Va. falls into the Great Kanawha
GAYLESVILLE, pv. Cherokee co. Ala. on Coosa river.
GAYSVILLE, pv. Windsor co. Vt. 39 S of Mtr.
GED'DES, pv. Onondaga co. N.Y. 130 WNW Al.
GENESEE r. See GAZETTEER. [Angelica.
Gen-es-ee', tp. Alleghany co. N.Y. 20 SW of
Genesee, tp. Potter co. Pa.
Genesee, pt. Genesee co. Mich. on Flint r.
Genesee, tp. Milwaukie co. Wis.
GENESEO, N.Y. See GAZETTEER.
Geneseo, pv. cap. of Henry co. Ill. 146 NNW of Springfield.
GENEVA, N.Y. See GAZETTEER.
Geneva, pt. Ashtabula co. O. on Lake Erie.
Geneva, pv. Morgan co. Ill. 41 WSW of Sd.
Geneva, pt. Walworth co. Wis.
Geneva, a v. of TEXAS, on the right bank of Trinity river, a few miles above Swartwout
GENITO, pv. Powhatan co. Va. 28 W of R.
GENOA, pv. Cayuga co. N.Y. 17 S of Auburn
Genoa, pt. Delaware co. O. 23 N of Cs.
Genoa, pt. Livingston co. Mich. 48 WNW of D
Genoa, pv. De Kalb co. Ill. 217 NNE of Sd.
GEORGE'S, tp. Fayette co. Pa.
GEORGE, LAKE, N.Y. See GAZETTEER. [Cs.
GEORGESVILLE, pv. Franklin co. O. 13 SW of
GEORGETOWN, pt. Lincoln co. Me. 50 S of A.
Georgetown, pv. Essex co. Mass. 31 N of B.
Georgetown, pv. Madison co. N.Y. 112 W Al.
Georgetown, pv. Beaver co. Pa. on the Ohio r.
Georgetown, pv. cap. of Sussex co. Del. 41 E of Dover. [TER.
Georgetown, D. C. and S. C. See GAZET-
Georgetown, Randolph co. Ga. on the Chattahoochee river.
Georgetown, pv. Copiah co. Miss. on Pear. r.
Georgetown, pv. cap. of Scott co. Ky. 17 E F.
Georgetown, pv. cap. Brown co. O. 107 SSW of Columbus.
Georgetown, pv. Floyd co. Ind. 130 S of Is.
Georgetown, pv. Vermilion co. Ill. 140 E Sd.
Georgetown, pv. cap. of Pettis co. Mo. 67 W of Jefferson City.
GEORGIA, pt. Franklin co. Vt. 40 NW of Mtr.
GERARD, pv. Russell co. Ala. on Chattahoochee river.
GERARDSTOWN, pv. Berkley co. Va. 165 N R.
GERMAN, pt. Chenango co. N.Y. 123 W of Al.
German, tp. Clark co. O.
German, pt. Darke co. O. 97 W of Cs.
German, tp. Harrison co. O.
German, tp. Holmes co. O.
German, tp. Mercer co. O.
German, tp. Montgomery co. O.
GERMAN FLATS, tp. Herkimer co. N.Y. on the Mohawk river.
GERMANNO, pv. Harrison co. O. 120 ENE of Cs.
GERMAN SETTLEMENT, pv. Preston co. Va. 240 NW of Richmond. [NW of Raleigh.
GERMANTON, pv. cap. of Stokes co. N.C. 123
GERMANTOWN, pt. Columbia co. N.Y. 46 S Al.
Germantown, tp. Fayette co. Pa.
Germantown, borough, Philadelphia co. Pa. 6 NNW of Philadelphia.
Germantown, pv. Hyde co. N.C. on Tar r.
Germantown, pv. Shelby co. Tenn. 220 WSW of Nashville.
Germantown, pv. Mason co. Ky. 70 ENE of F
Germantown, pv. Montgomery co. O. 82 W of Columbus.
Germantown, pv. Marion co. Ind. 16 NE of Is.
GERMANVILLE, pv. Edgefield dist. S.C. 32 W of Columbia.
GERMANY, tp. Adams co. Pa. 10 SE Gettysburg.
GERRY, pt. Chautauque co. N.Y. on Cassadaga creek. [35 ENE of H.
GETTYSBURG, borough, cap. of Adams co. Pa
Gettysburg, pv. Preble co. O. 102 W of Cs.
GHENT, pt. Columbia co. N.Y. 27 S of Al.
Ghent, pv. Carroll co. Ky. on Ohio r.
GHOLSON, pv. Noxubee co. Miss. 113 NE of J.
GHOLSONVILLE, pv. Brunswick co. Va. on Meherrin river.
GIBRALTAR, pv. Wayne co. Mich. 31 S of D.

Digitized by Google

Gibson, tp. Clearfield co. Pa.
Gibson, pt. Susquehanna co. Pa.
Gilbertsville, pv. Otsego co. N.Y. 95 w Al.
Gilboa, pv. Schoharie co. N.Y. 51 w of Al.
Gilead, pt. Oxford co. Me. on Androscoggin r.
Gilead, pv. Tolland co. Conn. 21 ese of Hd.
Gilead, tp. Marion co. O.
Gilead, pv. Wood co. O. on Maumee r.
Gilead, pt. Branch co. Mich. 128 wsw of D.
Gilead, pv. Calhoun co. Ill. 105 sw of Sd.
Giles C. H. pv. Giles co. Va. on New r.
Gilford, pv. cap. of Belknap co. N. H. on Winnipiseogee Lake. [of Cd.
Gilford Village, pv. Belknap co. N.H. 33 n
Gill, pt. Franklin co. Mass. on Connecticut r.
Gilman, pt. Hamilton co. N.Y. 68 nnw of Al.
Gilmanton, pt. Belknap co. N. H. 20 n of Cd.
Gilmanton Iron Works, pv. Belknap co. N. H. 23 n of Concord.
Gilsum, pt. Cheshire co. N. H. 56 wsw of Cd.
Girard, tp. Clearfield co. Pa.
Girard, pt. Erie co. Pa. 260 nw of H.
Girard, pv. Trumbull co. O. 170 ne of Cs.
Girard, pt. Branch co. Mich. 110 wsw of D.
Glasco, pv. Ulster co. N.Y. on Hudson r.
Glasgow, pv. New Castle co. Del [of F.
Glasgow, pv. cap. of Barren co. Ky. 123 sw
Glasgow, pv. Howard co. Mo. on Missouri r.
Glassborough, pv. Gloucester co. N. J. 47 s of Trenton.
Glass Lake, tp. Jackson co. Mich.
Glastenbury, tp. Bennington co. Vt. 9 ne of Bennington. [necticut r.
Glastenbury, pt. Hartford co. Conn. on Con-
Glaze, tp. Miller co. Mo.
Glenburn, pt. Penobscot co. Me. 77 ne of A.
Glen Cove, pv. Queen's co. N.Y. on Long I.
Glenham, pv. Dutchess co. N.Y. 88 s of Al.
Glenn, pt. Montgomery co. N.Y. 43 wnw of Albany. [Hudson r.
Glenn's Falls, pv. Warren co. N.Y. on the
Glennville, pt. Schenectady co. N.Y. 30 w
Gloucester, Mass. See Gazetteer. [of Al.
Gloucester, tp. Providence co. R. I. 16 wsw of Providence. [Phila.
Gloucester, tp. Gloucester co. N. J. 10 se of
Gloucester C. H. pv. cap. of Gloucester co. Va. 85 e of Richmond.
Gloucester Furnace, pv. Atlantic co. N. J. 74 s of Trenton.
Glover, pt. Orleans co. Vt. 39 nne of Mtr.
Gloversville, pv. Fulton co. N.Y. 40 nw Al.
Gnadenhutten, pv. Tuscarawas co. O.
Goat Island, an island in Niagara r. at the falls, which it divides into two unequal parts.
Goave, Petit, peh-tee' go-av', a sea-port on the n side of Hayti, 35 m. wsw of Port-au-Prince.
Goblintown, pv. Patrick co. Va. 208 wsw R.
Goderich, a t. of Canada West, on L. Huron, at the mouth of Maitland r. Lat. 43° 50' n, Lon. 82° w. [of Cd.
Goffstown, pt. Hillsborough co. N. H. 16 s
Golconda, pv. cap. of Pope co. Ill. on Ohio r.
Gold Region. See California.
Goldsborough, pt. Hancock co. Me. 110 e A.
Goldsborough, pv. Wayne co. N.C. 50 se Rh.
Go-li-ad', a co. in the southern part of Texas, intersected by the San Antonio r. Soil a black mould, well adapted to raising cotton, sugar, corn, grapes, &c. The land, however, in some parts, often suffers from drought.
Goliad, the cap. of the above co. is a little village situated on the w or right bank of the San Antonio.
Gonalves, Hayti. See Gazetteer.
Gon-zal'es, a co. in the s or s central part of Texas, intersected by the Guadalupe. Soil generally very rich, producing cotton, sugar, grapes, corn, &c. in abundance.
Gonzales, the cap. of the above, on the r. Guadalupe, 70 m. s of Austin, was formerly a place of some importance, but it was burnt during the revolution. It now contains only a few dwellings.
Goochland C. H. pv. cap. of Goochland co. Va. 30 wnw of Richmond.
Good Ground, pv. Suffolk co. N.Y. on Long I.
Goose cr. Va. a branch of Roanoke r.
Gordonsville, pv. Orange co. Va. 74 nw R.
Gorham, pt. Cumberland co. Me. 60 sw of A.
Gorham, pt. Coos co. N. H. at the base of the White Mountains.
Gorham, pt. Ontario co. N.Y. on Flint cr.
Gorham, pt. Lucas co. O. on Tiffin's r.
Goshen, pt. Sullivan co. N. H. 40 w of Cd.
Goshen, tp. Addison co. Vt. 31 sw of Mtr.
Goshen, pt. Hampshire co. Mass. 12 nw of Northampton.
Goshen, pt. Litchfield co. Conn. 6 n Litchfield.
Goshen, pv. Orange co. N.Y. 60 nnw of N.Y.
Goshen, pv. Cape May co. N. J. on Goshen cr.
Goshen, pv. Lancaster co. Pa. 58 ese of H.
Goshen, pv. Lincoln co. Ga. 58 ne of M.
Goshen, pv. Benton co. Ala.
Goshen, tp. Belmont co. O.
Goshen, tp. Champaign co. O.
Goshen, pt. Clermont co. O. 100 sw of Cs.
Goshen, tp. Columbiana co. O. [was cr.
Goshen, tp. Tuscarawas co. O. on Tuscara-
Goshen, pv. cap. of Elkhart co. Ind. on Elkhart river.
Goshen, pv. Putnam co. Ill.
Goshen Gore, tp. Caledonia co. Vt.
Gosport, tp. Rockingham co. N. H.
Gosport, v. Norfolk co. Va. on Elizabeth r.
Gosport, pv. Owen co. Ind. on White r.
Gouverneur, pv. St. Lawrence co. N.Y. on Oswegatchie r.
Govenstown, pv. Baltimore co. Md. 34 n An.
Governor's Island, N.Y. in N.Y. harbour.
Gowanus, v. King's co. N.Y. on Long Island.
Gowensville, pv. Spartanburg dist. S. C. 130 nw of Columbia.
Graceham, pv. Frederick co. Md. 67 nw An.
Grace Harbour, a t. on the e side of Newfoundland, with an excellent harbour. Pop. estimated at 6,000.
Grafton, pt. Grafton co. N. H. 33 nw of Cd.
Grafton, pt. Windham co. Vt. 109 s of Mtr.
Grafton, pt. Worcester co. Mass. 36 sw of B.
Grafton, pt. Rensselaer co. N.Y. 20 ne of Al.
Grafton, pt. Lorain co. O. 118 nne of Cs.
Grafton, pv. Jersey co. Ill. 85 s of Sd.
Graham's Station, pv. Meigs co. O. 103 se of Columbus. [of Cs.
Grahamsville, pv. Beaufort dist. S. C. 144 s
Granby, tp. Essex co. Vt. [Northampton.
Granby, pt. Hampshire co. Mass. 9 se of
Granby, pt. Hartford co. Conn. 16 nnw of Hd.
Granby, pt. Oswego co. N.Y. on Oswego r.
Grand, pt. Marion co. O. 58 n of Cs.
Grand Blanc, pt. Genesee co. Mich. 53 nw D.
Grand Detour, pv. Ogle co. Ill. on Rock r.
Grand Gulf, pv. Clairborne co. Miss. on the Mississippi river.

Digitized by Google

Grand Haven, pv. cap. of Ottawa co. Mich. on Grand river.
Grand Isle, pt. Grand Isle co. Vt. 66 nw Mtr.
Grand Island. See Niagara, Gazetteer.
Grand Prairie, tp. Marion co. O.
Grand r. Mich. and Mo. See Gazetteer.
Grand r. California, one of the head branches of the Colorado.
Grand r. or Ouse, a r. of Canada West, which flows into L. Erie about 40 m. w of Buffalo. Near its mouth it communicates with the Welland canal.
Grand View, pt. Washington co. O. on Ohio r.
Grand View, pv. Edgar co. Ill. 114 e of Sd.
Grand View, pv. Louisa co. Iowa.
Grandville, pv. Kent co. Mich. 175 w of D.
Granger, grain'ger, pt. Alleghany co. N.Y. 10 n of Angelica.
Granger, pt. Medina co. O. 131 ne of Cs.
Grantham, pt. Sullivan co. N. H. 54 w nw Cd.
Granville, pt. Addison co. Vt. 35 ssw of Mtr.
Granville, tp. Hampden co. Mass. 120 s of B.
Granville, pt. Washington co. N.Y. on Paw-
Granville, pt. Bradford co. Pa. [let r.
Granville, tp. Mifflin co. Pa.
Granville, pv. Monongalia co. Va. 300 nw R.
Granville, pv. Jackson co. Tenn. on Cumberland river.
Granville, pt. Licking co. O. 34 ne of Cs.
Granville, pv. Delaware co. Ind. 68 ne of Is.
Granville, pv. Platte co. Mo. on Missouri r.
Granville, tp. Milwaukie co. Wis.
Grape Grove, pt. Ray co. Mo.
Grass r. N.Y. flows into the St. Lawrence.
Grass Lake, pt. Jackson co. Mich. 67 sw D.
Grassy Point, pv. Rockland co. N.Y. 109 s of Albany. [of Cs.
Gratiot, grash'e-ot, pv. Licking co. O. 42 e
Gratis, pt. Preble co. O. 92 w of Cs.
Gratz, pv. Dauphin co. Pa. 48 n of H.
Graves, Mt. Lincoln co. Ga. a conical peak, about 800 feet high.
Gravesend, tp. King's co. Long I. 9 s of N.Y.
Gray, pt. Cumberland co. Me. 47 sw of A.
Grayson C. H. pv. cap. of Grayson co. Va. on New river.
Grayson, pv. cap. of Carter co. Ky. 128 e of F.
Graysport, pv. Muskingum co. O. 68 e of Cs.
Graysville, pv. Huntingdon co. Pa. 100 w H.
Graysville, pv. Todd co. Ky. 155 sw of F.
Graysville, pv. White co. Ill. 140 se of Sd.
Great Barrington, pv. Berkshire co. Mass.
Great Basin. See California, Upper.
Great Bear er. Canada West, runs into r. St. Clair. [Black r.
Great Bend, pv. Jefferson co. N. Y. on
Great Bridge, pv. Norfolk co. Va. 115 se R.
Great Crossings, pv. Scott co. Ky. 15 ne F.
Great Falls, pv. Strafford co. N. H. 34 e Cd.
Great Salt Lake, California, is situated on the e margin of the Great Basin, more than 500 m. from the Pacific: being intersected by the 41st parallel of n Lat. and between the 112th and 113th meridians of w Lon. Length about 90 m.; breadth, 30 or 40 m. The surface of this lake is 4200 feet above the level of the sea. Its waters are a *saturated* solution of common salt. At its se extremity is the Utah Lake. This appears like an arm or bay of the former; but its waters are said to be fresh, and to flow into the Great Salt Lake.
Great Valley, pt. Cattaraugus co. N.Y.
Great Works, pv. Penobscot co. Me. 80 e A.
Greece, pt. Monroe co. N.Y. 6 n Rochester.
Green Bay, pv. Brown co. Wis. on Fox r.
Greenbrier, r. Va. See Gazetteer. [Al.
Greenburg, tp. Westchester co. N.Y. 130 s of
Greenbush, tp. Penobscot co. Me
Greenbush, pv. Rensselaer co. N.Y. 1 e of Al.
Greenbush, pv. Warren co. Ill. 92 nw of Sd.
Green Camp, tp. Marion co, O. [sw of H.
Green Castle, borough, Franklin co. Pa. 56
Green Castle, pv. cap. of Putnam co. Ind. 47 w of Indianapolis.
Greene, pt. Kennebec co. Me. 25 sw of A.
Greene, pv. Chenango co. N.Y. on Chenango r.
Greene, tp. Sussex co. N.J. 7 sw of Newton.
Greene, tp. Beaver co. Pa. 12 sw of Beaver.
Greene, tp. Franklin co. Pa. 5 ne of Chambersburg. [burg.
Greene, tp. Greene co. co. Pa. 11 se Waynes-
Greene, tp. Indiana co. Pa.
Greene, tp. Pike co. Pa.
Greene, tp. Adams co. O. on the Ohio r.
Greene, tp. Clinton co. O. [Lisbon.
Greene, tp. Columbiana co. O. 9 n of New
Greene, tp. Fayette co. O.
Greene, tp. Hamilton co. O
Greene, tp. Harrison co. O.
Greene, tp. Hocking co. O.
Greene, tp. Richland co. O.
Greene, tp. Ross co. O.
Greene, tp. Summit co. O.
Greene, tp. Wayne co. O.
Greene, tp. Iowa co. Wis.
Greenfield, tp. Hancock co. Me.
Greenfield, pt. Hillsboro' co. N. H. 35 sw of Cc
Greenfield, pv. cap. of Franklin co. Mass. on the Connecticut river. [ston Spa
Greenfield, tp. Saratoga co. N.Y. 10 n of Ball-
Greenfield, tp. Bedford co. Pa. 22 n of Bedford
Greenfield, pt. Erie co. Pa. [barre
Greenfield, tp. Luzerne co. Pa. 30 ne Wilkes-
Greenfield, borough, Washington co. Pa.
Greenfield, pv. Nelson co. Va. 107 w of R.
Greenfield, pv. Sullivan co. Tenn. 200 e of Ne.
Greenfield, tp. Fairfield co. O.
Greenfield, pv. Highland co. O. 72 sw of Cs
Greenfield, tp. Huron co. O. 106 n of Cs.
Greenfield, pt. Wayne co. Mich. 6 nw of D
Greenfield, pv. cap. of Hancock co. Ind. 20 e of Indianapolis.
Greenfield, pv. Greene co. Ill. 60 sw of Sd.
Greenfield, pv. cap. of Dade co. Mo. 150 sw of Jefferson City. [City.
Greenfield, pv. Shelby co. Mo. 136 n of Jef.
Greenfield, pv. Milwaukie co. Wis. 92 e of Madison. [of Cd.
Greenland, pt. Rockingham co. N. H. 45 ese
Green Mountains. See Gazetteer, p. 214
Green Oak, pt. Livingston co. Mich. 40 w D
Greenock, pv. Crittenden co. Ark. on Miss. r
Greenport, tp. Columbia co. N.Y. 2 s of Hudson. [Long I.
Greenport, pv. Suffolk co. N.Y. ne end of
Green r. Ky. flows into the Ohio r.
Green r. California, one of the head branches of the Colorado.
Greensboro', pt. Orleans co. Vt. 30 nne Mtr.
Greensboro', pv. Greene co. Pa. 196 w of H
Greensboro', pv. Caroline co. Md. 59 e of An
Greensboro', pv. cap. of Guilford co. N.C. 82 wnw of Raleigh. [of M
Greensboro', pv. cap. of Greene co. Ga. 44 e
Greensboro', pv. Greene co. Ala. 40 s of T.
Greensboro', pv. cap. of Choctaw co. Miss. 110 ne of Jackson.

Digitized by Google

Greensboro', tp. Greene co. Ky. 90 sew of F.
Greensboro', pv. Henry co. Ind. 40 E of Is.
GREENSBURG, borough, cap. of Westmoreland co. Pa. 168 W of Harrisburg.
Greensburg, pv. cap. of St. Helena par. La. on Tickfaw river.
Greensburg, pv. Trumbull co. O. 185 NE Cs.
Greensburg, pv. cap. of Decatur co. Ind. 47 SE of Indianapolis.
GREEN'S FORK, tp. Randolph co. Ind.
GREENSTOWN, pv. Stark co. O. 130 NE of Cs.
GREENUPSBURG, pv. cap. of Greenup co. Ky. on the Ohio river. [of A.
GREEN VILLAGE, pv. Franklin co. Me. 90 NW
GRAENVILLE, pt. Piscataquis co. Me. 90 NE A.
Greenville, pv. Providence co. R. I. 9 W of Providence.
Greenville, pt. Greene co. N.Y. 29 S of Al.
Greenville, pv. Sussex co. N. J. 70 N of Tn.
Greenville, tp. Erie co. Pa.
Greenville, pt. Somerset co. Pa.
Greenville, pv. Augusta co. Va. 120 WNW R.
Greenville, pv. cap. of Pitt co. N. C. on Tar r.
Greenville C. H. pv. cap. of Greenville dist. S. C. [100 W of M.
Greenville, pv. cap. of Meriwether co. Ga.
Greenville, pv. cap. of Butler co. Ala. 140 SSE of Tuscaloosa. [of Little Rock.
Greenville, pv. cap. of Clark co. Ark. 78 SW
Greenville, pv. cap. of Greene co. Tenn. 258 E of Nashville.
Greenville, pv. cap. of Muhlenburg co. Ky. on an affluent of Green river.
Greenville, pv. cap. of Darke co. O. 90 W Cs.
Greenville, pv. Floyd co. Ind. 110 S of Is.
Greenville, pv. cap. of Bond co. Ill. 74 S Sd.
Greenville, pv. cap. of Wayne co. Mo. on St. Francis river.
GREENWICH, pt. Hampshire co. Mass. 75 W B.
Greenwich, pt. Fairfield co. Conn. 82 SW Hd.
Greenwich, pt. Wn. co. N.Y. 35 NNE of Al.
Greenwich, pt. Cumberland co. N. J. 73 SSW of Trenton. [Woodbury.
Greenwich, tp. Gloucester co. N. J. 7 SW of
Greenwich, pt. Warren co. N. J. 10 S of Belvidere.
Greenwich, tp. Berks co. Pa. 18 NE Reading.
Greenwich, pt. Huron co. O. 83 N of Cs.
GREENWICH VILLAGE, pv. Hampshire co. Mass. 73 W of Boston.
GREENWOOD, pt. Oxford co. Me. 54 W of A.
Greenwood, pt. Steuben co. N.Y.
Greenwood, pt. Columbia co. Pa. 92 NNE H.
Greenwood, tp. Crawford co. Pa.
Greenwood, tp. Juniata co. Pa. on Susqa. r.
Greenwood, tp. Perry co. Pa. 10 NE of Bloomfield.
Greenwood, pv. Laurens dist. S. C. 80 NW Ca.
Greenwood, pv. Caddo par. La. 150 NW N.O.
Greenwood, pv. Johnson co. Ind. 10 S of Is.
GREERSBURG, Pa. See DARLINGTON.
GREGG, tp. Centre co. Pa. on Sinking cr.
GREIG, greg, tp. Lewis co. N.Y. on Moose r.
GRENADA, pv. Yalabusha co. Miss. on Yalabusha river.
GRIFFIN, pv. Pike co. Ga. 80 W of M. [of R.
GRIFFINSBURG, pv. Culpepper co. Va. 106 NW
GRIFFIN'S MILLS, pv. Erie co. N.Y. in Aurora township. [of Tn.
GRIGGSTOWN, pv. Somerset co. N. J. 20 NNE
GRIGGSVILLE, pv. Pike co. Ill. 60 W of Sd.
GRISWOLD, pt. New London co. Conn. 50 NNE of Hartford. [Missouri r.
GRISWOLD CITY, pv. Franklin co. Mo. on the
GROTON, pt. Grafton co. N.H. 42 NNW of Cd.
Groton, pt. Caledonia co. Vt. 30 E of Mtr.
Groton, pt. Middlesex co. Mass. 33 NW of B
Groton, pt. New London co. Conn. 45 SE Hd.
Groton, pt. Tompkins co. N.Y. on Fall cr.
Groton, pt. Erie co. O. 95 N of Cs.
GROVE, pt. Alleghany co. N.Y. 260 WSW Al.
Grove, tp. Clinton co. Pa. [nesus Lake.
GROVELAND, tp. Livingston co. N.Y. on Co-
Groveland, pt. Oakland co. Mich. 44 NW of D.
Groveland, pv. Tazewell co. Ill. 62 N of Sd.
GUADALUPE r. Texas, flows into the San Antonio. Length 250 m.
GUANAXUATO or GUANAJUATO, gwan'à-hwah' to (see Introduction XXVII. 9, 10 and 17), a small but populous state in the central part of Mexico, NW of the city of Mexico. Area 8,600 sq. m. Pop. 450,000. For GUANAXUATO, the capital of the above, see GAZETTEER.
GUAYAMA, gwī-ah'mà, a sea-port on the S coast of Porto Rico, almost due S from San Juan.
GUAYMAS, gwī'màs, a sea-port of Sonora, on the Gulf of California, with one of the best harbours on the western coast of Mexico. Lat. about 28° N, Lon. 110° 10' W. Pop. between 3,000 and 4,000.
GUAZACUALCO or HUASACUALCO, gwas-à-kwal'ko, a small r. of Mexico, forming a part of the boundary between the states of Vera Cruz and Tabasco. At its mouth, in the Gulf of Mexico, there is a tolerable harbour.
GUILDERLAND, pt. Albany co. N.Y. 9 W of Al.
GUILDHALL, pv. cap. of Essex co. Vt. on Connecticut river. [taquis r.
GUILFORD, pt. Piscataquis co. Me. on Piscа-
Guilford, pt. Windham co. Vt. 124 S of Mtr.
Guilford, pt. New Haven co. Conn. 50 S Hd.
Guilford, pt. Chenango co. N.Y. 100 W of Al.
Guilford, tp. Franklin co. Pa. 6 SE of Chambersburg.
Guilford, v. Columbiana co. O.
Guilford, tp. Medina co. O.
GUINES, ghe-nes', an inland town of Cuba, 45 m. SE from Havana. The climate is fine, and invalids from the United States frequently winter here. It is the southern termination of the principal railroad in the island. Pop. between 3,000 and 4,000.
GULLITSVILLE, pv. Monroe co. Ga. 60 W M.
GUITIVIS. See MAYO.
GUSTAVUS, pt. Trumbull co. O.
GUYAN, ghī'àn, tp. Gallia co. O.
GUYANDOTTE r. Va. See GAZETTEER.
GUYANDOTTE, LITTLE, r. Va. flows into the Ohio river.
GUYANDOTTE, pv. Cabell co. Va. on the Ohio r.
GWYN'NEDD, pt. Montgomery co. Pa.

HACKENSACK r. N. J. flows into Newark Bay.
Hackensack, pv. cap. of Bergen co. N. J. on Hackensack river, 76 NE of Tn. [York.
Hackensack, tp. Bergen co. N. J. 13 N of New
HACKETTSTOWN, pv. Warren co. N. J. 60 N Tn.
HADDAM, pt. Middlesex co. Conn. 22 S of Hd.
HADDONFIELD, pv. Camden co. N. J. 35 SW of Trenton.
HADDONSVILLE, pv. Todd co. Ky. 190 SW F.
HADLEY, pt. Hampshire co. Mass. on Conn. r.
Hadley, pt. Saratoga co. N.Y. 58 N of Al.
Hadley, pt. Lapeer co. Mich. 58 N of D.
Hadley, pv. Will co. Ill. 174 NE of Sd.

Digitized by Google

Hadlyme, pv. New London co. Conn. 40 s Hd.
Haerlem. See Harlem. [36 wnw of Al.
Hagerman's Mills, pv. Montgomery co. N.Y.
Hagerstown, Md. See Gazetteer.
Hagerstown, pv. Preble co. O. about 100 w Cs.
Hagerstown, pv. Wayne co. Ind. 60 e of Is.
Hague, pt. Warren co. N.Y. 90 n of Al.
Hague, pv. Westmoreland co. Va. 76 ne of R.
Hague, pv. Logan co. Ky. 174 sw of F.
Hains, tp. Centre co. Pa. 19 e of Bellefonte.
Hale, tp. Harden co. O.
Half Acre, v. Putnam co. Ga.
Half Moon, pt. Saratoga co. N.Y. 13 n of Al.
Half Moon, pt. Centre co. Pa. 100 nw of H.
Halifax, pt. Windham co. Vt. on Green r.
Halifax, pt. Plymouth co. Mass. 36 sse of B.
Halifax, pt. Dauphin co. Pa. 23 n of H.
Halifax (or Banister), pv. cap. of Halifax co. Va. on Banister river. [Roanoke r.
Halifax, pv. cap. of Halifax co. N. C. on the
Halifax, pv. Kemper co. Miss. 100 ene of J.
Halifax, pv. Wilson co. Tenn. 24 e of Ne.
Hallett's Cove, pv. Queen's co. N.Y.
Hallowell, Me. See Gazetteer.
Hall's Stream, N. H. a small r. which flows into the Connecticut river. [Al.
Hall's Mills, pv. Albany co. N.Y. 30 wsw of
Hallstown, pv. Jefferson co. Va. 172 n of R.
Hallsville, pv. Duplin co. N. C. 97 se of Rh.
Hallsville, pv. Chester dist. S. C. 52 n of Ca.
Hamburg, pv. New London co. Conn. 34 sse of Hartford.
Hamburg, pt. Erie co. N.Y. 300 w of Al.
Hamburg, pv. Sussex co. N. J. 86 n of Tn.
Hamburg, pv. Berks co. Pa. 68 ene of H.
Hamburg, pv. Edgefield dist. S. C. on Savannah river.
Hamburg, pv. Macon co. Ga. 88 sw of M.
Hamburg, pv. Perry co. Ala. 65 s of T.
Hamburg, pv. Hardin co. Tenn. 140 sw of Ne.
Hamburg, pt. Livingston co. Mich. 50 wnw D.
Hamburg, pv. Calhoun co. Ill. on Mississippi r.
Hamburg, pv. Clarke co. Ind. 120 s of Is.
Hamburg on the Lake, pv. Erie co. N.Y. on Lake Erie.
Hamden, pt. New Haven co. Conn. 33 ssw Hd.
Hamden, pt. Delaware co. N.Y. on a branch of the Delaware river.
Hamilton, pt. Essex co. Mass. 22 nne of B.
Hamilton, pv. Madison co. N.Y. 98 w of Al.
Hamilton, tp. Atlantic co. N. J. 30 se of Woodbury. [burg.
Hamilton, tp. Adams co. Pa. 12 ne of Gettys-
Hamilton, tp. Franklin co. Pa.
Hamilton, tp. M'Kean co. Pa.
Hamilton, tp. Monroe co. Pa.
Hamilton, pv. Loudon co. Va. 160 n of R.
Hamilton, pv. Martin co. N. C. 127 e of Rh.
Hamilton, pv. cap. of Harris co. Ga. 126 wsw of Milledgeville.
Hamilton, pv. Autauga co. Ala. 92 se of T.
Hamilton, pv. Monroe co. Miss. 156 ne of J.
Hamilton, pv. cap. of Butler co. O. on Great Miami river.
Hamilton, tp. Franklin co. O. on Scioto r.
Hamilton, tp. Warren co. O.
Hamilton, pt. Van Buren co. Mich.
Hamilton, pv. Hamilton co. Ill. [Sabine r.
Hamilton, a v. of Texas, in Shelby co. on the
Hamilton, a flourishing and important t. of Canada West, situated a few miles s of Burlington Bay, at the w extremity of Lake Ontario. Pop. estimated at 8,000.
Hamilton Ban, tp. Adams co. Pa
Hamilton Village, v. Philadelphia co. Pa. 1 w of the Schuylkill river.
Hamiltonville, or Newtown Hamilton, pv. Mifflin co. Pa. on Juniata r.
Hamlin's Grant, tp. Oxford co. Me.
Hammond, pt. St. Lawrence co. N.Y. on the St. Lawrence.
Hammondsport, pt. Steuben co. N. Y. on Crooked Lake. [river.
Hampden, pt. Penobscot co. Me. on Penobscot
Hampden, pt. Geauga co. O. [of Cd.
Hampstead, pt. Rockingham co. N. H. 28 sse
Hampstead, pv. Carroll co. Md. 56 nw of An.
Hampstead, pv. King George co. Va. 90 nne R.
Hampton, pt. Rockingham co. N. H. on the Atlantic.
Hampton, pt. Windham co. Conn. 40 e of Hd.
Hampton, v. Oneida co. N.Y.
Hampton, pt. Washington co. N.Y. 26 n Salem.
Hampton, pv. Adams co. Pa. 30 sw of H.
Hampton, pv. cap. of Elizabeth City co. Va. on Hampton river.
Hampton, pv. Rock Island co. Ill. 150 nnw Sd.
Hampton Roads, Va. an arm of Chesapeake Bay, near the mouth of James r. It is sufficiently deep for the largest ships of war, and is an important naval station.
Hamptonburg, pt. Orange co. N.Y. 4 ne of Goshen. [sw of Portsmouth.
Hampton Falls, pt. Rockingham co. N. H. 16
Hamptonville, pv. Surry co. N. C. 145 wnw
Hamtramck, tp. Wayne co. Mich. [of Rh.
Hancock, pt. Hancock co. Me. 95 e of A.
Hancock, pt. Hillsboro' co. N. H. 34 sw Cd.
Hancock, pt. Addison co. Vt. 39 ssw of Mtr
Hancock, pt. Berkshire co. Mass. 142 w B.
Hancock, pt. Delaware co. N.Y. on Del. r.
Hancock, pt. Wn. co. Md. on Potomac r.
Hancock Bridge, pv. Salem co. N.J. 85 sw Tn.
Hancock Factory, pv. Hillsboro' co. N. H. 30 sw of Concord.
Hancockville, pv. Union dist. S. C. 85 nw Ca.
Handy, tp. Livingston co. Mich.
Hanging Rock, pv. Hampshire co. Va.
Hannahsburg, pv. Butler co. Pa. 287 wnw H.
Hannibal, pt. Oswego co. N.Y. 175 wnw Al.
Hannibal, pv. Marion co. Mo. on Miss. r.
Hannibalville, v. Oswego co. N.Y.
Hanover, pt. Grafton co. N. H. on Conn. r.
Hanover, pt. Plymouth co. Mass. 24 ssw of B.
Hanover, pt. Chautauque co. N.Y. on L. Erie.
Hanover, tp. Burlington co. N. J. 12 ne of Mount Holly. [town.
Hanover, pt. Morris co. N. J. 5 n of Morris-
Hanover, tp. Beaver co. Pa.
Hanover, tp. Dauphin co. Pa. 15 se of H.
Hanover, tp. Lehigh co. Pa. on Lehigh r.
Hanover, tp. Luzerne co. Pa. on Susqa. r.
Hanover, tp. Northampton co. Pa.
Hanover, pt. Washington co. Pa.
Hanover, borough, York co. Pa. 35 s of H.
Hanover C. H. pv. cap. of Hanover co. Va 20 n of Richmond.
Hanover, tp. Butler co. O. [Lisbon
Hanover, tp. Columbiana co. O. 10 e of New
Hanover, v. Harrison co. O. 8 nw of Cadiz.
Hanover, pt. Licking co. O. 48 ne of Cs.
Hanover, tp. Richland co. O.
Hanover, pt. Jackson co. Mich. 90 w of D.
Hanover, tp. Shelby co. Ind. [nw of Cd.
Hanover Centre, pv. Grafton co. N. H. 60
Hanoverton, pv. Columbiana co. O.
Hanson, pt. Plymouth co. Mass. 28 sse of B
Harbor cr. pt. Erie co. Pa. 6 ne of Erie.

Digitized by Google

Hardin, pv. Shelby co. O. 86 WNW of Cs.
Hardinsburg, pv. cap. of Breckenridge co. Ky. 115 WSW of Frankfort.
Hardinsburg, v. Dearborn co. Ind. on Great Miami river.
Hardinsburg, pv. Wn. co. Ind. 106 S of Is.
Hardinsville, pv. Shelby co. Ky. 9 W of F.
Hardwick, pt. Caledonia co. Vt. 27 NE of Mtr.
Hardwick, pv Worcester co. Mass. 66 W of B.
Hardwick, tp. Warren co. N. J. 15 NE of Belvidere.
Hardwick, Ga. See Gazetteer.
Hardy, tp. Holmes co. O.
Hardyston, tp. Sussex co. N. J. on Wallkill r.
Harford, pt. Susquehanna co. Pa.
Harios, tp. Centre co. Pa.
Harlem, pv. N. York co. N.Y. on Harlem r.
Harlem, pt. Delaware co. O. 27 N of Cs.
Harlansburg, pv. Mercer co. Pa.
Harlesville, pv. Marion dist. S. C. on Little Pedee river.
Harlingen, pv. Somerset co. N. J. 18 N of Tn.
Harmar, pv. Washington co. O. on Muskingum river.
Harmony, pt. Somerset co. Me. 57 N of A.
Harmony, pt. Chautauque co. N.Y.
Harmony, pt. Warren co. N. J. 58 N of Tn.
Harmony, v. Butler co. Pa. 12 NE of Beaver.
Harmony, tp. Susquehanna co. Pa. on Susquehanna river.
Harmony, pv. Halifax co. Va. 150 SW of R.
Harmony, pv. York dist. S.C. 100 N of Cs.
Harmony, pv. Weakly co. Tenn. 132 W of Ne.
Harmony, tp. Clark co. O.
Harmony, tp. Delaware co. O.
Harmony, tp. Perry co. Ind. [Jefferson City.
Harmony, pv. Washington co. Mo. 100 SE of
Harmony Vale, pv. Sussex co. N. J. 82 N Tn.
Harnagerville, pv. Cherokee co. Ga. 140 NW of Milledgeville.
Harper's Ferry, pv. Jefferson co. Va. at the junction of the Shenandoah with the Potomac, on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. The scenery here is singularly picturesque and romantic, and the place is in consequence much visited by travellers. [Al.
Harpersfield, pv. Delaware co. N.Y. 64 W of
Harpersfield, pt. Ashtabula co. O. on Grand r.
Harpersville, pv. Broome co. N.Y. near the Susquehanna river.
Harpersville, pv. Shelby co. Ala. 90 E of T.
Harpeth r. Tenn. flows into Cumberland r.
Harpswell, tp. Cumberland co. Me.
Harriettstown, tp. Franklin co. N.Y. 35 S of Malone. [Narraguagus r.
Harrington, pt. Washington co. Me. on
Harrington, tp. Bergen co. N.J. on the Hudson.
Harrington, pv. Cumberland co. N.C. 60 S Rh.
Harris, pt. Centre co. Pa.
Harris, a co. in the SE part of Texas, bordering on Galveston Bay. Soil, especially towards the N and W, extremely fertile. Houston is the capital.
Harrisburg, pt. Lewis co. N.Y. on Deer cr.
Harrisburg, pv. Mecklenburg co. N.C.
Harrisburg, pv. Franklin co. O. 23 SW of Cs.
Harrisburg, tp. Medina co. O.
Harrisburg, pv. Fayette co. Ind. 56 E of Is.
Harrisburg, pv. Van Buren co. Iowa.
Harrisburg, v. of Harris co. Texas, 5 E of Houston.
Harrison, pt. Cumberland co. Me. 62 WSW A.
Harrison, tp. Westchester co. N.Y. 3 E of White Plains
Harrison, tp. Hudson co. N. J.
Harrison, tp. Potter co. Pa. [Rock.
Harrison, pv. Union co. Ark. 98 S of Little
Harrison, pv. Hamilton co. Tenn.
Harrison, tp. Carroll co. O.
Harrison, tp. Champaign co. O. on Stony cr.
Harrison, tp. Darke co. O.
Harrison, pv. Hamilton co. O. 126 WSW of Cs.
Harrison, tp. Perry co. O.
Harrison, tp. Pickaway co. O. on Scioto r.
Harrison, tp. Preble co. O.
Harrison, tp. Macomb co. Mich.
Harrison, tp. Fayette co. Ind.
Harrison, tp. Harrison co. Ind.
Harrison, a co. in the NE part of Texas, on the Sabine river. It is well timbered, and the soil in many parts is very fertile. Capital, Marshall. [Va. 130 NW of R.
Harrisonburg, pv. cap. of Rockingham co.
Harrisonburg, pv. cap. of Catahoola par. La. on Washita river.
Harrisonville, pv. Shelby co. Ky. 40 W of F.
Harrisonville, pv. Meigs co. O.
Harrisonville, pv. Monroe co. Ill. on the Mississippi river, 127 SSW of Springfield.
Harrisonville, pv. cap. of Van Buren co. Mo. on Grand river.
Harrisville, pv. Butler co. Pa. 224 WNW H.
Harrisville, pv. Dinwiddie co. Va. 52 S of R.
Harrisville, pv. Harrison co. O. 120 ENE of Cs.
Harrodsburg, pv. cap. of Mercer co. Ky. 30 S of Frankfort.
Hartfield, v. Chautauque co. N.Y.
Hartford, pt. Oxford co. Me. 34 W of A.
Hartford, pt. Windsor co. Vt. on Conn. r.
Hartford, pt. Washington co. N.Y. 14 N Salem.
Hartford, tp. Susquehanna co. Pa.
Hartford, v. Pulaski co. Ga. on Ocmulgee r.
Hartford, pv. cap. of Ohio co. Ky. 154 WSW F.
Hartford, tp. Licking co. O.
Hartford, pt. Trumbull co. O. 187 NE of Cs.
Hartford, pv. cap. of Blackford co. Ind. 80 NE of Indianapolis.
Hartford, pv. Delaware co. Ind. 92 NE of Is.
Hartford, pv. Knox co. Ill. 93 NNW of Sd.
Hartford, pv. Des Moines co. Iowa.
Hartland, pt. Somerset co. Me. 47 N of A.
Hartland, pt. Windsor co. Vt. on Conn. r.
Hartland, pt. Hartford co. Conn. 24 NNE Hd.
Hartland, pt. Niagara co. N.Y. 270 W of Al.
Hartland, pt. Huron co. O. 9 SE of Norwalk.
Hartland, pt. Livingston co. Mich. 52 W of D.
Hartland, pv. M'Henry co. Ill. 226 NNE of Sd.
Hartley, tp. Union co. Pa.
Hartleyton, pv. Union co. Pa. 80 N of H.
Hart's Grove, pt. Ashtabula co. O. 180 NE Cs.
Hartsville, pv. Berkshire co. Mass. 134 W B.
Hartsville, pv. Onondaga co. N.Y. 130 W of Al.
Hartsville, pv. Bucks co. Pa. 108 E of H.
Hartsville, pv. Sumner co. Tenn. on Cumberland river.
Hartsville, pv. Bartholomew co. Ind. 54 S Is
Hartsville, v. cap. of Wright co. Mo. on a branch of the Gasconade.
Hartwick, pv. Otsego co. N.Y. 74 W of Al.
Hartwick Seminary, pv. Otsego co. N.Y. on the Susquehanna river.
Harvard, pt. Worcester co. Mass. 32 NW B.
Harveysburg, pv. Warren co. O. 80 NE Cs.
Harveysville, pv. Luzerne co. Pa. 108 NE H.
Harwich, pt. Barnstable co. Mass. on the Atlantic.
Harwinton, pt. Litchfield co. Conn. 24 W Hd.
Haskinsville, pv. Greene co. Ky. 97 SSW F.

Digitized by Google

Hastings, pt. Oswego co. N.Y. 150 WNW Al.
Hastings, v. Westchester co. N.Y. 20 N N.Y.
Hastings, pv. cap. of Barry co. Mich. 144 W D.
Hatborough, pv. Montg. co. Pa. 17 N of Philadelphia. [Mississippi.
Hatchy or Hatchee r. Tenn. flows into the
Hatfield, pt. Hampshire co. Mass. on Connecticut river.
Hatfield, tp. Montg. co. Pa. 24 NW of Phila.
Hatteras, Cape, a dangerous promontory on the E coast of N. C.
Havana, pv. Chemung co. N.Y. 194 WSW Al.
Havana, pv. Greene co. Ala. 25 S of T.
Havana, v. Licking co. O.
Havana, pv. cap. of Mason co. Ill. on Ill. r.
Haverford, pt. Delaware co. Pa. 8 W Phila.
Haverhill, pt. Grafton co. N. H. on Conn. r.
Haverhill, pt. Essex co. Mass. on Merrimack r.
Haverstraw, pt. Rockland co. N.Y. on the Hudson river.
Havre de Grace, Md. See Gazetteer.
Haw Cr. tp. Bartholomew co. Ind. [Ohio r.
Hawesville, pv. cap. of Hancock co. Ky. on
Hawfield, pv. Orange co. N. C. 48 NW Rh.
Hawkinsville, pv. cap. of Pulaski co. Ga. on Ocmulgee river.
Hawley pt. Franklin co. Mass. 110 W of B.
Haw r. N. C. unites with Deep r. to form Cape Fear river. [NNW of R.
Hawsburg, pv. Rappahannock co. Va. 130
Haycock, tp. Bucks co. Pa.
Hayfield, pt. Crawford co. Pa. [N of R.
Hay Market, pv. Prince William co. Va. 114
Haynesville, pv. York dist. S. C. 86 N of Ca.
Haynesville, pv. Houston co. Ga. 70 SW of M.
Haynesville, pv. cap. of Lowndes co. Ala. 116 SE of Tuscaloosa.
Haynesville, pv. Ohio co. Ky. 140 SW of F.
Hatsville, pv. Richland co. O. 78 NNE of Cs.
Haywood, pv. Chatham co. N. C. 30 W of Rh.
Hazle, tp. Luzerne co. Pa. [of T.
Hazle Green, pv. Madison co. Ala. 170 NNE
Hazleton, pv. Luzerne co. Pa. 106 NE of H.
Head of Harbour, v. Suffolk co. N.Y. 50 E of New York.
Heath, pt. Franklin co. Mass. 109 WNW of B.
Heath, tp. Harrison co. Ind. [Va. 98 E of R.
Heathsville, pv. cap. of Northumberland co.
Heathsville, pv. Halifax co. N. C. 82 NE Rh.
Hebardsville, pv. Athens co. O. 6 S Athens.
Hebberdsville, pv. Henderson co. Ky. 183 W of Frankfort.
Hebron, pt. Oxford co. Me. 45 WSW of A.
Hebron, pt. Grafton co. N. H. 40 NW of Cd.
Hebron, pt. Tolland co. Conn. 25 SE of Hd.
Hebron, pt. Washington co. N.Y. 54 N of Al.
Hebron, tp. Potter co. Pa.
Hebron, pv. Washington co. Ga. 16 SE of M.
Hebron, pt. Licking co. O. 27 NE of Cs.
Hebron, pv. M'Henry co. Ill. [of H.
Heckтown, pv. Northampton co. Pa. 100 ENE
Hector, pt. Tompkins co. N.Y. 14 W Ithaca.
Hector, pt. Potter co. Pa.
Heidelberg, hl'dl-burg, tp. Berks co. Pa.
Heidelburg, tp. Lebanon co. Pa.
Heidelberg, tp. Lehigh co. Pa. on Lehigh r.
Heidelberg, tp. York co. Pa. 15 SW of York.
Heildersburg, pv. Adams co. Pa. 25 SE of H.
Helderbergs, hills or mountains, N.Y. in the W part of Albany and Schoharie counties.
Helena, pv. St. Lawrence co. N.Y. [river.
Helena, St. pv. St. Helena par. La. on Ticfah
Helena, pv. Mason co. Ky. 87 NE of F.
Helena, pv. cap. of Philips co. Ark. on Miss. r.
Helena, pv. Iowa co. Wis. 60 NW of Madison.
Hellam, pt. York co. Pa. 29 S of H.
Hellen, pv. Clearfield co. Pa. 176 NW of H.
Hellerstown, pv. Northampton co. Pa. 97 ENE of H. [ons pass in East r. 7 NE N.Y
Hell Gate, or Helle Gatt, N.Y. a danger
Helt, tp. Vermilion co. Ind.
Hemlock, tp. Columbia co. Pa. [1 wide.
Hemlock Lake, Livingston co. N.Y. 6 m. long
Hempfield, pv. Lancaster co. Pa. 40 SE of H.
Hempfield, tp. Westmoreland co. Pa.
Hempstead, pt. Queen's co. N.Y. 20 E of N.Y.
Hempstead Harbor, pv. Queen's co. N.Y.
Henderson, pt. Jefferson co. N.Y. Henderson Harbor, v. in the above tp. on Lake Ontario, 180 NW of Albany. [river.
Henderson, tp. Huntingdon co. Pa. on Juniata
Henderson, pv. Granville co. N. C. 44 N of Rh.
Henderson, pv. Houston co. Ga. 68 SW of M.
Henderson, pv. cap. of Henderson co. Ky. on Ohio river.
Henderson, pv. Knox co. Ill. on Henderson r.
Henderson, v. of Texas, cap. of Rusk co. about 15 m. S of the Sabine r. Pop. near 100.
Hendersonville, Va. See Nottaway C. H.
Hendersonville, pv. cap. of Henderson co. N. C. on French Broad river. [of Ne.
Hendersonville, pv. Sumner co. Tenn. 16 NE
Hendersonville, pv. Henry co. Ky. 33 NW F.
Hendrysburg, pv. Belmont co. O. 15 W of St. Clairsville.
Henlo'pen, Cape, Del. on the west side of the entrance of Delaware Bay. [nois r.
Hennepin, pv. cap. of Putnam co. Ill. on Illi-
Hennikер, pt. Merrimack co. N. H. 15 W Cd.
Henrietta, pt. Monroe co. N.Y. on Genesee r.
Henrietta, pt. Lorain co. O. 35 W Cleveland
Henrietta, pt. Jackson co. Mich.
Henry, Cape, at the S side of the entrance of Chesapeake Bay.
Henry Clay, tp. Fayette co. Pa.
Henry, tp. Wood co. O.
Henry, tp. Henry co. Ind. [liamsport.
Hepburn, pt. Lycoming co. Pa. 9 N of Wil-
Herculaneum, pv. Jefferson co. Mo. on the Mississippi river.
Hereford, pt. Berks co. Pa. 86 E of H.
Hereford, pv. Baltimore co. Md. 52 NW of An.
Herkimer, pv. cap. of Herkimer co. N.Y. on the Mohawk r. [Missouri r.
Hermann, pv. cap. of Gasconade co. Mo. on
Hermon, pt. Penobscot co. Me. 7 W Bangor.
Hermon, pt. St. Lawrence co. N.Y. [N of J.
Hernando, pv. cap. of De Soto co. Miss. 209
Herrick, tp. Susquehanna co. Pa. 20 SE of Montrose.
Herrick, pt. Bradford co. Pa.
Hertford, pv. cap. of Perquimans co. N.C on Perquimans river. [Oswegatchie r
Heuvelton, pv. St. Lawrence co. N.Y. on
Hiaqui. See Yaqui. [see r
Hiwassee r. Tenn. flows into the Tennes-
Hibernia, pv. Callaway co. Mo. 1 N of Jef
Hickory, tp. Mercer co. Pa. [City
Hickory, pv. Washington co. Pa. 230 W of H
Hickory, pv. Carroll co. O. 121 ENE of Cs.
Hicksburg, pv. Dorchester co. Md.
Hicksford, pv. cap. of Greenville co. Va. on Meherrin river.
Hicksville, v. Queen's co. N.Y. on Long I.
Hicksville, pv. Williams co. O. 177 NW of Cs.
Higganum, pv. Middlesex co. Conn. 21 S Hd.
Higginsport, pv. Brown co. O. on Ohio r.
High Falls, pv. Ulster co. N.Y. 70 S of Al.

Digitized by Google

Hess Gate, pt. Franklin co. Vt. on L. Champlain.
Highland, pv. Highland co. O. 50 sw of Cs.
Highland, pt. Oakland co. Mich. 45 nw of D.
Highland Mills, pv. Orange co. N.Y.
Highlands, N.Y. See Gazetteer.
Hightower. See Etowah, Gazetteer.
Hightstown, pv. Mercer co. N. J. 19 e Tn.
Hill, pt. Grafton co. N. H. 24 nnw of Cd.
Hill Gore, tp. Washington co. Me.
Hilliar, tp. Knox co. O.
Hilliardston, pv. Nash co. N. C. 60 nne Rh.
Hillsborough, pt. Hillsborough co. N. H. on Contoocook river, 24 sw of Concord.
Hillsborough, tp. Somerset co. N. J. on an affluent of Raritan river.
Hillsborough, pv. Washington co. Pa. 200 w H.
Hillsborough, pv. Caroline co. Md. 60 e An.
Hillsborough, pv. Loudon co. Va. 166 n of R.
Hillsborough, pv. cap. of Orange co. N. C. 40 nw of Raleigh.
Hillsborough, pv. Jasper co. Ga. 28 nw of M.
Hillsborough, pv. Lawrence co. Ala. 127 n T.
Hillsborough, pv. cap. of Scott co. Miss. 48 e J.
Hillsborough, pv. Coffee co. Tenn. 76 se Ne.
Hillsborough, pv. Fleming co. Ky. 90 e of F.
Hillsborough, pv. cap. of Highland co. O. 75 sw of Columbus. [of Is.
Hillsborough, pv. Fountain co. Ind. 60 wnw
Hillsborough, pv. cap. of Montgomery co. Ill. 64 s of Springfield. [river.
Hillsborough, pv. cap. of Jef. co. Mo. on Big
Hillsborough Bridge, pv. Hillsborough co. N. H. 21 sw of Concord.
Hillsborough Centre, pv. Hillsborough co. N. H. 24 sw of Concord.
Hillsdale, pt. Columbia co. N.Y. 45 s of Al.
Hillsdale, pv. Hillsdale co. Mich. 98 wsw D.
Hillsville, pv. Mercer co. Pa. 245 wnw H.
Hilltown, pt. Bucks co. Pa.
Hinckley, pt. Medina co. O. 130 nne of Cs.
Hinesburg, pt. Chittenden co. Vt. 42 w Mtr.
Hinesville, pv. cap. of Liberty co. Ga. 106 se of Milledgeville. [15 se of B.
Hingham, hing'gum, pt. Plymouth co. Mass.
Hinkletown, pv. Lancaster co. Pa. 42 ese H.
Hinsdale, pt. Cheshire co. N. H. on Ashuelot river.
Hinsdale, pt. Berkshire co. Mass. 120 w of B.
Hinsdale, pt. Cattaraugus co. N. Y.
Hiram, pt. Oxford co. Me. on Saco r.
Hiram, pt. Portage co. O. 154 ne of Cs.
Hitchcockville, pv. Litchfield co. Conn. on Farmington river.
Hitesville, pv. Coles co. Ill. 108 ese of Sd.
Hiwassee r. Tenn. enters Tennessee r.
Hobart, pv. Delaware co. N.Y. 65 wsw Al.
Hoboken, N. J. See Gazetteer.
Hockhocking r. O. flows into the Ohio r.
Hocking, tp. Fairfield co. O.
Hocking City, pv. Athens co. O. 100 se of Cs.
Hockingport, pv. Athens co. O. 104 se of Cs.
Hodgdon, pt. Aroostook co. Me.
Hodgensville, pv. Hardin co. Ky. 89 sw F.
Hoffsville, pv. Harrison co. Va. 250 nw R.
Hoganspport, pv. Franklin co. N.Y. on St. Regis river.
Hogestown, pv. Cumberland co. Pa. 9 sw H.
Hokesville, pv. Lincoln co. N. C. 160 wsw of Raleigh.
Holden, pt. Worcester co. Mass. 48 w of B.
Holderness, pt. Grafton co. N. H. 38 n of Cd.
Holderness Centre, pv. Grafton co. N. H. 40 n of Concord.
Holland, tp. Orleans co. Vt. 56 nne of Mtr
Holland, pt. Hampden co. Mass. 67 sw of B.
Holland, pt. Erie co. N.Y. 284 w of Al.
Holland Patent, pv. Oneida co. N.Y. 12 n of Utica. [canal.
Holley, pv. Orleans co. N.Y. on the Erie
Hollidaysburg, borough, Huntingdon co. Pa. on Beaver dam cr.
Hollis, pt. York co. Me. on Saco r.
Hollis, pt. Hillsborough co. N. H. 44 s of Cd.
Holliston, pt. Middlesex co. Mass. 24 sw B
Holly, tp. Oakland co. Mich.
Holly Springs, pv. cap. of Marshall co Miss. 193 n of Jackson.
Holmdel, pv. Monmouth co. N.J. 45 e of Tn
Holmesburg, pv. Philadelphia co. Pa. 9 w of Bristol.
Holmes Hole, pv. Dukes co. Mass. 89 sse B.
Holmesville, pv. cap. of Appling co. Ga. 177 sse of Milledgeville. [Bogue Chitto river.
Holmesville, pv. cap. of Pike co. Miss. on
Holmesville, pv. Avoyelles par. La.
Holmesville, pv. Holmes co. O. 93 ne of Cs.
Holston r. Tenn. See Gazetteer.
Home, pv. Jefferson co. Ind. 98 se of Is. [cr.
Homer, pt. Cortland co. N.Y. on Toughnioga
Homer, tp. Athens co. O. on Federal cr.
Homer, pv. Licking co. O. 46 ne of Cs.
Homer, pt. Calhoun co. Mich. [Lake.
Honeoye, pv. Ontario co. N.Y. on Honeoye
Honeoye Falls, pv. Monroe co. N. Y. on Honeoye creek. [long and 1 wide.
Honeoye Lake, N.Y. Ontario co. N.Y. 5 m.
Honesdale, borough, cap. of Wayne co. Pa. 172 ne of Harrisburg.
Honeybrook, pt. Chester co. Pa. 38 nw Phila.
Honeyville, pv. Page co. Va. on Shenandoah river. [mack r.
Hooksett, pt. Merrimack co. N. H. on Merri-
Hookstown, pv. Beaver co. Pa. 13 sw Beaver.
Hoosick r. N.Y. rises in Mass. and Vt. and flows into the Hudson in Rensselaer co.
Hoosick, pt. Rensselaer co. N.Y. 32 ne of Al.
Hoosick Falls, pv. Rensselaer co. N.Y. on Hoosick r.
Hootensville, pv. Upson co. Ga. on Flint r
Hope, pt. Waldo co. Me. 36 ese of A.
Hope, pt. Hamilton co. N.Y. 58 nw of Al.
Hope, pt. Warren co. N. J. 66 n of Tn.
Hopewell, pt. Ontario co. N.Y. 187 w of Al.
Hopewell, tp. Cumberland co. N. J. on Cohansey creek.
Hopewell, pt. Mercer co. N. J. 17 n of Tn.
Hopewell, pt. Beaver co. Pa. [ford.
Hopewell, pt. Bedford co. Pa. 15 ne of Bed-
Hopewell, tp. Cumberland co. Pa. 21 w of Carlisle. [Huntingdon.
Hopewell, pt. Huntingdon co. Pa. 13 sw of
Hopewell, pt. Washington co. Pa. 12 nw of Washington borough.
Hopewell, tp. York co. Pa. 14 se of York.
Hopewell, pv. Mecklenburg co. N. C. 170 wsw of Raleigh.
Hopewell, pv. York dist. S. C. 92 n of Ca.
Hopewell, tp. Licking co. O.
Hopewell, pt. Muskingum co. O. 46 e of Cs.
Hopewell, tp. Perry co. O. on Jonathan's cr.
Hopewell, tp. Seneca co. O. on Sandusky r.
Hopkinsville, pv. Chattooga co. Ga. on Little river. [200 sw of F.
Hopkinsville, pv. cap. of Christian co. Ky.
Hopkinsville, pv. Warren co. O. 96 wsw Cs.
Hopkinsville, v. cap. of Adair co. Mo.
Hopkinton, pt. Merrimack co. N. H. 7 w Cd.

Digitized by Google

Hopkinton, pt Middlesex co. Mass. 29 wsw of Boston.
Hopkinton, pt. Wn. co. R. I. on Wood r.
Hopkinton, pt. St. Lawrence co. N.Y. on St. Regis river.
Horace, tp. Tioga co. Pa.
Horicon, pt. Warren co. N.Y. on Hudson r.
Hornby, pt. Steuben co. N.Y. [nisteo r.
Hornellsville, pt. Steuben co. N.Y. on Ca-
Horntown, pv. Accomack co. Va.
Horn Island, an island in the Gulf of Mexico, off the mouth of Pascagoula river.
Horsham, pt. Montgomery co. Pa. 16 n of Philadelphia.
Horse Race, N.Y. a name given to the Hudson r. just before it leaves the Highlands.
Hoskinsville, pv. Morgan co. O. 90 e of Cs.
Hot Springs, pv. Bath co. Va. 170 wnw of R. Here are remarkable springs, charged with various mineral ingredients.
Hot Springs, pv. cap. of Hot Springs co. Ark. 53 w of Little Rock. [ne of A.
Houlton, pv. cap. of Aroostook co. Me. 196
Houma, pv. cap. of Terre Bonne par. La. 132 sw of New Orleans. [Watertown.
Hounsfield, tp. Jefferson co. N. Y. 6 w of
Houston, tp. Clearfield co. Pa.
Houston, pv. Wayne co. Tenn. 110 sw of Ne.
Houston, pv. cap. of Chickasaw co. Miss. 145 ne of Jackson.
Houston, Texas. See Gazetteer.
Houston, hewston, a co. in the e part of Texas, between Trinity river and the Neches. It is mostly covered with woods; soil along the Trinity, and on some of the uplands, very fertile. Near the Neches, it is somewhat sandy. Capitals, Crockett and Fort Houston.
Houstonville, pv. Iredell co. N. C. 154 w of Raleigh.
Howard, pt. Steuben co. N.Y.
Howard, pt. Centre co. Pa. 97 nw of H.
Howard, tp. Knox co. O. on Vernon r.
Howard, tp. Cass co. Mich.
Howard's Gore, Oxford co. Me.
Howell, tp. Monmouth co. N. J.
Howell, pv. Cobb co. Ga. 112 nw of M.
Howell, pv. cap. of Livingston co. Mich. 50 w of Detroit.
Howellsville, pv. Delaware co. Pa.
Howellsville, pv. Warren co. Va. on Shenandoah river. [quis river.
Howland, pt. Penobscot co. Me. on Piscata-
Howland, tp. Trumbull co. O.
Hoysville, pv. Loudon co. Va. 166 n of R.
Hubbard, pt. Trumbull co. O. 180 se Warren.
Hubbardston, pt. Worcester co. Mass. 54 w B.
Hubbardton, pt. Rutland co. Vt. on Hubbardton river.
Hublersburg, pv. Centre co. Pa. 88 nw of H.
Hudson, pt. Hillsboro' co. N. H. 68 s of Cd.
Hudson, N.Y. See Gazetteer.
Hudson, pv. Summit co. O. 137 ne of Cs.
Hudson, pt. Lenawee co. Mich. 81 sw of D.
Hudson, pv. La Porte co. Ind. 158 n of Is.
Hudson, pv. M'Lean co. Ill. 94 ne of Sd.
Hudsonville, pv. Marshall co. Miss. 200 n J.
Hudsonville, pv. Breckenridge co. Ky. 120 wsw of Frankfort.
Hughesville, pv. Lycoming co. Pa. 90 n H.
Hughsonville, v. Dutchess co. N.Y.
Hulburton, pv. Orleans co. N.Y. on the Erie canal.
Hull, tp. Plymouth co. Mass. 9 nne of B.
Hulmeville, hume'vill, pv. Bucks co. Pa. 16 ne of Philadelphia.
Hume, pt. Alleghany co. N.Y. on Genesee r.
Hummelstown, borough, Dauphin co. Pa. 9 e of Harrisburg.
Humphrey, tp. Cattaraugus co. N.Y.
Humphreysville, pv. New Haven co. Conn. 50 sw of Hartford.
Hunter, pt. Greene co. N.Y. 18 w Catskill.
Hunterstown, pv. Adams co. Pa. 35 sw H.
Huntersville, pv. cap. of Pocahontas co. Va. 190 wnw of Richmond.
Huntersville, pv. Hardin co. O. 80 nw of Cs.
Huntingdon, tp. Adams co. Pa. 12 ne of Gettysburg. [Pa. 92 wsw of H.
Huntingdon, borough, cap. of Huntingdon co.
Huntingdon, tp. Luzerne co. Pa. [w of Ne.
Huntingdon, pv. cap. of Carroll co. Tenn. 98
Huntington, tp. Chittenden co. Vt. 20 w Mtr.
Huntington, pt. Fairfield co. Conn. 17 w of New Haven.
Huntington, pt. Suffolk co. N.Y. on Long I.
Huntington, pv. Laurens dist. S. C. 82 nw Ca.
Huntington, tp. Brown co. O. on Ohio r.
Huntington, tp. Gallia co. O. on Racoon cr.
Huntington, pt. Lorain co. O. 20 sw of Elyria.
Huntington, tp. Rose co. O. [on Wabash r.
Huntington, pv. cap. of Huntington co. Ind.
Huntingtown, pv. Calvert co. Md. 42 sw of Annapolis.
Huntsburg, pt. Genuga co. O. 175 ne of Cs.
Hunt's Hollow, pv. Alleghany co. N Y.
Huntsville, pv. Surry co. N. C. on Yadkin r.
Huntsville, pv. Laurens dist. S. C. 56 nw Ca.
Huntsville, pv. Paulding co. Ga. 136 wnw M.
Huntsville, pv. cap. of Madison co. Ala. 150 nne of Tuscaloosa.
Huntsville, pv. cap. of Madison co. Ark.
Huntsville, pv. Butler co. O. 95 wsw of Cs.
Huntsville, pv. Schuyler co. Ill. 80 wnw Sd.
Huntsville, pv. cap. of Randolph co. Mo. on Chariton river.
Huntsville, v. of Texas, 60 n of Houston.
Hurley, pt. Ulster co. N.Y. 60 ssw of Al.
Hurl Gate. See Hell Gate.
Huron r. O. flows into Lake Erie at Huron.
Huron r. Mich. flows into Lake Erie.
Huron, pt. Wayne co. N.Y. on Lake Ontario.
Huron, pv. Erie co. O. on Lake Erie.
Huron, pt. Wayne co. Mich. 29 sw of D.
Hurricane, tp. Lincoln co. Mo.
Huston, tp. Centre co. Pa.
Hustonville, pv. Lincoln co. Ky. 53 sse F
Hutsonville, pv. Crawford co. Ill.
Hyannis, pv. Barnstable co. Mass. 77 se B.
Hyattstown, pv. Montg. co. Md. 72 w An.
Hyattsville, pv. Miami co. O. 82 w of Cs.
Hyde Park, pv. cap. of Lamoille co. Vt. 31 n of Montpelier. [river
Hyde Park, pt. Dutchess co. N.Y. on Hudson
Hydesburg, pv. Ralls co. Mo. 108 nne of Jefferson City.

Iberia, pv. Marion co. O. 54 n of Cs.
Iberia, pv. Miller co. Mo. 50 sw of Jef. City
Iberville, pv. Iberville par. La. 92 wnw N.O
Ickesburg, pv. Perry co. Pa. 40 nw of H.
Ijamsville, pv. Frederick co. Md. 70 nw An.
Imlaytown, pv. Monmouth co. N. J. 16 e Tn.
Illinois r. Indian Territory, flows into Ark. r
Illinois City, pv. Rock Island co. Ill.
Independence r. N.Y. flows into Black r.
Independence, pt. Alleghany co. N.Y. 20 se of Angelica.

Digitized by Google

Independence, tp. Warren co. N. J. 14 NE of Belvidere.
Independence, pv. Washington co. Pa.
Independence, pv. Autauga co. Ala. 94 SE T.
Independence, pv. Henderson co. Tenn.
Independence, pv. cap. of Kenton co. Ky. 82 NNE of Frankfort. [Cleveland.
Independence, pt. Cuyahoga co. O. 10 S of
Independence, tp. Washington co. O.
Independence, tp. Oakland co. Mich.
Independence, pv. Warren co. Ind. 85 NW Is.
Independence, pv. cap. of Jackson co. Mo. 146 WNW of Jef. City. It is the general place of departure of the Santa Fe traders.
INDIANA, tp. Alleghany co. Pa. 10 NE Pittsburg.
Indiana, borough, cap. of Indiana co. Pa. 155 WNW of Harrisburg.
INDIAN KEY, pt. Dade co. Florida.
INDIAN LAKE, Hamilton co. N.Y. 4 m. long and 1 wide.
INDIAN r. N. H. an upper br. of the Conn. r.
Indian r. N.Y. flows into the Oswegatchie r.
Indian r. Flor. a vast lagoon, 100 m. long.
Indian R. hundred, Sussex co. Del.
INDIAN SPRINGS, pv. Butts co. Ga. 52 W M.
INDIAN STREAM, tp. Coos co. N. H.

INDIAN or WESTERN TERRITORY, a tract which has been set apart by the U. S. government for the permanent residence of the Indian tribes who have been removed from the different states. It is bounded on the N by Platte r., E by the Missouri r. and state, S by the Red r., and W by the desert country sometimes called the "Great American Desert." It is about 600 m. in extent from N to S, and 400 or 500 from E to W. A large portion of the territory is prairie, but the margins of the streams are generally lined with wood. All the productions of the U. S. of the same latitude can be raised here, and the country seems to be also exceedingly well adapted for grazing.

INDIAN TOWN, pv. Currituck co. N. C. 230 ENE of Raleigh.
Indian Town, pv. Williamsburg dist. S. C.
INDUSTRY, pt. Franklin co. Me. 34 NW of A.
Industry, pv. Beaver co. Pa. 230 W of H.
INGHAM, pt. Ingham co. Mich. 77 W of D.
INGLES FERRY, pv. Montg. co. Va. 215 W R.
INTERCOURSE, pv. Lancaster co. Pa. 48 E of H.
INIGOES, ST. pv. St. Mary's co. Md. 105 S An.
IOLA, pv. Calhoun co. Flor. on Appalachicola r.
IONIA, pv. cap. of Ionia co. Mich. on Grand r.
Ionia, v. Morgan co. Mo. on Moreau cr.
Ioseo, tp. Livingston co. Mich.
IOWA CITY, capital of the state of Iowa, and seat of justice of Johnson co., on the left or E bank of Iowa r., 70 or 90 m. from its mouth. Pop. between 1,000 and 2,000.
IOWA r. rises in Chapeau Lake, and after a course of above 300 m. in a general south-easterly direction, falls into the Mississippi. It is navigable for boats at all seasons as far as Iowa City.
IOWA INDIANS, a tribe in the southwestern part of Iowa.

IOWA TERRITORY, an extensive territory of the U. S., bounded on the N by British North America, E by Wisconsin and Illinois, from which it is for the most part separated by the Mississippi r., S by Missouri, and W by the Indian and Missouri Territories. The Missouri r. marks nearly the whole of its western boundary. In the SE part both climate and soil appear to be well adapted for agricultural settlements. In the E part of the territory, along the Mississippi r., both N and S of the Macoqueta r., is a valuable mineral region, abounding in lead, zinc, and iron. The people of Iowa have recently accepted the proposition made by Congress (1845-6) to erect the S portion of the territory into a sovereign state. See IOWA, GAZETTEER.

IPSWICH, Mass. See GAZETTEER.
IRA, pt. Rutland co. Vt. 70 SSW of Mtr.
Ira, pt. Cayuga co. N.Y. 170 W of Al.
Ira, tp. St. Clair co. Mich.
IRASBURG, pv. cap. of Orleans co. Vt. 45 N Mtr.
IROQUOIS, pv. Iroquois co. Ill. on Iroquois r.
IRONDEQUOIT, pt. Monroe co. N.Y. 5 N of Rochester.
Irondequoit cr. and bay, Monroe co. N.Y. communicating with Lake Ontario.
IRVILLE, pv. Muskingum co. O. 56 E of Cs.
IRVINE, pv. cap. of Estill co. Ky. on Ky. r.
IRVING, pv. Chautauque co. N.Y. on L. Erie.
Irving, v. Westchester co. N.Y. 26 N of N.Y.
IRVINGSVILLE, pv. Franklin co. Mass. 76 WNW of Boston.
IRWIN, tp. Venango co. Pa. 12 SW of Franklin.
IRWINTON, pv. cap. of Wilkinson co. Ga. 20 S of Milledgeville.
Irwinton, pv. Barbour co. Ala. 200 NE of T.
IRWINVILLE, pv. cap. of Irwin co. Ga. 105 S M.
ISLAND CR. pt. Jefferson co. O.
ISLEBOROUGH, pt. Waldo co. Me. 54 E of A.
ISLE OF SHOALS, eight islets on the coast of N. H. and Me.
ISLIP, pt. Suffolk co. N.Y. on Long Island.
ISRAEL, tp. Preble co. O.
ISRAEL'S r. N. H. flows into Connecticut r.
ITALY, tp. Yates co. N.Y. 15 W of Penn Yan.
ITHACA, N.Y. See GAZETTEER.
Ithaca, pv. Darke co. O. 104 W of Cs.
IVY MILLS, pv. Delaware co. Pa. 88 E of H.
IZARD C. H. Ark. See ATHENS.

JACINTO, pv. cap. of Tishamingo co. Miss. 230 NNE of Jackson.
JACKSON, pt. Waldo co. Me. 47 NE of A.
Jackson, pt. Coos co. N. H. 80 N of Cd.
Jackson, pt. Washington co. N.Y. 40 NE Al.
Jackson, tp. Cambria co. Pa.
Jackson, tp. Columbia co. Pa.
Jackson, tp. Dauphin co. Pa.
Jackson, tp. Greene co. Pa.
Jackson, tp. Lebanon co. Pa. 7 E of Lebanon.
Jackson, tp. Lycoming co. P.
Jackson, tp. Northumberland co. Pa.
Jackson, pt. Susquehanna co. Pa.
Jackson, tp. Tioga co. Pa.
Jackson C. H. pv. cap. of Jackson co. Va.
Jackson, pv. Northampton co. N.C. 108 NE Rh.
Jackson, pv. cap. of Butts co. Ga. 67 W of M.
Jackson, pv. Clarke co. Ala. 160 S of T.
Jackson C.H. pv. cap. of Jackson co. Miss. 235 SE of Jackson.
Jackson, pv. East Feliciana par. La. 124 NW of New Orleans.
Jackson, pv. Lawrence co. Ark.
Jackson, pv. cap. of Madison co. Tenn. 124 WSW of Nashville.
Jackson, tp. Champaign co. O.
Jackson, tp. Coshocton co. O.

Digitized by Google

Jackson, tp. Guernsey co. O.
Jackson, tp. Highland co. O. [Chilicothe.
Jackson, pv. cap. of Jackson co. O. 28 SE of
Jackson, tp. Monroe co. O.
Jackson, tp. Montgomery co. O.
Jackson, tp. Morgan co. O.
Jackson, tp. Muskingum co. O.
Jackson, tp. Perry co. O.
Jackson, tp. Pickaway co. O.
Jackson, tp. Pike co. O.
Jackson, tp. Preble co. O.
Jackson, tp. Sindusky co. O.
Jackson, tp. Stark co. O.
Jackson, tp. Trumbull co. O.
Jackson, tp. Wayne co. O.
Jackson, pv. cap. of Jackson co. Mich. on Grand river, 79 w of Detroit.
Jackson, tp. Dearborn co. Ind.
Jackson, tp. Hancock co. Ind.
Jackson, tp. Hamilton co. Ind.
Jackson, tp. Shelby co. Ind.
Jackson, tp. Washington co. Ind.
Jackson, tp. Wayne co. Ind.
Jackson, pv. cap. of Cape Girardeau co. Mo. 196 SE of Jefferson City. [Little Rock.
Jackson, pv. Lawrence co. Ark. 140 NE of
Jackson, a co. in the southern part of Texas, on Matagorda Bay. Soil consisting of a deep layer of black mould; very fertile. Indigo is produced in abundance. Capital, Texana. [of Al.
JACKSONBOROUGH, pv. Otsego co. N.Y. 62 w
Jacksonborough, pv. cap. of Scriven co. Ga. 116 ESE of Milledgeville.
Jacksonborough, pv. Butler co. O. 90 WSW Cs.
JACKSONBURG, v. Butler co. O.
Jacksonburg, pv. Wayne co. Ind. 57 E of Is.
JACKSONHAM, pv. Lancaster dist. S. C. 80 NE of Columbia. [James r.
JACKSON r. Va. one of the head branches of
JACKSONTOWN, pv. Licking co. O. 31 NE Cs.
JACKSONVILLE, pv. Windham co. Vt. 142 s Mtr.
Jacksonville, pv. Tompkins co. N.Y. 170 w Al.
Jacksonville, pv. Lehigh co. Pa. 90 ENE of H.
Jacksonville, pv. Sumter dist. S. C. 90 E Cs.
Jacksonville, pv. cap. of Telfair co. Ga. on Ocmulgee river. [river.
Jacksonville, pv. Duval co. Flor. on St. John's
Jacksonville, pv. cap. of Benton co. Ala. 140 ENE of Tuscaloosa.
Jacksonville, pv. Darke co. O. 94 w of Cs.
Jacksonville, pv. Switzerland co. Ind. 110 SE Is.
Jacksonville, Ill. See GAZETTEER.
Jacksonville, v. Washington co. Texas, 10 sw of Washington.
JACOBSBURG, pv. Northampton co. Pa.
Jacobsburg, pv. Belmont co. O. 126 E of Cs.
JACQUEMEL or JACMEL, zhak'mel', a sea-port on the s coast of Hayti, 30 m. sw of Port-au-Prince.
JAFFREY, pt. Cheshire co. N. H. 48 sw of Cd.
JALAPA. See XALAPA, GAZETTEER.
JALISCO or XALISCO, hah-lis'ko, a large and populous Mexican state, NW of the city of Mexico, and bordering on the Pacific. Area 74,500 sq. m. Pop. 800,000. Capital, Guadalaxara.
JAMAICA, pt. Windham co. Vt. on West r.
Jamaica, pt. Queen's co. N.Y. 12 E of N.Y.
JAMAICA PLAINS, pv. Norfolk co. Mass. 6 sw B.
JAMES r. Mo. flows into White r.
JAMESTOWN, tp. Newport co. R. I. 3 w of Newport [outlet of Chautauque L.
Jamestown, pv. Chautauque co. N.Y. on the
Jamestown, pv. Mercer co. Pa. 250 WNW H.
Jamestown, pv. Prince Edward co. Va. on Appomattox river.
Jamestown, on James r. Va. See GAZETTEER.
Jamestown, pv. Guilford co. N. C. on Deep r.
Jamestown, pv. Sumter co. Ala. on Tombigbee river. [124 E of Ne.
Jamestown, pv. cap. of Fentress co. Tenn.
Jamestown, pv. cap. of Russell co. Ky. 100 s of Frankfort.
Jamestown, pv. Greene co. O. 64 WSW of Cs
Jamestown, pv. Boone co. Ind. 28 NW of Is.
Jamestown, pv. Sangamon co. Ill. 15 from Sd.
Jamestown, pv. Andrew co. Mo. 4 N of Mo. r.
Jamestown, pv. Grant co. Wis. 108 W Madison.
JAMESVILLE, pv. Onondaga co. N.Y. 127 w Al.
Jamesville, pv. Southampton co. Va. [river.
Jamesville, pv. Cherokee co. N. C. on Valley
JANESVILLE, pv. Rock co. Wis. on Rock r.
JARVIS GORE, tp. Penobscot co. Me.
JASPER, pt. Steuben co. N.Y. 18 sw of Bath.
Jasper, pv. cap. of Marion co. Tenn. on Sequatchy river. [of Tallahassee.
Jasper, pv. cap. of Hamilton co. Flor. 90 E
Jasper, pv. cap. of Walker co. Ala. 48 NE of T.
Jasper, pv. Pike co. O. 66 s of Cs. [cr.
Jasper, pv. cap. of Dubois co. Ind. on Patoka
Jasper, pv. cap. of Jasper co. Mo. 160 sw of Jefferson City.
Jasper, a co. in the E part of Texas, between the Neches and Sabine rivers. Soil on the margins of the streams very fertile; in the central and western parts sandy.
Jasper, the capital of the above, on Sandy cr., an affluent of the Neches, 150 m. NNE of Galveston. Pop. 150.
JAVA, pt. Wyoming co. N.Y. on Seneca cr.
JAY, pt. Franklin co. Me. on Androscoggin r.
Jay, pt. Orleans co. Vt. 58 N of Mtr.
Jay, pt. Essex co. N.Y. 148 N of Al. [nie r.
Jay C. H. pv. cap. of Jay co. Ind. on Salama-
JEFFERSON, pt. Lincoln co. Me. 21 SE of A.
Jefferson, pt. Coos co. N. H. on Israel's r.
Jefferson, v. Chemung co. N.Y. on Seneca L.
Jefferson, pt. Schoharie co. N.Y. 56 w of Al.
Jefferson, tp. Morris co. N. J. 15 NW of Mor-
Jefferson, tp. Alleghany co. Pa. [ristown.
Jefferson, tp. Cambria co. Pa.
Jefferson, tp. Fayette co. Pa. [river.
Jefferson, pt. Greene co. Pa. on Monongahela
Jefferson, tp. Luzerne co. Pa.
Jefferson, pv. Frederick co. Md. 83 NW of An.
Jefferson, pv. cap. of Ashe co. N. C. on New r.
Jefferson, pv. cap. of Jackson co. Ga. on Oconee river. [Coosa r.
Jefferson, pv. cap. of Cherokee co. Ala. on
Jefferson, pv. Rutherford co. Tenn 22 SE Ne.
Jefferson, tp. Adams co. O [of Cs.
Jefferson, pv. cap. of Ashtabula co O 204 NE
Jefferson, tp. Fayette co. O.
Jefferson, tp. Franklin co. O. 12 E of Cs.
Jefferson, tp. Logan co. O.
Jefferson, v. Madison co. O. 14 w of Cs.
Jefferson, tp. Montgomery co. O.
Jefferson, tp. Muskingum co. O.
Jefferson, tp. Preble co. O.
Jefferson, tp. Richland co. O.
Jefferson, tp. Ross co. O. on Scioto r.
Jefferson, tp. Scioto co. O. on Scioto r.
Jefferson, tp. Cass co. Mich.
Jefferson, pv. Clinton co. Ind. 46 E of Is.
Jefferson, tp. Switzerland co. Ind.
Jefferson, tp. Wayne co. Ind.
Jefferson, tp. Cole co. Mo.

Digitized by Google

Jefferson, tp. Monroe co. Mo. [of Madison.
Jefferson, pv. cap. of Jefferson co. Wis. 36 E
Jefferson, a co. occupying the ESE extremity of Texas, bordering on L. Sabine. A narrow strip in the N part is covered with wood. Along the streams the soil is very rich; in some parts there are extensive swamps well adapted to the cultivation of rice. Capital, Beaumont. [142 E of Jef. City.
JEFFERSON BARRACKS, pv. St. Louis co. Mo.
JEFFERSONTON, pv. Culpepper co. Va. on Rappahannock river. [Santilla r.
Jeffersonton, pv. cap. of Camden co. Ga. on
JEFFERSONTOWN, pv. Jefferson co. Ky. 66 w of Frankfort. [Mtr.
JEFFERSONVILLE, pv. Lamoille co. Vt. 45 N of
Jeffersonville, pv. Montg. co. Pa. 100 E of H.
Jeffersonville, Va. See TAZEWELL C.H.
Jeffersonville, pv. Fayette co. O. 60 sw of Cs.
Jeffersonville, pv. Clarke co. Ind. on Ohio r.
JENA, tp. Livingston co. Mich. [of Phila.
JENKINTOWN, pv. Montgomery co. Pa. 10 N
JENKS, tp. Jefferson co. Pa. [erset.
JENNER, tp. Somerset co. Pa. 12 NW of Som-
JENNERSVILLE, pv. Chester co. Pa.
JEREMIE, zher'ray'mee', a sea-port on the N coast of Hayti, 125 m. w of Port-au-Prince.
JERICHO, pt. Chittenden co. Vt. 52 NW of Mtr.
Jericho, pv. Queen's co. N.Y. on Long I.
Jericho, pv. Wayne co. N.C. 70 sw of Rh.
Jericho, pv. Perry co. Ala. 53 S of T.
JERICHO CENTRE, pv. Chittenden co. Vt. 32 NW of Montpelier.
JEROMESVILLE, pv. Wayne co. O. 82 NE of Cs.
JERSEY, pv. Steuben co. N.Y. on Mead cr.
Jersey, pt. Licking co. O. 35 NE of Cs. [river.
JERSEY CITY, pv. Hudson co. N.J. on Hudson
JERSEY SHORE, borough, Lycoming co. Pa. on the W branch of the Susquehanna river, 100 NNW of Harrisburg.
JERSEYTOWN, pv. Columbia co. Pa. 84 N of H.
JERSEYVILLE, pv. cap. of Jersey co. Ill. 70 sw of Springfield. [Yan.
JERUSALEM, pt. Yates co. N.Y. 5 W of Penn
Jerusalem, pv. cap. of Southampton co. Va. 70 ESE of Richmond. [Long I.
JERUSALEM SOUTH, pv. Queen's co. N.Y. on
JESUP'S LANDING, pv. Saratoga co. N.Y. on Hudson river. [E of Hd.
JEWETT CITY, pv. New London co. Conn. 47
JOBSTOWN, pv. Burlington co. N.J. 26 S of Tn.
JOE'S BROOK, or MERRITT r. Vt. one of the affluents of Pasumsic river.
JOHN'S r. N. H. flows into Conn. r.
John's r. N.C. falls into the Catawba.
JOHNS, ST. a r. of Flor. which rises in a vast marsh, and flowing northerly nearly parallel to the shore of the Atlantic, falls into the ocean in Lat. 30° 20' N.
John's, St. a small town of Canada East, on the Chambly, near the N end of L. Champlain, 23 m SE of Montreal. A railroad, 15 m. in length, connects it with La Prairie, on the St. Lawrence, whence a steam ferry keeps up the communication with Montreal, 9 m. distant. The principal commerce between New York and Montreal is carried on through this route. In the immediate vicinity of St. John's is the t. of Dorchester.
JOHNSBURG, pt. Warren co. N.Y. 88 N of Al.
JOHNSBURY, St. pt. Caledonia co. Vt. 37 NE of Montpelier.
JOHNSON, pt. Lamoille co. Vt. on Lamoille r.
Johnson, borough. Cambria co. Pa.
Johnson, tp. Champaign co. O.
Johnson, tp. Trumbull co. O. 12 NE of Warren.
Johnson, tp. Barry co. Mich.
Johnson, tp. Gibson co. Ind.
JOHNSONBURG, pv. Warren co. N.J. 70 N Tn.
JOHNSONVILLE, pv. Cumberland co. N.C. 65 S of Raleigh.
JOHNSTON, tp. Providence co. R.I. 5 W of Providence. [lle Rock.
Johnston, pv. Marion co. Ark. 170 N of Lit-
Johnston, pv. Rush co. Ind. 40 E of Is.
JOHNSTOWN, pv. cap. of Fulton co. N.Y. 46 NW of Albany. [nemaugh r.
Johnstown, borough, Cambria co. Pa. on Co-
Johnstown, St. pv. Sussex co. Del. 34 S of D.
Johnstown, pv. Licking co. O. 36 NE of Cs.
Johnstown, pt. Barry co. Mich. 128 W of D.
JOHNSVILLE, St. pt. Montgomery co. N.Y. 60 NW of Albany.
Johnsville, pv. Frederick co. Md. 74 NW An.
Johnsville, pv. Dyer co. Tenn. 174 W of Ne.
JONESBOROUGH, pt. Washington co. Me. 140 ENE of Augusta.
Jonesborough, pv. Jefferson co. Ala. 43 NE T.
Jonesborough, pv. cap. of Washington co. Tenn. 280 E of Nashville. [of Sd.
Jonesborough, pv. cap. of Union co. Ill. 175 S
Jonesborough, v. of Red River co. Texas, on Red river, 30 m. NW of Clarksville.
JONESBURG, pv. cap. of Camden co. N.C. on Pasquotank river. [dison Bay.
JONESPORT, pt. Washington co. Me. on Ad-
JONESTOWN, pv. Lebanon co. Pa. 30 E of H.
JONESVILLE, pv. cap. of Lee co. Va. on an affluent of Powell's river.
Jonesville, pv. Surry co. N.C. 160 WNW Rh.
Jonesville, pv. Union dist. S.C. 80 NW of Ca.
Jonesville, pv. Monroe co. O. 130 E of Cs.
Jonesville, pv. cap. of Hillsdale co. Mich. 92 WSW of Detroit. [canal.
JORDAN, pv. Onondaga co. N.Y. on the Erie
Jordan, tp. Clearfield co. Pa.
JOSEPH, ST. pt. Williams co. O. 180 NW of Cs.
Joseph, St. pt. Berrien co. Mich. 195 W of D.
JOSEPH'S, ST. a bay on the S coast of Flor. W of the Appalachicola river.
Joseph's, St. r. See GAZETTEER.
JULIET, pv. cap. of Will co. Ill. on Des Plaines river.
JULIUSTOWN, pv. Burlington co. N.J. 24 S Tn.
JUNIATA r. Pa. See GAZETTEER.
Juniata, pt. Perry co. Pa. 40 WNW of H.
JUNIUS, pt. Seneca co. N.Y. 8 N of Waterloo

KALAMAZOO r. Mich. See GAZETTEER.
Kalamazoo, pv. cap. of Kalamazoo co. Mich. on Kalamazoo river.
KALAMO, tp. Eaton co. Mich.
KALIDA, pv. cap. of Putnam co. O. 114 NW Cs.
KANAKANIC, tp. Milwaukie co. Wis.
KANAWHA r. Va. See GAZETTEER.
Kanawha C.H. pv. cap. of Kanawha co. Va. on Great Kanawha river.
KANAWHA SALINE, pv. Kanawha co. Va.
KANKAKEE r. Ill. joins the Des Plaines, to form the Illinois river.
KANZAS or KONZAS r. See GAZETTEER.
KAN'ZAS, KANSAS or KONZAS Indians, a tribe in the Indian Territory, dwelling in the vicinity of Kanzas river. [Susqa. r.
KARTHAUS, pv. Clearfield co. Pa. on W Br. of
KASKASKIA, Ill. See GAZETTEER.
KAT-AH'DIN, Mt. Me. between the E and W branches of the Penobscot. Height 5,300 ft.

Digitized by Google

KAUKALIN, pv. Brown co. Wis. on FOX r.
KAYADEROSSERAS Mts. N.Y. w of L. George. Also a cr. which flows into Saratoga Lake.
KEARSARGE, Mt. Merrimack co. N. H.
KEATING, tp. M'Kean co. Pa. on Alleghany r.
KEARSLY, pt. Genesee co. Mich. [w of D.
KEELERSVILLE, pv. Van Buren co. Mich. 175
KEENE, pt. Cheshire co. N. H. on Ashuelot r.
Keene, pt. Essex co. N.Y. on Au Sable r.
Keene, pv. Jessamine co. Ky. 33 SE of F.
Keene, pt. Coshocton co. O. 100 NE of Cs.
KEESVILLE, pv. Clinton and Essex cos. N.Y. on Au Sable r. [sw of J.
KELLERTOWN, pv. Wilkinson co. Miss. 118
KELLOGGSVILLE, pv. Cayuga co. N.Y.
KELLY, tp. Union co. Pa. 9 N of New Berlin.
KEMPSVILLE, pv. Princess Anne co. Va. 116 SE of Richmond. [SE of Rh.
KENANSVILLE, pv. cap. of Duplin co. N. C. 90
KENDALL, pt. Orleans co. N.Y. on L. Ontario.
Kendall, pv. Van Buren co. Mich. 167 W of D.
KENDALLVILLE, pv. Noble co. Ind. 160 NNE Is.
KENNEBUNK, Me. See GAZETTEER.
KENNEBUNK PORT, pt. York co. Me. on Kennebunk river. [of Al.
KENNEDYSVILLE, pv. Steuben co. N.Y. 220 W
KENNET, tp. Chester co. Pa. 28 SW of Phila.
KENNET SQUARE, pv. Chester co. Pa. in Kennet township. [Jef. City.
KENNONSVILLE, pv. Lewis co. Mo. 128 N of
KENSINGTON, pt. Rockingham co. N. H. 41 SE of Concord. [Hd.
Kensington, pv. Hartford co. Conn. 13 SSW of
Kensington, Pa. See GAZETTEER.
Kensington, pv. Oakland co. Mich. 35 W of D.
KENT, pt. Litchfield co. Conn. 50 W of Hd.
Kent, pt. Putnam co. N.Y. 100 S of Al.
Kent, pt. Kent co. Mich. 168 WNW of D. [r.
KENTON, pv. cap. of Harding co. O. on Scioto
KENTONTOWN, pv. Harrison co. Ky. 53 NE F.
KENTUCKYVILLE, pv. Susquehanna co. Pa
KEOKUCK, pv. Lee co. Iowa, on Mississippi r.
KERNSVILLE, pv. Northampton co. Pa. 105 ENE of Harrisburg. [Madison.
KEWAUNEE, pv. Milwaukie co. Wis. 72 E of
KEYPORT, pv. Monmouth co. N. J. 46 E of Tn.
KEYSBURG, pv. Logan co. Ky. 194 SW of F.
Keysburg, pv. Pike co. Ill. 77 W of Sd.
KEYSVILLE, pv. Charlotte co. Va. 93 SW of R.
KEYTESVILLE, pv. cap. of Chariton co. Mo. 90 NW of Jefferson City.
KEY WEST. See GAZETTEER.
KIAMISHI r. Indian Territory, flows into Red river, 6 m. below Fort Towson.
KIDRON, pv. Coweta co. Ga. 96 W of M.
Kidron, Indian Territory. See DWIGHT.
KICK-A-POO' INDIANS, a tribe dwelling in the E part of the Indian Territory, N of Kanzas river.
KILKENNY, pt. Coos co. N. H. 106 N of Cd.
KILLBUCK, pt. Holmes co. O. on Killbuck cr.
KILLINGLY, pt. Windham co. Conn. 47 E of Hd.
KILLINGWORTH, pt. Middlesex co. Conn. on Long Island Sound. [cataquis r.
KILMARNOCK, pt. Piscataquis co. Me. on Pis-
Kilmarnock, pv. Lancaster co. Va. on Chesapeake Bay. [2,924 ft.
KILLINGTON PEAK, Green Mts. Vt. Height
KIMBERTON, pv. Chester co. Pa. 75 E of H.
KIMBOLTON, pv. Guernsey co. O. 88 E of Cs.
KINDERHOOK, pt. Columbia co. N.Y. 20 S of Al.
Kinderhook cr. N.Y. flows into the Hudson in Columbia county.
Kinderhook, pv. Pike co. Ill. 84 W of Sd.
KING AND QUEEN C. H. pv. cap. of King and Queen co. Va. 53 ENE of Richmond.
KINGFIELD, pt. Franklin co. Me. 60 NNW of A.
KING GEORGE C. H. pv. cap. of King George co. Va. 82 NNE of Richmond.
KINGSBOROUGH, pv. Fulton co. N.Y. 50 NW Al.
KING'S BRIDGE, pv. New York co. N.Y. 13 N of City Hall.
KINGSBURY, pt. Piscataquis co. Me.
Kingsbury, pt. Wn. co. N.Y. on Hudson r.
KINGSESSING, pt. Philadelphia co. Pa. 7 SW of Philadelphia.
KING'S FERRY, pv. Cayuga co. N.Y. 173 W Al.
KINGSPORT, pv. Sullivan co. Tenn. 270 E of Ne.
KINGSTON, pt. Rockingham co. N. H. 33 SSE Cd.
Kingston, pt. Plymouth co. Mass. on a br. of Plymouth harbour.
Kingston, pv. Wn. co. R. I. 32 S of Providence.
Kingston, pv. cap. of Ulster co. N.Y. near Hudson river.
Kingston, pv. Middlesex co. N. J. 14 NE of Tn.
Kingston, pt. Luzerne co. Pa. on the Susquehanna r.
Kingston, pv. Somerset co. Md. 118 SE of An.
Kingston, pv. cap. of Lenoir co. N. C. on Neuse river.
Kingston, pv. Adams co. Miss. 120 SW of J.
Kingston, pv. cap. of Autauga co. Ala. on Autauga creek.
Kingston, pv. cap. of Roane co. Tenn. 143 E Ne.
Kingston, pv. Ross co. O. 55 S of Cs.
Kingston, pv. De Kalb co. Ill. 218 NNE of Sd.
KINGSTREE, pv. Williamsburg dist. S. C. on Black r.
KINGSVILLE, pt. Ashtabula co. O. 212 NE of Cs.
KING WILLIAM C. H. pv. cap. of King William co. Va. 38 NE of Richmond.
KINGWOOD, pt. Hunterdon co. N. J. 29 NW Tn.
Kingwood, pv. cap. of Preston co. Va. 284 NW of Richmond.
KINSMAN, pt. Trumbull co. O. 193 NE of Cs.
KINZUA, pv. Warren co. Pa. 220 NW of H.
KI'O-WAY INDIANS, a tribe dwelling in the SW part of the Indian Territory.
KIRBY, tp. Caledonia co. Vt. 36 NE of Mtr.
KIRKERSVILLE, pv. Licking co. O. 22 E of Cs.
KIRKLAND, pt. Penobscot co. Me. 84 NE of A.
Kirkland, pt. Oneida co. N.Y. 100 WNW of Al.
KIRKVILLE, pv. Onondaga co. N.Y. 130 W Al.
Kirksville, pv. Butler co. Ala. 140 SSE of T.
KIRKWOOD, tp. Belmont co. O.
KIRTLAND, pt. Lake co. O. 167 NE of Cs.
KISHWAUKIE, pv. Winnebago co. Ill. 197 N Sd.
KISKIMIN'ETAS, pt. Armstrong co. Pa. on the Conemaugh or Kiskiminetas river.
KITTANING, borough, cap. of Armstrong co. Pa. on the Alleghany river.
KITTATINNY, a name sometimes given to the Blue Mountains, where they cross the Delaware at the Water Gap.
KITTERY, pt. York co. Me. on Piscataqua r.
KLAMET. See TLAMATH.
KNIGHTSTOWN, pv. Henry co. Ind. 33 E of Is
KNOTTSVILLE, pv. Monongalia co. Va. 266 NW of Richmond.
Knottsville, pv. Daviess co. Ky. 150 W SW F.
KNOWLESVILLE, pv. Orleans co. N.Y. on the Erie canal.
KNOWLTON, pt. Warren co. N. J. 66 N of Tn
KNOX, pt. Waldo co. Me. 35 NE of A.
Knox, pt. Albany co. N.Y. 21 W of Al.
Knox, tp. Holmes co. O.
Knox, tp. Jefferson co. O. [of An
KNOXVILLE, pv. Frederick co. Md. 90 WNW

Digitized by Google

Knoxville, pv. cap. of Crawford co. Ga. 55 sw of Milledgeville. [on Holston r.
Knoxville, city, and cap. of Knox co. Tenn.
Knoxville, pv. Jefferson co. O. 140 E of Cs.
Knoxville, pv. Knox co. Ind. 138 sw of Is.
Knoxville, pv. cap. of Knox co. Ill. 100 WNW of Springfield.
Knoxville, pv. Ray co. Mo. 156 WNW Jef. City.
Kootanai or Kootanie (koo-tă-nī') Indians, a tribe in the E part of Oregon, dwelling on the banks of M'Gillivray's river.
Kortwright, pt. Delaware co. N.Y. on Delaware river.
Kosciusko, pv. cap. of Attala co. Miss. on Yockonockony r. [co. Pa. 100 ENE of H.
Kreidersville, krī'ders-vil, pv. Northampton
Kuler, tp. Van Buren co. Mich.
Kutztown, borough, Berks co. Pa. 69 E of H.

La Baca. See La Vacca.
Lackawanna r. Pa. enters the Susquehanna at Pittstown.
Lackawanna, pt. Luzerne co. Pa. [cos. Pa.
Lackawannoc Mts. in Luzerne and Wayne
Lackawannock, tp. Mercer co. Pa. 6 sw of Mercer. [in Pike co.
Lackawaxen r. Pa. flows into the Delaware
Lackawaxen, pt. Pike co. Pa. on Delaware r.
Lacon, pv. cap. of Marshall co. Ill. on Ill. r.
Laconia, pv. Harrison co. Ind. 147 s of Is.
Ladiesburg, pv. Frederick co. Md. 80 NW of Annapolis.
Lafargeville, pv. Jef. co. N.Y. 182 NW Al.
La Fayette, pv. Onondaga co. N.Y. 130 w of Albany. [kill r.
La Fayette, pv. Sussex co. N. J. on Paulins-
La Fayette, pv. Montg. co. Va. 188 w of R.
La Fayette, pv. cap. of Walker co. Ga. on Chattooga river, 200 NW of Milledgeville.
La Fayette, pv. cap. of Chambers co. Ala. 160 E of Tuscaloosa.
La Fayette, city and cap. of Jefferson par. La. 2 w of New Orleans. [Ark.
La Fayette C. H. pv. cap. of La Fayette co.
La Fayette, pv. Christian co. Ky. 220 sw F.
La Fayette, pv. Madison co. O. 22 w of Cs.
La Fayette, tp. Medina co. O.
La Fayette, tp. Van Buren co. Mich.
La Fayette, pv. cap. of Tippecanoe co. Ind. on the Wabash river.
Lafourche r. La. See Gazetteer.
La Grange, pt. Penobscot co. Me. 97 NNE A.
La Grange, tp. Dutchess co. N.Y.
La Grange, pv. Randolph co. N. C. 92 w Rh.
La Grange, pv. cap. of Troup co. Ga. 120 w of Milledgeville.
La Grange, pv. Franklin co. Ala. 136 N of T.
La Grange, pv. Fayette co. Tenn. 184 sw Ne.
La Grange, pv. cap. of Oldham co. Ky. on the Ohio river.
La Grange, pt. Lorain co. O. 110 NNE of Cs.
La Grange, pt. Cass co. Mich. on Putnam's cr.
La Grange, pv. Henry co. Ill. 134 N of Sd.
La Grange, pv. Lewis co. Mo. on the Miss. r.
La Grange, cap. of Fayette co. Texas, on the left bank of the Colorado, 65 m. SE of Austin. Pop. 350.
Lagro, pt. Wabash co. Ind. 94 N of Is.
Laguna, lah-goo'nă, a sea-port of Mexico, on Carmen i. 350 m. s by E of Vera Cruz. Mahogany and logwood are exported to the United States.
Laguna del Madre, lah-goo'nă del mad'-ray, an extensive lagoon on the coast of Texas, reaching from Corpus Christi Bay nearly to the mouth of the Rio Grande. Entire length about 120 m.; greatest breadth perhaps 15 m.
Lake, tp. Logan co. O.
Lake, pt. Stark co. O. 134 NE of Cs.
Lake, tp. Wayne co. O. on Mohiccan r.
Lake C. H. Ind. See Crown Point.
Lake Landing, pv. cap. of Hyde co. N. C on Mattimuskeet Lake.
Lake Pleasant, pv. cap. of Hamilton co. N.Y. on Lake Pleasant.
Lake Providence, pv. cap. of Carroll par. La. on the Mississippi river. [N of Is
Laketon, pv. Wabash co. Ind. on Eel r. 104
Lakeville, v. Queen's co. N.Y. 20 E N.York.
Lakeville, pv. Oakland co. Mich. 43 NW of D.
La-mar', pt. Clinton co. Pa.
Lamar, a co. in the N part of Texas, bordering on Red river. It is mostly woodland: soil, especially in the N and middle portions, very rich. Capital, Paris.
Lamar, a v. of Refugio co. Texas, on Aransas Bay, opposite to Aransas, 160 m. s of Austin. [NW of Tn.
Lambertsville, pv. Hunterdon co. N. J. 15
Lambertsville, pv. Monroe co. Mich. 70 sw D.
La Mine r. Mo. flows into the Missouri.
Lamoille r. Vt. flows into Lake Champlain.
La Mott, i. Vt. in Lake Champlain. [river.
Lampeter, tp. Lancaster co. Pa. on Conestoga
Lampeter Square, pv. Lancaster co. Pa. 43 SE of Harrisburg. [into the Piscataqua r.
Lamprey r. N. H. flows through Great Bay
Lancaster, pv. cap. of Coos co. N. H. near Connecticut river.
Lancaster, pt. Worcester co. Mass. 36 w of B.
Lancaster, pt. Erie co. N.Y. on Cayuga cr.
Lancaster, Pa. See Gazetteer. [83 E of R.
Lancaster C. H. pv. cap. of Lancaster co. Va.
Lancaster C. H. pv. cap. of Lancaster dist. S. C. 72 NNE of Columbia.
Lancaster, pv. Smith co. Tenn. 60 SE of Ne.
Lancaster, pv. cap. of Garrard co. Ky. 57 s F.
Lancaster, pv. cap. of Fairfield co. O. 30 SE of Columbus.
Lancaster, pv. Jefferson co. Ind. 74 ESE of Is.
Lancaster, pv. Morgan co. Ill. 24 sw of Sd.
Lancaster, pv. cap. of Grant co. Wis. 96 WSW of Madison.
Landaff, pt. Grafton co. N. H. 84 NW of Cd.
Landgrove, pt. Bennington co. Vt. 98 s of Mtr.
Landisburg, pv. Perry co. Pa. 30 w of H.
Landre, St. v. La. See Opelousas. [of B.
Lanesborough, pt. Berkshire co. Mass. 135 w
Lanesborough, pv. Anson co. N.C. 155 sw Rh.
Lanesville, pv. Randolph co. N. C. 60 w Rh.
Lanesville, pv. Harrison co. Ind. 135 s of Is.
Langdon, pt. Sullivan co. N. H. 59 w of Cd.
Languille, pt. St. Francis co. Ark.
Lanier, pv. cap. of Macon co. Ga. on Flint r.
Lansford, pv. Chester dist. S. C. on Catawba river.
Lansing, tp. Tompkins co. N.Y. on Salmon cr.
Lansingburg, pv. Rensselaer co. N.Y. on the Hudson river, 10 NNE of Albany.
Lansingville, pv. Tompkins co. N.Y.
Lapeer, pv. cap. of Lapeer co. Mich. 60 N D.
Lapland, pv. Buncombe co. N. C. 275 w Rh.
La Porte, pv. cap. of La Porte co. Ind. 145 N of Indianapolis.
Laputa, pv. Shelby co. Ky. 10 w of F.
Laredo, lah-rā'do, a v. of San Patricio co. Texas, on the E side of the Rio del Norte,

Digitized by Google

at the crossing of the San Antonio and Saltillo road. Pop. 500, nearly all Mexicans.
LARKINSVILLE, pv. Jackson co. Ala. 175 NE T.
LARNER, tp. Preble co. O.
LA SALLE, pt. Monroe co. Mich. 42 SSW of D.
LA SALLE, pv. LA SALLE co. Ill. 133 NNE of Sd.
LATIMORE, tp. Adams co. Pa. 15 NE of Gettysburg.
LAUGHERY, tp. Dearborn co. Ind.
Laughery, pv. Ripley co. Ind. 70 SE of Is.
LAUGHLINTOWN, pv. Westmoreland co. Pa.
LAUREL, pv. Sussex co. Del. 52 S of Dover.
Laurel, pv. Franklin co. Ind. 57 ESE of Is.
LAUREL Mts. extend from Pa. across Va. to Ky. W of the main Alleghany range.
LAURENS, pt. Otsego co. N.Y. 15 SW of Cooperstown. [NW of Ca.
Laurens C. H. pv. cap. of Laurens dist. S. C. 70
LAUSANNE, pt. Northampton co. Pa. on Lehigh river.
LA VACCA or LA BACA, lah vac'kà (see Introduction XXVII. 4), BAY, Texas, an arm of Matagorda Bay.
LA VACCA r. flows into the above.
LAWRENCE, tp. St. Lawrence co. N.Y. 25 NE of Canton.
Lawrence, tp. Mercer co. N. J. 6 NE of Tn.
Lawrence, tp. Clearfield co. Pa.
Lawrence, tp. Tioga co. Pa. on Tioga r.
Lawrence, tp. Stark co. O. on the Ohio canal.
Lawrence, tp. Tuscarawas co. O. [rietta.
Lawrence, pt. Washington co. O. 9 NE of Ma-
Lawrence, tp. Van Buren co. Mich.
Lawrence, tp. Marion co. Ind.
LAWRENCEBURG, pv. Armstrong co. Pa. on Alleghany river. [12 S of F.
Lawrenceburg, pv. cap. of Anderson co. Ky.
Lawrenceburg, pv. cap. of Lawrence co. Tenn. 75 SSW of Nashville.
Lawrenceburg, pv. cap. of Dearborn co. Ind. on Ohio river. [230 NNW of Al.
LAWRENCEVILLE, pv. St. Lawrence co. N.Y.
Lawrenceville, pv. Mercer co. N. J. 6 N Tn.
Lawrenceville, borough, Alleghany co. Pa. on Alleghany river.
Lawrenceville, pv. Tioga co. Pa. on Tioga r.
Lawrenceville, pv. cap. of Brunswick co. Va. 73 SSW of Richmond.
Lawrenceville, pv. cap. of Montgomery co. N. C. on Yadkin river. [84 NW of M.
Lawrenceville, pv. cap. of Gwinnett co. Ga.
Lawrenceville, pv. cap. of Monroe co. Ark. 75 E of Little Rock. [on Embarrass r.
Lawrenceville, pv. cap. of Lawrence co. Ill.
LAWTONVILLE, pv. Beaufort dist. S. C. 120 S of Columbia. [of Al.
LAWYERSVILLE, pv. Schoharie co. N.Y. 44 W
LEACOCK, pt. Lancaster co. Pa. 44 ESE of H.
LEAKESVILLE, pv. Rockingham co. N. C. on Dan river.
Leakesville, pv. Newton co. Ga. 49 NW of M.
Leakesville, pv. cap. of Greene co. Miss. on Chickasawha river.
LEASBURG, pv. Caswell co. N. C. 64 NW Rh.
LEAVENWORTH, pv. Crawford co. Ind. on the Ohio river.
LEBANON, pt. York co. Me. on Salmon Falls r.
Lebanon, pt. Grafton co. N. H. 4 S Hanover.
Lebanon, pt. New London co. Conn. 30 ESE of Hartford. [river.
Lebanon, pt. Madison co. N.Y. on Chenango
Lebanon, pt. Hunterdon co. N. J. 40 N of Tn.
Lebanon, borough, cap. of Lebanon co. Pa. 94 E of Harrisburg
Lebanon, tp. Wayne co. Pa. [of R.
Lebanon, pv. cap. of Russell co. Va. 335 W
Lebanon, pv. Abbeville dist. S. C.
Lebanon, pv. Cobb co. Ga. on Chattahoochee r.
Lebanon, pv. cap. of De Kalb co. Ala. 112 NE of Tuscaloosa. [Little Rock.
Lebanon, pv. cap. of Searcy co. Ark. 95 N of
Lebanon, pv. cap. of Wilson co. Tenn. 32 E of Nashville.
Lebanon, pv. cap. of Marion co. Ky. 60 SW F.
Lebanon, tp. Meigs co. O. on Ohio r.
Lebanon, pv. cap. of Warren co. O. 85 WSW of Columbus.
Lebanon, pv. cap. of Boone co. Ind. 25 NW Is.
Lebanon, pv. St. Clair co. Ill. 70 S of Sd.
Lebanon, pv. Boone co. Mo. 46 N of Jef. City
LE BOEUF, tp. Erie co. Pa.
LEDYARD, pt. New London co. Conn. 47 SE Hd.
Ledyard, pt. Cayuga co. N.Y. 170 W of Al.
LEE, pt. Penobscot co. Me. 125 NE of A.
Lee, pt. Strafford co. N. H. 38 E of Cd.
Lee, pt. Berkshire co. Mass. on Housatonic r
Lee, pt. Oneida co. N.Y. 114 WNW of Al.
Lee, pt. Athens co. O. 81 SE of Ca.
Lee, tp. Calhoun co. Mich.
LEECHVILLE, pv. Beaufort dist. S. C. 165 S Ca.
LEEDS, pt. Kennebec co. Me. 21 W of A.
Leeds, pv. Greene co. N.Y. 38 SW of Al.
LEEDS POINT, pv. Atlantic co. N. J. 86 SSE Tn
LEEDSVILLE, pv. Monmouth co. N. J. 48 E Tn.
Leedsville, pv. Randolph co. Va. 213 NW R.
LEESBURG, pv. Cumberland co. N. J. on Maurice river.
Leesburg, pv. cap. of Loudon co. Va. 150 N of Richmond, near the Potomac.
Leesburg, pv. Cherokee co. Ala. 140 NE of T.
Leesburg, pv. Washington co. Tenn.
Leesburg, pv. Harrison co. Ky. 27 NE of F.
Leesburg, pv. Highland co. O. 64 SW of Ca.
Leesburg, pv. Kosciusko co. Ind. 130 N of Is.
Leesburg, pv. Winnebago co. Ill. 220 N of Sd.
LEESVILLE, pv. Schoharie co. N.Y.
Leesville, pv. Campbell co. Va. on Staunton r.
Leesville, pv. Robeson co. N. C. 100 SSW Rh.
Leesville, pv. Lexington dist. S. C. 30 W of Ca.
Leesville, pv. Choctaw co. Miss. 125 NNW J.
Leesville, pv. Hart co. Ky. 100 SW of F.
Leesville, pv. Carroll co. O. 115 ENE of Ca.
Leesville, pv. Lawrence co. Ind. 78 S of Is.
LEESVILLE CROSS ROADS, pv. Richland co. O. 74 N of Columbus.
LEETOWN, pv. Jefferson co. Va. 177 N of R.
LEE VALLEY, pv. Hawkins co. Tenn. 256 E Ne
LEHIGH, tp. Northampton co. Pa. on Lehigh r.
LEHIGHTON, pv. Northampton co. Pa. 36 WNW of Easton.
LEHMAN, pt. Luzerne co. Pa. 120 NNE of H.
Lehman, tp. Pike co. Pa.
LEICESTER, pt. Addison co. Vt. 73 SSW of Mtr.
Leicester, pt. Worcester co. Mass. 48 W of B.
Leicester, tp. Livingston co. N.Y. on Genesee river.
LEIPERSVILLE, pv. Delaware co. Pa.
LEIPSIC, pv. Kent co. Del. [NW of An.
LEITERSBURG, pv. Washington co. Md. 107
LEMINGTON, pt. Essex co. Vt. on Conn. r.
LEMON, tp. Butler co. O.
LEMPSTER, pt. Sullivan co. N. H. 40 W Cd.
LENOIR, pv. cap. Caldwell co. N. C. on Yadkin river. [W of B
LENOX, pv. cap. of Berkshire co. Mass. 130
Lenox, pt. Madison co. N.Y. 120 WNW of Al
Lenox, pt. Susquehanna co. Pa.
Lenox, pt. Ashtabula co. O. 15 S of Ashtabula

Digitized by Google

Leogane, à'o-gan', a sea-port on the N coast of Hayti, 25 m. W of Port-au-Prince. [of B.
Leominster, pt. Worcester co. Mass. 44 WNW
Leon, pt. Cattaraugus co. N.Y.
Leon (Sp. pron. lay-one'), a handsome t. of Mexico, 35 m. WNW of Guanaxuato.
Leonards, St. pv. Calvert co. Md. 56 S of An.
Leonardstown, pv. cap. of St. Mary's co. Md. 87 S of An. [Unadilla r.
Leonardsville, pv. Madison co. N. Y. on
Leoni, pt. Jackson co. Mich. 70 W of D.
Leonidas, tp. St. Joseph co. Mich. [town.
Le Ray, tp. Jefferson co. N.Y. 8 NE of Water-
Le Raysville, pv. Jefferson co. N.Y. 160 NW of Albany.
Le Raysville, pv. Bradford co. Pa. 150 N of H.
Le Roy, pt. Genesee co. N.Y. on Allen's cr.
Le Roy, v. Otsego co. N.Y.
Le Roy, pt. Bradford co. Pa. 140 N of H.
Le Roy, tp. Lake co. O. 4 NE of Chardon.
Le Roy, tp. Calhoun co. Mich.
Le Roy, tp. Ingham co. Mich.
Leslie, pt. Ingham co. Mich. 89 W of D.
Letart, tp. Meigs co. O. on Ohio r.
Letart's Falls, pv. Meigs co. O. on Ohio r.
Letcher, pv. cap. of Letcher co. Ky. 147 SE F.
Letter A, tp. Aroostook co. Me.
Letter A, tp. Oxford co. Me.
Letter B, pt. Oxford co. Me. on Umbagog L.
Letterkenny, tp. Franklin co. Pa. 7 NW of Chambersburg.
Letimberville, pv. Marion co. O. 56 N of Cs.
Levanna, pv. Cayuga co. N.Y. on Cayuga L.
Levant, pt. Penobscot co. Me. 80 NNE of A.
Leverett, pt. Franklin co. Mass. 83 W of B.
Lewis, pt. Essex co. N.Y. 130 N of Al.
Lewis, tp. Lycoming co. Pa.
Lewis, pv. Sussex co. Del. 45 S of Dover.
Lewis, pt. Brown co. O. 120 SW of Cs. [Del.
Lewis and Rehoboth, hundred, Sussex co.
Lewisberry, pv. York co. Pa. 17 S of H.
Lewisborough, pt. Westchester co. N.Y. on Croton river. [quehanna r.
Lewisburg, borough, Union co. Pa. on Sus-
Lewisburg, pv. cap. of Greenbrier co. Va. 214 W of Richmond. [the Arkansas r.
Lewisburg, pv. cap. of Conway co. Ark. on
Lewisburg, pv. cap. of Marshall co. Tenn. 54 S of Nashville. [Green r.
Lewisburg, pv. Mecklenburg co. Ky. on
Lewisburg, pv. Preble co. O. 97 W of Cs.
Lewisburg, pv. Cass co. Ind. on Wabash r.
Lewisport, pv. Harrison co. Va. 260 NW R.
Lewiston, N.Y. See Gazetteer.
Lewistown, pt. Lincoln co. Me. 31 SW of A.
Lewistown, borough, cap. of Mifflin co. Pa. on Juniata river.
Lewistown, Va. See Lunenburg C. H.
Lewistown, pv. Logan co. O. on Miami r.
Lewistown, pv. cap. of Fulton co. Ill. 55 NW of Springfield.
Lewisville, pv. Indiana co. Pa. 170 WNW H.
Lewisville, pv. Brunswick co. Va. 82 S of R.
Lewisville, pv. Chester dist. S. C. 64 N of Cs.
Lewisville, pv. cap. of La Fayette co. Ark. 160 SW of Little Rock.
Lewisville, pv. Monroe co. O.
Lewisville, pv. Henry co. Ind. 42 E of Is.
Lexington, pt. Somerset co. Me. 62 N of A.
Lexington, Mass. See Gazetteer. [kill.
Lexington, pt. Greene co. N.Y. 28 W of Cats-
Lexington, Va. See Gazetteer.
Lexington, pv. cap. of Davidson co. N. C. near Abbott's creek
Lexington C. H. Lexington dist. S. C. 12 W of Columbia. [N of M.
Lexington, pv. cap. of Oglethorpe co. Ga. 70
Lexington, pv. Lauderdale co. Ala. 158 N T.
Lexington, pv. cap. of Holmes co. Miss. 62 N of Jackson. [on Beech r.
Lexington, pv. cap. of Henderson co. Tenn
Lexington, Ky. See Gazetteer.
Lexington, pv. Richland co. O. 56 NNE of Cs
Lexington, tp. Stark co. O.
Lexington, tp. St. Clair co. Mich.
Lexington, pv. cap. of Scott co. Ind. 90 S Is.
Lexington, pv. M'Lean co. Ill. 90 NE of Sd.
Lexington, pv. cap. of La Fayette co. Mo about a mile S of Missouri river.
Leyden, pt. Franklin co. Mass. 100 WNW of B
Leyden, pt. Lewis co. N.Y. 120 NW of Al.
Liberty, pt. Waldo co. Me. 20 E of A.
Liberty, v. Steuben co. N.Y.
Liberty, pt. Sullivan co. N.Y.
Liberty, tp. Adams co. Pa.
Liberty, tp. Columbia co. Pa.
Liberty, tp. M'Kean co. Pa.
Liberty, tp. Susquehanna co. Pa.
Liberty, pt. Tioga co. Pa. 120 N of H.
Liberty, pv. cap. of Bedford co. Va. 140 W R.
Liberty, pv. Hall co. Ga. 130 NNW of M.
Liberty, pv. cap. of Amite co. Miss. on an affluent of Amite river.
Liberty, pt. Pope co. Ark. 93 NW Little Rock.
Liberty, pv. De Kalb co. Tenn. 50 E of Ne.
Liberty, pv. cap. of Casey co. Ky. on Green r.
Liberty, tp. Adams co. O.
Liberty, tp. Clinton co. O.
Liberty, tp. Fairfield co. O.
Liberty, tp. Highland co. O.
Liberty, pv. Montg. co. O. 7 W of Dayton.
Liberty, pt. Jackson co. Mich. 60 W of D.
Liberty, tp. Henry co. Ind.
Liberty, pv. cap. of Union co. Ind. 73 E of Is.
Liberty, pv. Adams co. Ill. 90 W of Sd.
Liberty, pv. cap. of Clay co. Mo. 160 WNW of
Liberty, tp. Marion co. Mo. [Jef. City.
Liberty, a co. in the SE part of Texas, intersected by Trinity r., and bordering on Galveston Bay. The soil in the southern part is generally light and sandy; but it improves as we advance towards the north: near the Trinity it is very fertile, but liable to inundation.
Liberty, a v. of Texas, cap. of the above co., on the E or left bank of the Trinity r., 60 m. N of Galveston. Pop. 200. [of An.
Liberty Town, pv. Frederick co. Md. 70 NW
Libertyville, pv. Ulster co. N.Y. 78 S of Al.
Libertyville, pv. Sussex co. N. J. 90 N of Tn.
Licking r. Ky. flows into the Ohio at Newport, opposite Cincinnati.
Licking r. O. one of the principal branches of the Muskingum river.
Licking, tp. Licking co. O.
Licking Cr. tp. Bedford co. Pa. [of Ca.
Lickville, pv. Greenville dist. S. C. 106 NW
Ligonier, pt. Westmoreland co. Pa.
Lilesville, pv. Anson co. N. C. 140 SW Rh
Lima, pt. Livingston co. N.Y. 213 W of Al.
Lima, pv. Delaware co. Pa. 86 ESE of H.
Lima, pv. cap. of Allen co. O. on Ottawa r. 100 NW of Columbus.
Lima, pt. Washtenaw co. Mich. 50 W of D.
Lima, pv. Adams co. Ill. 122 W of Sd.
Lima, pv. cap. of La Grange co. Ind. on Pigeon river.
Limanville, pv. Stark co. O. 144 NE of Cs.

Digitized by Google

Limerick, pt. York co. Me. 76 sw of A.
Limerick, pv. Jefferson co. N.Y. on Perch r.
Limerick, pt. Montg. co. Pa. on Schuylkill r.
Lime Rock, pv. Providence co. R. I. 10 N of Providence. [of H.
Limestone, pv. Armstrong co. Pa. 154 WNW
Limestone, tp. Clinton co. Pa. [Danville.
Limestone, tp. Columbia co. Pa. 10 NW of
Limestone, tp. Lycoming co. Pa.
Limestone, tp. Warren co. Pa.
Linares, le-nah'res, a small t. of Mexico, on the r. Tigre, 50 or 60 m. below Monterey.
Limington, pt. York co. Me. on Saco r.
Lincoln, pt. Penobscot co. Me. on Penobscot river.
Lincoln, pt. Grafton co. N. H. 62 N of Cd.
Lincoln, pt. Addison co. Vt. 55 SW of Mtr.
Lincoln, pt. Middlesex co. Mass. 16 W of B.
Lincoln, pv. Yazoo co. Miss. on Yazoo r.
Lincoln, pt. Delaware co. O. 44 N of Cs.
Lincoln, pv. Macoupin co. Ill. 60 S of Sd.
Lincolnton, pv. cap. of Lincoln co. N. C. on Little Catawba r. [of M.
Lincolnton, pv. cap. of Lincoln co. Ga. 98 NE
Lincolnville, pt. Waldo co. Me. 10 S Belfast.
Linden, pv. cap. of Marengo co. Ala. 80 S T.
Lindley, tp. Steuben co. N.Y. 25 SE of Bath.
Lindsayville, pv. Oswego co. N. Y. 174 WNW of Albany.
Line Lexington, pv. Bucks co. Pa. 93 E of H.
Linglestown, pv. Dauphin co. Pa. 8 NNE H.
Linklaen, pt. Chenango co. N.Y. 122 W Al.
Linneus, pt. Aroostook co. Me. 8 SW Houlton.
Linneus, pv. cap. of Linn co. Mo. 136 NW of Jefferson City.
Linnville, pv. Licking co. O. 35 E of Cs.
Linnville, pv. Jefferson co. Mo. 112 E Jef. City.
Linton, tp. Coshocton co. O.
Lionville, pv. Chester co. Pa. 70 E of H.
Lisbon, pt. Lincoln co. Me. 33 SSW of A.
Lisbon, pt. Grafton co. N. H. 90 NNW of Cd.
Lisbon, pt. New London co. Conn. 7 N of Norwich. [Canton.
Lisbon, pt. St. Lawrence co. N.Y. 10 W of
Lisbon, pv. Anne Arundel co. Md. 56 NW An.
Lisbon, pv. Bedford co. Va. 150 W of R.
Lisbon, v. cap. of Calcasieu par. La. on Calcasieu river.
Lisbon, pv. La Salle co. Ill. 154 NNE of Sd.
Lisbon, tp. Milwaukie co. Wis.
Lisburn, pv. Cumberland co. Pa. 9 SW of H.
Lisburn, pv. Sampson co. N. C.
Lisle, pt. Broome co. N. Y. on Toughnioga r.
Lisle, pv. Gasconade co. Mo. 10 SE of Jefferson City.
Litchfield, pt. Kennebec co. Me. 11 SSW A.
Litchfield, tp. Hillsboro' co. N. H. 30 S of Cd.
Litchfield, Conn. See Gazetteer.
Litchfield, pt. Herkimer co. N.Y. 83 WNW Al.
Litchfield, pt. Bradford co. Pa. [of F.
Litchfield, pv. cap. of Grayson co. Ky. 109 SW
Litchfield, pt. Medina co. O. 113 NE of Cs.
Litchfield, pt. Hillsdale co. Mich.
Lithopolis, pv. Fairfield co. O. 17 SE of Cs.
Litiz, lit'its, pv. Lancaster co. Pa. 45 ESE H.
Little Beaver, tp. Beaver co. Pa.
Little Britain, tp. Lancaster co. Pa. 20 SE of Lancaster. [of Providence.
Little Compton, pt. Newport co. R. I. 38 SSE
Little Cr. hundred, Kent co. Del.
Little Cr. hundred, Sussex co. Del.
Little Falls, pv. Herkimer co. N.Y. on the Erie canal.
Little Falls, pv. Passaic co. N. J. on Passaic r.
Little Fort, pv. cap. of Lake co. Ill, on L. Michigan.
Little Mahanoy, tp. Northumberland co. Pa
Little Plymouth, pv. King and Queen co Va. 60 E of Richmond.
Little r. Ga. flows into the Savannah.
Little r. Ky. flows into the Cumberland.
Little r. Ind. flows into the Wabash.
Little Rock, city, and cap. of Pulaski co. Ark. on the Arkansas. [of Cs.
Little Sandusky, pv. Crawford co. O. 56 N
Littlestown, pv. Adams co. Pa. 42 SW of H.
Littleton, pt. Grafton co. N. H. on Conn. r.
Littleton, pt. Middlesex co. Mass. 26 WNW B.
Littleton, pv. Halifax co. N. C. 78 NE of Rh
Little Valley, pt. Cattaraugus co. N.Y. on Alleghany river.
Littleville, v. Livingston co. N.Y.
Livermore, pt. Oxford co. Me. 30 W of A.
Liverpool, pv. Onondaga co. N.Y. on Onondaga Lake.
Liverpool, boro' and tp. Perry co. Pa. 30 N H.
Liverpool, pt. Medina co. O. on Rocky r.
Liverpool, pv. Lake co. Ind. 160 NNW of Is.
Liverpool, v. of Brazoria co. Texas, 35 W of Galveston.
Liverpool, a sea-port t. of Nova Scotia, 75 m. SW of Halifax, on a little bay which forms an excellent harbour.
Livingston, pt. Columbia co. N.Y. 37 S of Al.
Livingston, pt. Essex co. N. J. 9 NW Newark.
Livingston, pv. cap. of Sumter co. Ala. 68 SW of Tuscaloosa.
Livingston, pv. Madison co. Miss. 22 N of J.
Livingston, pv. Madison co. Ark.
Livingston, pv. Overton co. Tenn. 96 E of Ne.
Livingston, pv. Livingston co. Mich. 46 WNW of Detroit.
Livingston, pv. Clarke co. Ill. 127 ESE of Sd.
Livingstonville, pv. Schoharie co. N.Y. 42 W of Albany. [neseo.
Livonia, pt. Livingston co. N.Y. 8 E of Ge-
Livonia, pt. Wayne co. Mich. 16 SW of D.
Livonia, pv. Washington co. Ind. 104 S of Is.
Lockbourne, pv. Franklin co. O. 11 S of Cs.
Locke, pt. Cayuga co. N.Y. 20 S of Auburn.
Lock Haven, pv. cap. of Clinton co. Pa. on the Susquehanna river.
Lockport, N.Y. See Gazetteer.
Lockport, pv. Erie co. Pa 260 NW of H.
Lockport, pv. Wilson co. Tenn. on Cumberland river.
Lockport, pv. Williams co. O. 170 NW of Cs.
Lockport, pv. Carroll co. Ind. on the Wabash river.
Lockport, pv. Will co. Ill. 170 NE of Sd.
Lock's Village, pv. Franklin co. Mass. 80 W of Boston.
Lockwood, pv. Sussex co. N. J. 62 N of Tn.
Lodi, v. Cattaraugus co. N.Y.
Lodi, pt. Seneca co. N.Y. on Seneca Lake.
Lodi, tp. Bergen co. N. J. 5 SW Hackensack
Lodi, pv. Abbeville dist. S. C. 74 W of Cs.
Lodi, pv. Jackson co. Tenn. 100 ENE of Ne.
Lodi, pv. Medina co. O. 114 NE of Cs.
Lodi, pt. Washtenaw co. Mich. 43 W of D.
Logan, tp. Clinton co. Pa.
Logan C. H. pv. cap. of Logan co. Va. on Guyandotte r. 350 W of Richmond. [burg
Logan, pv. Carter co. Ky. 15 S of Catlett
Logan, pv. cap. of Hocking co. O. 47 SE of Cs
Logan, pt. Dearborn co. Ind. 87 SE of Is.
Logansport, pv. cap. of Cass co. Ind. on the Wabash river.

Digitized by Google

Loganville, pv. York co. Pa. 31 s of H.
Loganville, pv. Logan co. O. on Miami r.
London, pv. cap. of Laurel co. Ky. 94 se F.
London, pv. cap. of Madison co. O. 27 w Cs.
London, pt. Monroe co. Mich. 45 sw of D.
London, a t. of Canada West, on the Thames, 80 m. w of Hamilton.
London Bridge, pv. Princess Anne co. Va. 124 se of Richmond. [of Phila.
London Britain, tp. Chester co. Pa. 35 sw
Londonderry, pt. Rockingham co. N. H. 34 sse of Concord.
Londonderry, pt. Windham co. Vt. 96 s Mtr.
Londonderry, tp. Bedford co. Pa.
Londonderry, tp. Chester co. Pa. 35 sw Phila.
Londonderry, tp. Dauphin co. Pa. 14 se of H.
Londonderry, tp. Lebanon co. Pa. 8 sw of Lebanon.
Londonderry, pt. Guernsey co. O. 95 e of Cs.
London Grove, pt. Chester co. Pa. 34 sw of Philadelphia.
Long-a-coming, pv. cap. Camden co. N. J. 44 ssw of Trenton. [of Tn.
Long Branch, pv. Monmouth co. N. J. 50 e
Long Creek Shoals, pv. Lincoln co. N. C. 185 w of Raleigh.
Long Island, tp. Hancock co. Me.
Long Lake, tp. Hamilton co. N.Y. [Conn. r.
Long Meadow, pt. Hampden co. Mass. on
Long Swamp, pt. Berks co. Pa. on Little Lehigh river. [town.
Loraine, pt. Jefferson co. N.Y. 15 s of Water-
Loreto, lo-rā'to, a small t. of Lower California, on the e coast, in Lat. about 26° 10′ N.
Loretto, pv. Cambria co. Pa. on the Alleghany Mountains, 145 w of Harrisburg.
Lost Creek, pt. Miami co. O. 63 w of Cs.
Lottsville, pv. Warren co. Pa. 230 nw of H.
Loudon, pt. Merrimack co. N. H. 8 nne Cd.
Loudon, borough, Franklin co. Pa. 60 wsw of Harrisburg.
Loudon, pt. Seneca co. O. 88 n of Cs.
Loudon, tp. Monroe co. Mich. [Cs.
Louhoxville, pv. Richland co. O. 73 nne of
Loudsville, pv. Habersham co. Ga. 160 n M.
Louisa C. H. pv. cap. of Louisa co. Va. 60 nw of Richmond. [Sandy r.
Louisa, pv. cap. of Lawrence co. Ky. on Big
Louisburg, pv. cap. of Franklin co. N. C. on Tar river.
Louisiana, pv. Pike co. Mo. on Mississippi r.
Louis, St. a r. of Wis. flowing into the w end of Lake Superior. [St. Lawrence r.
Louisville, pt. St. Lawrence co. N. Y. on
Louisville, pv. Westmoreland co. Va. 64 ne R.
Louisville, pv. cap. of Jef. co. Ga. 53 e of M.
Louisville, pv. Barbour co. Ala. 187 s of T.
Louisville, pv. cap. of Winston co. Miss. 92 ne of Jackson.
Louisville, pv. Blount co. Tenn. on Tenn. r.
Louisville, pv. Stark co. O. 130 ne of Cs.
Louisville, pv. cap. of Clay co. Ill. 112 se Sd.
Louisville, pv. Lincoln co. Mo. 74 ne of Jefferson City.
Lovell, pt. Oxford co. Me. 63 wsw of A.
Lovettsville, pv. Loudon co. Va. 166 n of R.
Loveville, pv. Newcastle co. Del. 54 ne of Dover. [w of R.
Lovingston, pv. cap. of Nelson co. Va. 105
Lowell, pt. Penobscot co. Me. 190 ne of A.
Lowell, pt. Orleans co. Vt. 45 n of Mtr.
Lowell, Mass. See Gazetteer.
Lowellville, pv. Trumbull co. O. 184 ne Cs.
Lower, tp. Cape May co. N. J. on the Atlantic.
Lower Allowavs Cr. tp. Salem co. N. J. 9 s of Salem. [Susquehanna.
Lower Chanceford, pt. York co. Pa. on the
Lower Chichester, tp. Delaware co. Pa. 20 sw of Philadelphia. [Pennypack cr.
Lower Dublin, tp. Philadelphia co. Pa. on
Lower Macungy, tp. Lehigh co. Pa. [Pa.
Lower Mahanoy, tp. Northumberland co.
Lower Mahantango, pt. Schuylkill co. Pa.
Lower Makefield, tp. Bucks co. Pa. 24 ne of Philadelphia. [41 sw of An.
Lower Marlborough, pv. Calvert co. Md.
Lower Merion, pt. Montgomery co. Pa. on the Schuylkill. [Pa. on the Susquehanna.
Lower Middletown, borough, Dauphin co.
Lower Mt. Bethel, tp. Northampton co. Pa.
Lower Nazareth, tp. Northampton co. Pa.
Lower Oxford, tp. Chester co. Pa. 41 sw of Philadelphia.
Lower Paxton, tp. Dauphin co. Pa. 6 ne H.
Lower Penns Neck, tp. Salem co. N. J. 5 nw of Salem.
Lower Providence, tp. Montgomery co. Pa.
Lower Salford, tp. Montg. co. Pa. 25 nw of Philadelphia. [O. on Sandusky r.
Lower Sandusky, pv. cap. of Sandusky co.
Lower Saucon, pt. Northampton co. Pa. on Lehigh r.
Lower St. Clair, tp. Alleghany co. Pa.
Lower Swatara, tp. Dauphin co. Pa. 5 se H.
Lower Smithfield, tp. Monroe co. Pa.
Lower Windsor, tp. York co. Pa.
Low Hill, pt. Lehigh co. Pa. 88 ene of H.
Lowesville, pv. Madison co. Ala. on Flint r.
Lowndesborough, pv. Lowndes co. Ala. 118 se of Tuscaloosa. [of Ca.
Lowndesville, pv. Abbeville dist. S. C. 113 w
Lowville, pt. Lewis co. N.Y. on Black r.
Loyalhannah, tp. Westmoreland co. Pa.
Loyalsock, tp. Lycoming co. Pa.
Loyalsock r. Pa. flows into the West Branch of the Susquehanna.
Loydsville, pv. Belmont co. O. 109 e of Cs.
Lubec, pt. Washington co. Me. on Passamaquoddy Bay.
Lucasville, pt. Scioto co. O. 78 s of Cs.
Ludlow, pt. Windsor co. Vt. 80 s of Mtr. [r.
Ludlow, pt. Hampden co. Mass. on Chickapee
Ludlow, tp. Washington co. O. [Salmon cr.
Ludlowville, pv. Tompkins co. N. Y. on
Lumber r. N. C. and S. C. a branch of the Lumber, tp. Clinton co. Pa. [Little Pedee.
Lumber City, pv. Telfair co. Ga. 138 s of M.
Lumberland, pt. Sullivan co. N.Y. 130 sw Al.
Lumberport, pv. Harrison co. Va. 260 nw of Richmond.
Lumberton, pv. and port of entry, Burlington co. N. J. on Rancocus cr. [s of Rh
Lumberton, pv. cap. of Robinson co. N. C. 90
Lumberton, pv. Clinton co. O. 74 sw of Cs. [r.
Lumberville, pv. Bucks co. Pa. on Delaware
Lumpkin, pv. cap. of Stewart co. Ga. 137 sw M.
Lunenburg, pt. Essex co. Vt. on Conn. r.
Lunenburg, pt. Worcester co. Mass. 46 nw B.
Lunenburg C. H. pv. cap. of Lunenburg co Va. 78 sw of Richmond.
Lunenburg, a sea-port t. of Nova Scotia, 40 wsw of Halifax. Pop. 2,000, chiefly Germans.
Luray, pv. cap. of Page co. Va. 130 nw of R.
Luray, pv. Licking co. O. 25 e of Cs.
Luray, pv. Henry co. Ind. 57 e of Is. [burg.
Lurgan, tp. Franklin co. Pa. 13 n Chambers-
Luthersburg, pv. Clearfield co. Pa. 145 nw of Harrisburg.

Digitized by Google

Lutherville, pv. Merriwether co. Ga. 108 w
Luzerne, tp. Fayette co. Pa. [of M.
Luzerne, pt. Warren co. N.Y. on the Hudson.
Lycoming, tp. Lycoming co. Pa.
Lykens, tp. Dauphin co. Pa. 26 N of H.
Lyman, pt. York co. Me. 72 SW of A.
Lyman, pt. Grafton co. N. H. 107 NNW of Cd.
Lymansville, pv. Potter co. Pa. 167 NNW H.
Lyme, pt. Grafton co. N. H. 53 NW of Cd.
Lyme, pt. New London co. Conn. 45 S of Hd.
Lyme, tp. Jef. co. N.Y. 12 W of Watertown.
Lyme, pt. Huron co. O. 100 N of Cs.
Lynchburg, pv. Campbell co. Va. on James r.
Lynchburg, pv. Lincoln co. Tenn. 78 S of Ne.
Lynchburg, pv. Highland co. O. 88 SW of Cs.
Lynch's cr. S. C. flows into Great Pedee r.
Lynchwood, pv. Kershaw dist. S. C. 50 NE of Columbia. [SSW of Cd.
Lyndeborough, pt. Hillsborough co. N. H. 33
Lyndon, pt. Caledonia co. Vt. 44 NE of Mtr.
Lyndon, tp. Cattaraugus co. N.Y. 18 E of Lyndon, v. Orleans co. N.Y. [Ellicottville.
Lyndon, pv. Whitesides co. Ill. 180 N of Sd.
Lynnesville, pv. Granville co. N. C. 54 N Rh.
Lynn, pt. Essex co. Mass. 9 NE of B.
Lynn, tp. Lehigh co. Pa.
Lynn, tp. Posey co. Ind.
Lynnfield, pt. Essex co. Mass. 20 N of B.
Lynnville, pv. Lehigh co. Pa.
Lynnville, pv. Giles co. Tenn. 60 S of Ne.
Lynnville, pv. Warwick co. Ind. 160 SW of Is.
Lynnville, pv. Morgan co. Ill. 40 W of Sd.
Lyon, tp. Oakland co. Mich. [canal.
Lyons, pv. cap. of Wayne co. N.Y. on Erie
Lyons, pt. Ionia co. Mich. on Grand r.
Lysander, pt. Onondaga co. N.Y. on Seneca r.

McAllistersville, pv. Juniata co. Pa. 55 NW of Harrisburg.
McArthur, tp. Logan co. O. [of Cs.
McArthurstown, pv. Athens co. O. 70 SE
McClellandstown, pv. Fayette co. Pa.
McConnelsburg, pv. Bedford co. Pa.
McConnelsville, pv. cap. of Morgan co. O. 73 E of Columbus. [of Cs.
McCutchinsville, pv. Crawford co. O. 76 N
McDanielsville, pv. Spartanburg dist. S. C.
McDonald, pv. cap. of Randolph co. Ala. 160 E of Tuscaloosa. [of Jef. City.
McDonald, pv. cap. of Barry co. Mo. 200 SW
McDonough, pt. Chenango co. N.Y. 120 W Al.
McDonough, pv. cap. of Henry co. Ga 65 WNW of Milledgeville.
McGillivray's [G hard] or Kootanai (koo-tă-nī') r. in the E part of Oregon, falls into the Columbia. [W of Al.
McGrawville, pv. Cortland co. N. Y. 142
McHenry, pv. cap. M'Henry co. Ill. on Fox r.
McIndoe's Falls, pv. Caledonia co. Vt. 46 E
McKean, pt. Erie co. Pa. 9 S of Erie. [of Mtr.
McKean, tp. Licking co. O.
McKeansburg, pv. Schuylkill co. Pa.
McKee's Port, pv. Alleghany co. Pa. 200 W H.
McLean, pv. Tompkins co. N.Y. on Fall cr.
McLeansborough, pv. cap. of Hamilton co. Ill. 156 SSE of Springfield. [Nashville.
McLeansville, pv. Jackson co. Tenn. 80 E of
McLemoresville, pv. Carroll co. Tenn. 107 W of Nashville. [75 SE of Ne.
McMinnville, pv. cap. of Warren co. Tenn.
McVeytown, pv. Mifflin co. Pa. 68 NW of H.
McWilliamstown, pv. Chester co. Pa.
Macedon, pt. Wayne co. N.Y. 20 W of Lyons.
Macedonia, pv. Carroll co. Tenn. 108 W Ne.
Machias, Me. See Gazetteer.
Machias, pt. Cattaraugus co. N.Y.
Machias Port, pt. Washington co. Me. on Machias river. [300 NNW of D.
Mackinaw, pv. cap. of Mackinaw co. Mich.
Mackinaw r. Ill. flows into the Illinois r.
Mackinaw, pv. Tazewell co. Ill. 64 N of Sd.
Mackville, pv. Franklin co. Ga. 120 N of M.
Mackville, pv. Washington co. Ky. 45 SSW F
Mackville, pv. Randolph co. Ind. 75 ENE Is.
Macomb, pv. cap. of M'Donough co. Ill. 86 NW of Springfield.
Macomb, pt. Macomb co. Mich. 35 NE of D.
Macon, Ga. See Gazetteer.
Macon, pv. Marengo co. Ala. 56 S of T.
Macon, pv. cap. of Noxubee co. Miss. on Noxubee river.
Macon, pv. Fayette co. Tenn. 196 WSW Ne.
Macon, pt. Lenawee co. Mich. 66 SW of D.
Macoupin (mak-koo'pin) cr. Ill. flows into Illinois river.
Macungy, pt. Lehigh co. Pa. 83 ENE of H.
Madawaska, tp. Aroostook co. Me. on St. John's river.
Madbury, tp. Strafford co. N. H.
Madison, pt. Somerset co. Me. 40 N of A.
Madison, pt. New Haven co. Conn. 56 S Hd.
Madison, pt. Madison co. N.Y. 95 W of Al.
Madison, pv. Morris co. N. J. 52 N of Tn.
Madison, tp. Armstrong co. Pa.
Madison, tp. Columbia co. Pa. 10 N Danville.
Madison, tp. Perry co. Pa. [NW of R.
Madison C. H. pv. cap. of Madison co. Va. 97
Madison, pv. Rockingham co. N. C. 116 SW of Raleigh. [of M.
Madison, pv. cap. of Morgan co. Ga. 40 NNW
Madison C. H. pv. cap. of Madison co. Flor.
Madison, tp. Butler co. O.
Madison, tp. Clarke co. O.
Madison, tp. Franklin co. O.
Madison, tp. Guernsey co. O.
Madison, tp. Highland co. O.
Madison, pt. Lake co. O. on Grand r.
Madison, tp. Montgomery co. O.
Madison, tp. Perry co. O.
Madison, tp. Richland co. O.
Madison, tp. Lenawee co. Mich.
Madison, Ind. See Gazetteer.
Madison, tp. Jefferson co. Ind.
Madison, pv. Madison co. Ill. S of Sd.
Madison, pv. Monroe co. Mo. 83 N of Jef. City.
Madison, pv. cap. of Dane co. and of the state of Wis., on a peninsula between the 3d and 4th lake of the chain called the Four Lakes, 90 m. W of Milwaukie.
Madison Springs, pv. Madison co. Ga. 100 N of Milledgeville. [of J.
Madisonville, pv. Madison co. Miss. 20 NNE
Madisonville, pv. St. Tammany par. La. on Chefonte river. [172 NNE of Ne
Madisonville, pv. cap. of Monroe co. Tenn.
Madisonville, pv. cap. of Hopkins co. Ky. 127 WSW of Frankfort. [Cincinnati.
Madisonville, pv. Hamilton co. O. 8 NE of
Madisonville, pv. Ralls co. Mo. 96 NNE of Jefferson City.
Madrid, tp. Franklin co. Me. 105 NW of A.
Madrid, pt. St. Lawrence co. N.Y. on Grass r
Mad r. O. an affluent of the Miami r.
Mad R. tp. Champaign co. O.
Mahanoy r. Pa. enters the Susqa. 35 N of H.
Mahantango r. Pa. flows into the Susquehanna 28 N of Harrisburg.
Mahoning r. rising in O. joins Beaver r. in Pa.

Digitized by Google

Mahoning, tp. Columbia co. Pa. on Susqa. r.
Mahoning, pt. Indiana co. Pa. 170 w of H.
Mahoning, tp. Mercer co. Pa. 16 sw of Mercer (borough).
Maiden Cr. pt. Berks co. Pa. 60 E of H.
Maiden cr. Pa. an upper br. of the Schuylkill.
Maidstone, tp. Essex co. Vt. on the Conn. r.
Maine, pv. Broome co. N.Y. 147 wsw of Al.
Maitland r. Canada West, runs into Lake Huron at Goderich.
Malaga, pv. Gloucester co. N. J. 55 sw of Tn.
Malaga, pt. Monroe co. O. 110 E of Cs.
Malden, pt. Middlesex co. Mass. 5 N of B.
Malden, pv. Ulster co. N.Y. on Hudson r.
Malden, a t. of Canada West, at the entrance of Detroit r. into Lake Erie.
Malden Bridge, pv. Columbia co. N.Y. 16 s of Albany.
Mallorysville, pv. Wilkes co. Ga. 90 NE M.
Malone, pv. cap. of Franklin co. N. Y. on Salmon river. [Spa.
Malta, pt. Saratoga co. N.Y. 6 SE of Ballston
Malta, pv. Morgan co. O. on Muskingum r.
Maltaville, pv. Saratoga co. N.Y. 30 N Al.
Mamakating, tp. Sullivan co. N.Y. 12 E of Monticello. [of New York.
Mamar'oneck, pt. Westchester co. N.Y. 23 NE
Manahocking, pv. Monmouth co. N. J. 60 E of Trenton. [Manasquan inlet.
Manasquan r. N. J. enters the Atlantic by
Manasquan, pv. Monmouth co. N. J. 50 ESE of Trenton. [of Phila.
Man-a-yunk', pv. Philadelphia co. Pa. 7 NW
Manchester, city, Hillsborough co. N. H. 21 SSE of Concord. [tenkill r.
Manchester, pt. Bennington co. Vt. on Bat-
Manchester, pt. Essex co. Mass. 23 NE of B.
Manchester, pt. Hartford co. Conn. 10 E of Hd.
Manchester, v. Dutchess co. N.Y. on Wappinger's creek. [creek.
Manchester, v. Oneida co. N.Y. on Oriskany
Manchester, pt. Ontario co. N.Y. 200 w of Al.
Manchester, tp. Passaic co. N. J. on Passaic r.
Manchester, tp. Wayne co. Pa.
Manchester, pt. York co. Pa. 18 s of H.
Manchester, pv. Carroll co. Md. 60 NW of An.
Manchester, pv. Chesterfield co. Va. 2 s of R.
Manchester, pv. cap. of Coffee co. Tenn. 68 SE of Nashville. [river.
Manchester, pv. cap. of Clay co. Ky. on Goose
Manchester, pv. Adams co. O. on the Ohio r.
Manchester, v. Summit co. O. 120 NE of Cs.
Manchester, pt. Washtenaw co. Mich. 55 w D.
Manchester, pv. Dearborn co. Ind. 76 SE of Is.
Manchester, pv. Scott co. Ill. 50 w of Sd.
Manchester, pv. St. Louis co. Mo. 108 E of Jefferson City.
Manchineel, a sea-port on the E end of Jamaica, 32 m. E from Kingston.
Mandeville, v. St. Tammany par. La. on L. Pontchartrain.
Man'dans, the name of a tribe of Indians, formerly dwelling on the Missouri, E of the Yellowstone r., now nearly or quite extinct.
Manhassett, pv. Queen's co. N.Y. on Long I.
Manhattan, pv. Lucas co. O. at the mouth of the Maumee river.
Manhattan, pv. Putnam co. Ind. on Eel r.
Manhattanville, v. New York co. N.Y. on the Hudson. [Albany.
Manheim, pt. Herkimer co. N.Y. 64 WNW of
Manheim, pt. Lancaster co. Pa. 33 ESE of H.
Manheim, tp. Schuylkill co. Pa.
Manheim, tp. York co. Pa. 16 sw of York.
Manitoowoc, pv. cap. of Manitoowoc co Wisconsin. [Syracuse.
Manlius, pt. Onondaga co. N.Y. 10 E of
Manlius, tp. Allegan co. Mich.
Manlius Centre, pv. Onondaga co. N.Y.
Manningham, pv. Butler co. Ala. 132 SSE of Tuscaloosa. [lem.
Mannington, tp. Salem co. N. J. 6 NE of Sa-
Mannsborough, pv. Amelia co. Va. 46 sw R
Mannsville, pv. Jefferson co. N.Y. 166 NW of Albany. [caster.
Manor, pt. Lancaster co. Pa. 6 sw of Lan-
Mansfield, tp. Lamoille co. Vt. 20 NW Mtr.
Mansfield, pt. Bristol co. Mass. 30 sw of B.
Mansfield, pt. Tolland co. Conn. 24 E of Hd.
Mansfield, pt. Cattaraugus co. N.Y. 5 w of Ellicottville. [Mount Holly
Mansfield, tp. Burlington co. N. J. 7 N of
Mansfield, pt. Warren co. N. J. 48 NNW of Tn.
Mansfield, pv. cap. of Richland co. O. 63 NNE of Columbus.
Mantua, pt. Portage co. O. on Cuyahoga r.
Mantua, pv. M'Minn co. Tenn. 164 ESE of Ne.
Manzanillo, man-san-neel'yo, a sea-port on the s side of Cuba, 125 m. SE of Puerto Principe. Pop. about 3,000.
Maple, pt. Ionia co. Mich. 130 WNW of D.
Maplesville, pv. Bibb co. Ala. 62 SE of T.
Mapleton, pv. Abbeville dist. S. C. 110 w Ca.
Mapleton, pv. Stark co. O. 132 NE of Cs.
Maramec r. Mo. flows into the Mississippi.
Marathon, pt. Cortland co. N.Y. on Tough-
Marathon, tp. Lapeer co. Mich. [nioga r.
Marblehead, Mass. See Gazetteer.
Marbletown, pt. Ulster co. N.Y. 7 sw of Kingston. [NNW of N. O.
Marburyville, pv. St. Tammany par. La. 70
Marcellus, pt. Onondaga co. N.Y. 140 w Al.
Marcellus Falls, pv. Onondaga co. N.Y. 140 w of Albany. [Phila.
Marcus Hook, pv. Delaware co. Pa. 20 s of
Marcy, pt. Oneida co. N.Y. 6 N of Utica.
Mardisville, pv. Talladega co. Ala. on Talladega creek.
Marengo, pt. Calhoun co. Mich. 100 w of D.
Marengo, pv. M'Henry co. Ill. on Kishawaukee river. [droscoggin
Margallaway r. N. H. flows into the An-
Margaretta, pt. Erie co. O. 100 N of Cs.
Margaretsville, pv. Northampton co. N. C.
Marianna, pv. cap. of Jackson co. Flor. on Chipola river.
Mariaville, pt. Hancock co. Me. on Union r.
Marie, St. pv. Jasper co. Ill. 140 SE of Sd.
Mariel, mah-re-el', a sea-port on the N side of Cuba, about 30 m. w of Havana.
Marietta, borough, Lancaster co. Pa. on the Susquehanna.
Marietta, pv. cap. of Cobb co. Ga. 113 NW M.
Marietta, pv. cap. of Washington co. O. on Muskingum river.
Marion, pt. Washington co. Me. 170 ENE of A.
Marion, pt. Wayne co. N.Y. 200 w of Al.
Marion, tp. Centre co. Pa.
Marion, tp. Greene co. Pa.
Marion, pv. cap. of Smythe co. Va. 275 w of R.
Marion, pv. Montgomery co. N. C.
Marion C. H. pv. cap. of Marion dist. S. C. 146 E of Columbia.
Marion, pv. cap. of Twiggs co. Ga. 41 sw M.
Marion, pv. Jefferson co. Flor.
Marion, pv. cap. of Perry co. Ala. 58 s of T.
Marion, pv. cap. of Lauderdale co. Miss. 110 E of Jackson.

Digitized by Google

Marion, pv. cap. of Crittenden co. Ark. 140 ENE of Little Rock.
Marion, pv. Scott co. Ky. 22 NE of F.
Marion, pv. cap. of Marion co. O. 44 N of Cs.
Marion, pt. Livingston co. Mich. 56 WNW D.
Marion, pv. cap. of Grant co. Ind. on Missisinewa river. [of Sd.
Marion, pv. cap. of Williamson co. Ill. 172 SSE
Marion, pv. Cole co. Mo. on Missouri r.
Marion, pv. cap. of Linn co. Iowa, 4 E of Cedar river. [Mississippi r.
MARION CITY, pv. Marion co. Mo. on the
MARION COLLEGE, pv. Marion co. Mo. 12 W of Palmyra. [Trenton.
MARKSBOROUGH, pv. Warren co. N. J. 73 N of
MARKSVILLE, pv. Page co. Va. 120 NNW of R.
Marksville, pv. cap. of Avoyelles par. La. 255 NW of New Orleans. [of Cd.
MARLBOROUGH, pt. Cheshire co. N. H. 53 SW
Marlborough, pt. Windham co. Vt.
Marlborough, pt. Middlesex co. Mass. 27 W B.
Marlborough, pt. Hartford co. Conn. 16 SE of Hartford. [Kingston.
Marlborough, pt. Ulster co. N. Y. 20 S of
Marlborough, tp. Montgomery co. Pa.
Marlborough, pv. Morgan co. Ga. 54 NW M.
Marlborough, tp. Delaware co. O.
Marlborough, pt. Stark co. O. 135 NE of Cs.
MARLOW, tp. Cheshire co. N. H. on Ashuelot r.
MARPLE, tp. Delaware co. Pa. [Neenah r.
MARQUETTE, v. cap. of Marquette co. Wis. on
MARRIOTTSVILLE, pv. Anne Arundel co. Md. 53 NW of Annapolis.
MARSEILLES, pv. Noble co. Ind. 164 NNE of Is.
Marseilles, pv. La Salle co. Ill. on Illinois r.
MARSHALL, pt. Oneida co. N. Y. 12 SW Utica.
Marshall, pv. Marshall co. Ala. 130 NE of T.
Marshall, pv. cap. of Calhoun co. Mich. 105 W of Detroit. [of Sd.
Marshall, pv. cap. of Clarke co. Ill. 123 ESE
Marshall, pv. cap. of Saline co. Mo. 87 NW of Jefferson City.
Marshall, v. cap. of Harrison co. Texas, 150 N of Galveston. A university has been incorporated here. Pop. 350.
MARSHALLSVILLE, pv. Macon co. Ga. 70 SW M.
Marshallsville, pv. Wayne co. O.
MARSHALLTON, pv. Chester co. Pa. [Mtr.
MARSHFIELD, pt. Washington co. Vt. 15 NE of
Marshfield, pt. Plymouth co. Mass. 31 SE of B.
MARSHPEE, tp. Barnstable co. Mass.
MARTHASVILLE, pv. Warren co. Mo. 73 E of Jefferson City.
MARTHA'S VINEYARD, i. Mass. lies off the S shore of Mass. It is 21 m. long and from 2 to 5 broad.
MARTIC, tp. Lancaster co. Pa. 10 S Lancaster.
MARTICVILLE, pv. Lancaster co. Pa. 48 ESE H.
MARTINSBURG, pv. cap. of Lewis co. N. Y. 134 NW of Albany.
Martinsburg, pv. Bedford co. Pa. 112 W of H.
Martinsburg, pv. cap. of Berkley co. Va. 21 NW of Harper's Ferry.
Martinsburg, pv. Monroe co. Ky. 150 SSW F.
Martinsburg, pv. KNOX co. O. 57 NNE of Cs.
Martinsburg, pv. Wn. co. Ind. 13 SE of Salem.
MARTIN'S cr. Northampton co. Pa. flows into the Delaware. [flowing into the Atlantic.
MARTIN'S, ST. a r. at the E extremity of Md.,
Martin's, St. pv. Worcester co. Md. 130 SE AD.
MARTINSTOWN, pv. Hancock co. O. 90 NNW Cs.
MARTINSVILLE, pv. Somerset co. N. J. 35 N Tn.
Martinsville, pv. cap. of Henry co. Va. on Smith's river.
Martinsville, pv. Northampton co. N. C. 189 NE of Raleigh.
Martinsville, pv. Warren co. Ky. 152 SW of F.
Martinsville, pv. Clinton co. O. 82 SSW of Cs.
Martinsville, pv. cap. of Morgan co. Ind. 28 SW of Indianapolis.
Martinsville, pv. Clarke co. Ill. 127 ESE of Sd.
MARTINSVILLE, ST. pv. and cap of St. Mary's par. La. on Teche river.
MARTVILLE, pv. Cayuga co. N. Y. 175 W of Al.
MARYLAND, pt. Otsego co. N. Y. 12 N of Cooperstown. [ing into the Atlantic.
MARY'S, ST. a r. between Ga. and Flor. flow-
Mary's, St. Ga. See GAZETTEER.
Mary's, St. pv. Mercer co. O. 105 WNW of Cs.
Mary's, St. a r. of O. and Ind.; it unites with the St. Joseph's to form the Maumee.
Mary's, St. a strait between L. Huron and L. Superior, length about 60 miles.
MARY'S LANDING, ST. pv. St. Genevieve co. Mo. on the Mississippi. [ton r.
MARYSVILLE, pv. Campbell co. Va. on Staun
Marysville, pv. cap. of Blount co. Tenn. 183 ESE of Nashville.
Marysville, pv. Union co. O. 40 NW of Cs.
Marysville, pv. Lawrence co. Ind. 63 SSW Is.
MASCOUTAH, pv. St. Clair co. Ill. 110 S of Sd.
MASHULAVILLE, pv. Noxubee co. Miss. 113 NE of Jackson. [Mich. in Ottawa co.
MASKE'GON or MASKE'GO r. Mich. enters L.
Maskegon, pt. Ottawa co. Mich. on the above.
MASON, pt. Hillsboro' co. N. H. 44 SSW of Cd.
Mason, tp. Cass co. Mich.
Mason, tp. Ingham co. Mich.
Mason, pv. Clinton co. Mo.
MASON CENTRE, pv. Ingham co. Mich.
MASON VILLAGE, pv. Hillsborough co. N. H. 44 SSW of Concord. [of Al.
MASONVILLE, pt. Delaware co. N. Y. 110 SW
Masonville, pv. Lauderdale co. Ala 145 N T
MASSENA, pt. St. Lawrence co. N. Y. 247 NNW of Albany.
MASSERNE, Mts. See OZARK MTS.
MASSILLON, pv. Stark co. O. on Ohio canal.
MATAGORDA, a co. of Texas, at the mouth of the Colorado, on Matagorda Bay. Soil exceedingly fertile, consisting generally of a deep, rich, black mould.
Matagorda, a sea-port, city and cap. of the above co., on the left bank of the Colorado, at its mouth, 190 m. SE of Austin. It contains an academy, and a university has been incorporated here. Pop. 500 or 600.
MATAGORDA BAY, an extensive lagoon of Texas, at the mouth of the Colorado river. Length about 60 m., greatest breadth above 15 m.
MAT-A-MO'ROS, a t. of Mexico, on the right bank of the Rio del Norte, about 40 m. from its mouth. A few of the houses are of brick; those of the lower classes are built of canes, brushwood, &c., plastered with mud. Pop. estimated at 5,000. Opposite this town, on the NE side of the river, General Taylor established his camp a short time previous to the commencement of hostilities between the United States and Mexico. This place has been since called Fort Brown, in honour of Major Brown, commander of the garrison, who was mortally wounded by a shell from the Mexican batteries (May 6th, 1846), while Gen. Taylor, with the main body of his forces, was engaged in opening a communication with

Digitized by Google

Point Isabel. After the victories of Palo Alto (pah'lo al'to) and Resaca de la Palma (ra-sah'kà del lah pal'mà), the American army entered and took possession of Matamoras without opposition.

MATCHAPUNGO INLET, an inlet from the sea in Northampton co. Va.

MATTAP'ONY r. Va. joins the Pamunky, to form York river.

MATTAMISCONTIS, tp. Penobscot co. Me.

MATTAPOISETT, pv. Plymouth co. Mass. 60 s B.

MATTEAWAN, v. Dutchess co. N.Y. on Fishkill creek. [102 E of R.

MATTHEWS C. H. pv. cap. of Matthews co. Va.

MATTHEWSVILLE, pv. Pocahontas co. Va. 194 WNW of Richmond.

MATTITUCK, pv. Suffolk co. N.Y. on Long I.

MATTESON, tp. Branch co. Mich.

MAUCH CHUNK. See GAZETTEER.

MAUCHPORT, pv. Harrison co. Ind. 140 s of Is.

MAUMEE r. O. See GAZETTEER.

MAUMEE CITY, pv. Lucas co. O. on Maumee r.

MAURICE r. N. J. enters Delaware Bay in Cumberland co. [above.

Maurice R. tp. Cumberland co. N. J. on the

MAURICETOWN, pv. Cumberland co. N. J. on Maurice river.

MAXATAWNY, tp. Berks co. Pa. 74 NE of H.

MAXFIELD, pt. Penobscot co. Me. 110 NNW A.

MAYVILLE, pv. Sussex co. N. J.

MAYAGUEZ, mI-à-ghes', a sea-port on the W coast of Porto Rico.

MAYBINTON, pv. Newberry dist. S. C. 45 W Ca.

MAYFIELD, pt. Somerset co. Me. on Kennebec river.

Mayfield, pt. Fulton co. N.Y. 58 NW of Al.

Mayfield, pv. cap. of Graves co. Ky. 275 WSW of Frankfort.

Mayfield, pt. Cuyahoga co. O. on Chagrin r.

MAYO, mI'o, a r. of Mexico, in Sonora, falling into the Gulf of California, near 27° 10' N Lat., and 109° 40' W Lon. Near its mouth is the town called Santa Cruz de Mayo or Guitivis (ghe-te-veece'), with a pop. estimated at 7,000.

MAYONING, pv. Patrick co. Va. 217 WSW of R.

MAY'S LANDING, pv. cap. of Atlantic co. N. J. on Great Egg Harbour r. 73 s of Trenton.

MAYSVILLE, pv. cap. of Buckingham co. Va. on Slate river.

Maysville, pv. Greenbrier co. Va. 230 W of R.

Maysville, pv. Dickson co. Tenn. 50 W of Ns.

Maysville, city, Muson co. Ky. on Ohio r.

Maysville, tp. Morgan co. O.

Maysville, pv. Fountain co. Ind. 84 WNW Is.

Maysville. pv. cap. of Clay co. Ill. 120 SE Sd.

MAYVILLE, pv. Chautauque co. N.Y. on Chautanque Lake.

MAYTOWN, pv. Lancaster co. Pa. 30 SE of H.

MAZ'AT-LAN', a sea-port t. of Sonora, Mexico, on the W coast, at the entrance of the Gulf of California, 570 m. NW of Mexico. It is much frequented by American traders and whalers. Lat. 23° 15' N, Lon. about 106° 30' W.

MEAD, tp. Crawford co. Pa.

Mead, tp. Belmont co. O. [of Ns.

MEADOWVILLE, pv. Smith co. Tenn. 55 ENE

MEADVILLE, borough, cap. of Crawford co. Pa. on French creek.

Meadville, pv. Halifax co. Va. 136 SW of R.

Meadville, pv. cap. of Franklin co. Miss. 80 SW of Jackson.

MEANSVILLE, pv. Union dist. S. C. 80 NW Ca.

MECCA, pt. Trumbull co. O. 180 NE of Cs.

MECHANICSBURG, borough, Cumberland co. Pa. 9 E of Carlisle.

Mechanicsburg, pv. Giles co. Va. 248 W of R

Mechanicsburg, pv. Champaign co. O. 36 W of Columbus.

Mechanicsburg, pv. Sangamon co. Ill. 15 E Sd.

MECHANIC'S FALLS, pv. Cumberland co. Me.

MECHANICSTOWN, pv. Frederick co. Md. 90 NW of Annapolis. [Cs.

Mechanicstown, pv. Carroll co O. 135 ENE of

MECHANICSVILLE, pv. Rutland co. Vt. 82 SSW of Montpelier. [Hudson r.

Mechanicsville, pv. Saratoga co. N.Y. on the

Mechanicsville, pv. Louisa co. Va. 70 NW R.

Mechanicsville, pv. Sumter dist. S. C. 78 E of Columbia.

Mechanicsville, pv. Jasper co. Ga. 45 W M.

Mechanicsville, pv. Rutherford co. Tenn. 30 SE of Nashville.

Mechanicsville, pv. Kemper co. Miss.

MECHISSES, pt. Washington co. Me. on Machias river. [W of Al.

MECKLENBURG, pv. Tompkins co. N.Y. 174

Mecklenburg, pv. Knox co. Tenn. on Holston river.

MEDFIELD, pt. Norfolk co. Mass. 21 SSW of B

MEDFORD, pt. Middlesex co. Mass. 5 NW of B.

Medford, pv. Burlington co. N. J. 31 SE of Tn.

MEDINA, pv. Orleans co. N.Y. 266 W of Al.

Medina, pv. cap. of Medina co. O. 117 NE Cs.

Medina, pt. Lenawee co. Mich. 80 SW of D.

MEDWAY, pt. Norfolk co. Mass. 28 SW of B.

Medway, v. Liberty co. Ga.

MEESVILLE, pv. Roane co. Tenn. 142 E of Ne.

MEHERRIN r. Va. unites with the Nottaway to form the Chowan r. N. C.

MEIGS, tp. Adams co. O. [berland r.

MEIGSVILLE, pv. Jackson co. Tenn. on Cum-

MELLENVILLE, pv. Columbia co. N.Y. 37 s Al.

MELMORE, pv. Seneca co. O. 82 N of Cs.

MELROSE, pv. Clarke co. Ill. 150 ESE of Sd.

MELTONSVILLE, pv. Anson co. N. C. 160 SW of Raleigh. [Tuscaloosa.

Meltonsville, pv. Marshall co. Ala. 170 NE of

MELVIN VILLAGE, pv. Strafford co. N. H. 50 E of Concord. [Pop. in 1846, above 6,000.

MEMPHIS, city, Shelby co. Tenn. on the Miss.

Memphis, pv. Lewis co. Mo. 181 N Jef. City.

MEMPHREMA'GOG, LAKE, Vt. is between 30 and 40 m. long, and from 2 to 3 wide.

MENALLEN, pt. Adams co. Pa. 48 SW of H.

Menallen, tp. Fayette co. Pa.

MENAN, LITTLE and GREAT, 2 islands off the NE coast of Me.

MENDHAM, pt. Morris co. N. J. 56 N of Tn.

MENDON, tp. Rutland co. Vt. 8 E of Rutland.

Mendon, pt. Worcester co. Mass. 33 SW of B.

Mendon, pt. Monroe co. N.Y. 12 s Rochester.

Mendon, pv. Adams co. Ill. 116 W of Sd.

MEN-NOM'O-NIE OF MENOMONEE INDIANS, a tribe dwelling in the ENE part of Wis. near Menomonee river.

MENOMONEE r. Mich. flows into Green Bay.

Menomonee, tp. Milwaukie co. Wis.

MENTOR, pt. Lake co. O. on L. Erie.

MENTZ, tp. Cayuga co. N.Y. 8 NNW Auburn

MEQUANIGO, tp. Milwaukie co. Wis.

MERCER, pt. Somerset co. Me. 34 NNW of A.

Mercer, tp. Butler co. Pa.

Mercer, borough, cap. of Mercer co. Pa. 57 N of Pittsburg.

MERCERSBURG, borough, Franklin co. Pa. 15 SW of Chambersburg.

Digitized by Google

Meredith, tp. Belknap co. N. H. 30 N of Cd.
Meredith, pt. Delaware co. N.Y. 6 N of Delhi.
Meredith Village, pv. Belknap co. N. H. 37 N of Concord.
Meredosia, pv. Morgan co. Ill. on Illinois r.
Meriden, pv. Cheshire co. N. H. 57 SW of Cd.
Meriden, pt. New Haven co. Conn. 16 S of Hartford.
Meridian, pv. Mercer co. Ill. 130 NW of Sd.
Meridian Springs, pv. Hinds co. Miss. 9 N J.
Meridianville, pv. Madison co. Ala. on Flint river.
Mermentau, mer-men-to', r. La. enters the Gulf of Mexico E of Calcasieu r.
Merom, pv. cap. of Sullivan co. Ind. on the Wabash r.
Merrimack, pt. Hillsboro' co. N.H. 29 S of Cd.
Merrittstown, pv. Fayette co. Pa. 191 W H.
Merrittsville, pv. Greenville dist. S. C. 130 NW of Columbia.
Mesopotamia, pt. Trumbull co. O. 170 NE Cs.
Metal, tp. Franklin co. Pa.
Metea, pv. Cass co. Ind. 84 N of Is.
Methuen, pt. Essex co. Mass. on Merrimack r.
Metropolis City, pv. Johnson co. Ill. 225 SSE of Springfield.
Metuchin, pv. Middlesex co. N. J. 32 NE Tn.
Mexico, pt. Oxford co. Me. on Androscoggin r.
Mexico, pv. Oswego co. N.Y. on Salmon cr.
Mexico, pv. Juniata co. Pa. 42 NW of H.
Mexico, pv. cap. of Audrain co. Mo. on Salt r.
Mexico, the most populous of the Mexican states, is situated in the S part of the confederation, and borders on the Pacific. Area 30,000 sq. m. Pop. 1,200,000. Tlalpan is the capital.
Meyerstown, pv. Lebanon co. Pa. 31 E of H.
Miami r. O. See Gazetteer.
Miami, pv. Hamilton co. O. on Miami r.
Miami, tp. Hamilton co. O. on the Ohio r.
Miami, tp. Clermont co. O.
Miami, tp. Montgomery co. O.
Miamisburg, pv. Montg. co. O. on Miami r.
Michael's, St. pv. Talbot co. Md. 57 E An.
Michaelsville, pv. Harford co. Md. 62 N An.
Michigan Centre, pv. Jackson co. Mich. 72 W of D. [Mich.
Michigan City, pv. Laporte co. Ind. on L. Michigan
Michigantown, pv. Clinton co. Ind. 42 N Is.
Michoacan, me'cho-ah-kan', a Mexican state, W of the city of Mexico, and bordering on the Pacific. Area 26,500 sq. m. Pop. 450,000. Capital, Valladolid. [Bay.
Middle, tp. Cape May co. N. J. on Delaware
Middle Paxton, tp. Dauphin co. Pa. 9 NE of Harrisburg. [S of B.
Middleborough, pt. Plymouth co. Mass. 40
Middlebourne, pv. cap. of Tyler co. Va. 307 NW of Richmond. [of R.
Middlebrook, pv. Augusta co. Va. 130 WNW
Middleburg, pt. Schoharie co. N.Y. 37 W Al.
Middleburg, pv. Union co. Pa. 77 N of H.
Middleburg, pv. Carroll co. Md. 78 NW of An.
Middleburg, pv. Loudon co. Va. 131 N of R.
Middleburg, pv. Hardiman co. Tenn. 170 SW of Nashville.
Middleburg, pv. Casey co. Ky. 60 S of F.
Middleburg, tp. Cuyahoga co. O.
Middleburg, pv. Logan co. O.
Middleburg, tp. Shiawassee co. Mich.
Middlebury, Vt. See Gazetteer. [of Hd.
Middlebury, pt. New Haven co. Conn. 52 WSW
Middlebury, pt. Wyoming co. N.Y. 217 W Al.
Middlebury, tp. Tioga co. Pa.
Middlebury, pv. Summit co. O. 125 NE of Cs
Middlebury, pv. Elkhart co. Ind. 162 N of Is
Middle Cr. pt. Union co. Pa.
Middlefield, pt. Hampshire co. Mass.
Middlefield, pt. Otsego co. N.Y. 64 W of Al.
Middleford, pv. Sussex co. Del. 43 S Dover.
Middle Fork, pt. Macon co. Mo. 92 N of Jef. City.
Middle Granville, pv. Washington co. N. Y.
Middle Haddam, pv. Middlesex co. Conn. 21 SSE of Hartford.
Middle Island, pv. Suffolk co. N.Y. on Long I.
Middleport, pv. Niagara co. N.Y. 285 W Al.
Middleport, pv. Schuykill co. Pa. 70 NE of H.
Middleport, pv. Elkhart co. Ind. 157 N of Is.
Middleport, pv. Iroquois co. Ill. 122 NE of Sd.
Middlesex, pt. Washington co. Vt. 6 NE Mtr.
Middlesex, pt. Yates co. N.Y. 194 W of Al.
Middlesex, tp. Butler co. Pa. [23 NE of B.
Middlesex Village, pv. Middlesex co. Mass.
Middle Smithfield, tp. Monroe co. Pa. [Cd.
Middleton, pt. Strafford co. N. H. 38 NNE of Middleton, pt. Essex co. Mass. 22 N of B.
Middleton, pv. Carroll co. Miss. 100 N of J.
Middleton, pv. White co. Ark. 62 NE of Little Rock. [Montpelier.
Middletown, pt. Rutland co. Vt. 77 SSW of
Middletown, tp. Newport co. R. I. 28 S of Providence.
Middletown, Conn. See Gazetteer. [of Al.
Middletown, pt. Delaware co. N.Y. 80 WSW
Middletown, pv. Orange co. N.Y. 112 SSW Al.
Middletown, pt. Monmouth co. N. J. 50 NNE of Trenton.
Middletown, tp. Bucks co. Pa. 20 NNE of Phila.
Middletown, boro', Dauphin co. Pa. 10 SE H
Middletown, tp. Delaware co. Pa. 20 W of
Middletown, tp. Susquehanna co. Pa. [Phila.
Middletown, pv. New Castle co. Del. 47 N of Dover. [Frederick.
Middletown, pv. Frederick co. Md. 8 NW of
Middletown, pv. Frederick co. Va. 158 NNW of Richmond.
Middletown, pv. Hyde co. N. C. 220 E of Rh.
Middletown, pv. Butler co. Ala. 162 SSE of T
Middletown, pv. Jefferson co. Ky. 42 W of F.
Middletown, pv. Butler co. O. on Miami r.
Middletown, v. Columbiana co. O.
Middletown, tp. Columbiana co. O.
Middletown, pv. Henry co. Ind. 44 E of Is.
Middletown, pv. Logan co. Ill. 20 NE of Sd.
Middletown, pv. Montgomery co. Mo. 57 NE of Jefferson City. [on Middletown cr.
Middletown Point, pv. Monmouth co. N. J.
Middleville, pv. Herkimer co. N.Y. 82 WNW of Albany.
Middleway, pv. Jefferson co. Va. 162 N of R.
Midway, pv. Barnwell dist. S. C. 72 SSW Cs
Midway, pv. Jones co. Ga. 22 W of M.
Midway, pv. Barbour co. Ala. 200 SE of T.
Midway, pv. Monroe co. Tenn. 164 ESE of Ne.
Midway, pv. Woodford co. Ky. 20 SE of F.
Mier, meer, (Sp. pron. me-air'), a small t. of Mexico, on the Rio del Norte, about 100 m NE of Monterey.
Mifflin, tp. Alleghany co. Pa. 8 S Pittsburg
Mifflin, tp. Columbia co. Pa.
Mifflin, tp. Cumberland co. Pa. 17 NW Carlisle.
Mifflin, tp. Dauphin co. Pa. 23 NE of H.
Mifflin, tp. Lycoming co. Pa.
Mifflin, pv. Henderson co. Tenn. 133 WSW Ne.
Mifflin, pt. Richland co. O. 5 E of Mansfield.
Mifflinsburg, borough, Union co. Pa. 76 N of Harrisburg.

Digitized by Google

Mifflintown, borough, cap. of Juniata co. Pa. 45 NW of H. [Susquehanna.
Mifflinville, pv. Columbia co. Pa. on the
Milam, a v. of Texas, cap. of Sabine co., on a creek which runs into the Sabine river. Pop. 200 or 300.
Milam, a large county or district in the N or N central part of Texas, watered by the r. Brazos and its branches. Soil, at least in the s part, very fertile: it appears to be exceedingly well adapted to the cultivation of grain. Capital, Nashville.
Milan, pt. Coos co. N. H. on Androscoggin r.
Milan, pt. Dutchess co. N.Y. 62 s of Al.
Milan, pv. Garrard co. Ky. 52 SSE of F.
Milan, pt. Erie co. O. on Huron r.
Milan, pt. Monroe co. Mich. 50 SW of D.
Milan, pt. Calhoun co. Ill. 94 SW of Sd.
Milbury, pt. Worcester co. Mass. 6 SE of Worcester.
Milbury, pv. Centre co. Pa. 87 NW of H.
Miles, tp. Centre co. Pa. [Phila.
Milestown, pv. Philadelphia co. Pa. 7 N of
Milford, pt. Penobscot co. Me. on Penobscot river.
Milford, pt. Hillsboro' co. N. H. 33 s of Cd.
Milford, pt. Worcester co. Mass. 30 SW of B.
Milford, pv. New Haven co. Conn. 45 SSW Hd.
Milford, pt. Otsego co. N.Y. 13 s Cooperstown.
Milford, pv. Hunterdon co. N. J. on Delaware river.
Milford, tp. Bucks co. Pa. 36 NW of Phila.
Milford, tp. Juniata co. Pa. on Juniata r.
Milford, pv. cap. of Pike co. Pa. on Delaware river. [set.
Milford, tp. Somerset co. Pa. 7 SW of Somer-
Milford, pv. Kent co. Del. 21 s of Dover.
Milford, pv. Warren co. Va. [Ca.
Milford, pv. Greenville dist. S. C. 120 NW of
Milford, pv. Bracken co. Ky. 54 NE of F. [r.
Milford, pv. Clermont co. O. on Little Miami
Milford, tp. Butler co. O.
Milford, tp. Knox co. O.
Milford, pt. Oakland co. Mich. 40 NW of D.
Millardsville, pv. Susquehanna co. Pa.
Mill, tp. Tuscarawas co. O.
Mill Brook, pv. Wayne co. O. 98 NE of Cs.
Millbury, tp. Worcester co. Mass. 43 WSW
Millburn, pv. Hickman co. Ky. [of B.
Mill Cr. tp. Erie co. Pa.
Mill Cr. hundred, New Castle co. Del.
Mill Cr. pv. Person co. N. C.
Mill Cr. pt. Coshocton co. O. 93 NE of Cs.
Mill Cr. tp. Hamilton co. O.
Milldale, pv. Warren co. Miss. 150 W of J.
Milledgeville, pv. Montgomery co. N. C. 133 WSW of Raleigh.
Milledgeville, pv. White co. Tenn. 96 E Ne.
Millersburg, pv. Dauphin co. Pa. on the Susquehanna.
Millersburg, pv. Rutherford co. Tenn. 44 SE Ne.
Millersburg, pv. Bourbon co. Ky. 44 E of F.
Millersburg, pv. cap. Holmes co. O. 87 NE Cs.
Millersburg, pv. Mercer co. Ill.
Millersburg, pv. Callaway co. Mo. 34 NE of Jefferson City.
Miller's Place, pv. Suffolk co. N.Y.
Millersport, pv. Fairfield co. O. 30 SE Cs.
Millerstown, pv. Perry co. Pa. 30 NW H.
Millerstown, pv. Grayson co. Ky. 125 SW of F.
Millerstown, pv. Champaign co. O. 55 W Cs.
Millersville, pv. Lancaster co. Pa. 40 SE H.
Millersville, pv. Marion co. Ind. 7 from Is.
Millfield, pv. Athens co. O. 73 SE of Cs
Millford, pv. Lewis co. Mo. 164 N Jef. City.
Mill Haven, pv. Screven co. Ga. 106 E of M.
Millheim, pv. Centre co. Pa. 88 NW of H.
Millington, pv. Middlesex co. Conn. 36 E of Hartford.
Millington, pv. Kent co. Md. 60 ENE of An.
Mill Plain, pv. Fairfield co. Conn. 72 SW Hd.
Mill Point, pv. Pocahontas co. Va. 210 WNW of Richmond. [of Al.
Mill Port, pv. Chemung co. N.Y. 200 WSW
Mill Port, pv. Potter co. Pa. 185 NNW of H.
Mill Port, pv. Laurel co. Ky. 106 SE of F.
Mill Port, pv. Jackson co. Ind. 80 s of Is.
Millsboro', pv. Sussex co. Del. 50 s Dover.
Millsfield, tp. Coos co. N. H.
Mills' Point, or Hickman, pv. Hickman co. Ky. on the Mississippi river.
Millstone cr. N. J. flows into Raritan r.
Mill Stone, pv. Somerset co. N. J. 27 N Tn.
Milltown, pv. Putnam co. N.Y. 100 s of Al.
Milltown, pv. Crawford co. Ind. 113 s of Is.
Millview, pv. Fauquier co. Va. 103 N of R.
Millville, pv. Worcester co. Mass. 43 W B.
Millville, pv. Orleans co. N.Y. [rice r.
Millville, pt. Cumberland co. N. J. on Mau-
Millville, pv. King George co. Va. 90 NNE of Richmond. [of Ca.
Millville, pv. Spartanburg dist. S. C. 100 NW
Millville, pv. Butler co. Ala. 154 SSE of T.
Millville, pv. Lincoln co. Tenn. 97 s of Ne.
Millville, pv. Caldwell co. Ky. 230 WSW of F.
Millville, pv. Butler co. O. on Indian cr.
Millwood, pv. Clarke co. Va. 135 NNW of R.
Millwood, tp. Guernsey co. O.
Milo, pt. Piscataquis co. Me. on Piscataquis r.
Milo, pt. Yates co. N.Y. 193 W of Al.
Milo Centre, pv. Yates co. N.Y. 196 W Al.
Milroy, pv. Rush co. Ind. 48 ESE of Is.
Milton, tp. Strafford co. N. H. 47 NE of Cd.
Milton, pt. Chittenden co. Vt. on Lamoille r.
Milton, pt. Norfolk co. Mass. 7 s of B.
Milton, pv. Litchfield co. Conn. 36 W of Hd.
Milton, tp. Saratoga co. N. Y. 30 N of Al.
Milton, pv. Ulster co. N.Y. 80 s of Al.
Milton, pv. Morris co. N. J. 75 N of Tn.
Milton, borough, Northumberland co. Pa. on the West Branch of the Susquehanna.
Milton, pv. Sussex co. Del. 33 s of Dover.
Milton, pv. Caswell co. N. C. 74 NW of Rh.
Milton, pv. Laurens dist. S. C. 60 WNW of Ca.
Milton, pv. cap. of Santa Rosa co. Flor. on Blackwater river.
Milton, pv. Autauga co. Ala. 98 SE of T.
Milton, pv. Rutherford co. Tenn. 37 SE of Ne.
Milton, pv. Trimble co. Ky. on Ohio r.
Milton, tp. Richland co. O.
Milton, pt. Trumbull co. O. on Mahoning r.
Milton, tp. Cass co. Mich.
Milton, tp. Jefferson co. Ind. [City.
Milton, pv. Randolph co. Mo. 80 NNW of Jef
Milton Hill, pv. Charles co. Md. 88 SW An.
Miltonville, pv. Wayne co. Miss. 158 SE J.
Miltonville, v. Butler co. O.
Miltonville, pv. Wood co. O. 123 NNW of Cs.
Milwaukie, or Milwaukee, the largest t. of Wis., cap. of Milwaukie co., on Milwaukie r. near its entrance into Lake Michigan. Pop. in 1846 estimated at 7,000.
Mina, pt. Chautauque co. N.Y. 260 W of Al.
Minden, pt. Montgomery co. N.Y. on Mohawk river.
Mineral Point, pv. cap. of Iowa co. Wis. 52 WSW of Madison.

Digitized by Google

Mineral Springs, pv. Talladega co. Ala. 78 E of Tuscaloosa.
Minersville, v. Alleghany co. Pa. 2 E of Pittsburg.
Minersville, borough, Schuylkill co. Pa.
Minersville, pv. Rutherford co. N. C.
Minersville, v. Forsyth co. Ga. 100 W of M.
Minerva, pt. Essex co. N.Y. on the Hudson.
Minerva, pv. Mason co. Ky. 75 ENE of F.
Minerva, pv. Stark co. O. 140 NE of Cs.
Minnetaree (min-ne-tar're) **Indians**, a tribe dwelling in the NE part of Missouri Territory.
Minisink, pt. Orange co. N.Y. 120 SSW of Al.
Mino, tp. Mifflin co. Pa.
Minot, pt. Cumberland co. Me. 46 SW of A.
Mintonsville, pv. Gates co. N. C. 106 ENE of Raleigh.
Miragoane, mee-rah-go-an', a sea-port on the N coast of Hayti, 75 m. WSW of Port-au-Prince.
Miranda, pv. Rowan co. N. C. 130 W of Rb.
Mishawaka, pv. St. Joseph co. Ind.
Mishwaukee, pv. Brown co. Wis.
Mispillion, hundred, Kent co. Del.
Missisque r. Vt. flows into Missisque Bay, an arm of L. Champlain.
Missisinewa r. Ind. falls into the Wabash.
Mississippi City, pv. cap. of Harrison co. Miss. 265 SSE of Jackson.
Missouri, tp. Boone co. Mo.
Missouri, pv. Pike co. Ala. 165 SE of T.
Missouriton, pv. St. Charles co. Mo. on Missouri river. [N of Ne.
Mitchellsville, pv. Robertson co. Tenn. 34
Mit'la, a Mexican t. in the state of Oaxaca, 35 m. E of the city of this name, remarkable for its interesting ruins.
Mixenburg, pv. Greene co. Ala. [creek.
Mixville, pv. Alleghany co. N.Y. on W. Koy
Mocksville, pv. cap. of Davie co. N. C. 140 W of Raleigh. [of R.
Modest Town, pv. Accomac co. Va. 228 E
Moffettsville, pv. Anderson dist. S. C. 117 WNW of Columbia.
Mo-hah've Indians, California, a tribe dwelling between the r. Colorado and the s extremity of the Great Basin.
Mohahve r. near the s margin of the Great Basin: termination unknown.
Mohawk r. N.Y. See **Gazetteer**. [river.
Mohawk, pv. Herkimer co. N.Y. on Mohawk
Mohawk, tp. Montg. co. N.Y. on the Mohawk.
Mohiccan, pt. Wayne co. O. 88 NE of Cs.
Moira, pt. Franklin co. N. Y. on L. Salmon r.
Molltown, pv. Berks co. Pa. 64 E of H.
Monad'nock, Mt. Cheshire co. N.H. Height 3,254 ft. [N of Is.
Mongoquinong, pv. La Grange co. Ind. 176
Monguagon, tp. Wayne co. Mich.
Monhegan Island, Lincoln co. Me.
Monitrau, mon-e-to', pt. Cole co. Mo. 20 NW of Jefferson City.
Monkton, pt. Addison co. Vt. 50 W of Mtr.
Monmouth, pt. Kennebec co. Me. 16 SW of A.
Monmouth, pv. Adams co. Ind. on St. Mary's r.
Monmouth, pv. cap. of Warren co. Ill. 120 NW of Springfield.
Monaghan, tp. York co. Pa.
Monongahela r. Pa. See **Gazetteer**.
Monongahela, tp. Greene co. Pa. 14 SE of Waynesburg. [190 W of H.
Monongahela City, pv. Washington co. Pa.
Moquis, mo-keez', or **Monquis**, mon-keez' (singular **Moqui**), a tribe of Indians dwelling in the E part of California, on the upper tributaries of the Colorado.
Monroe, pt. Waldo co. Me. on Marsh r.
Monroe, tp. Washington co. Vt. 15 NNE Mtr
Monroe, pt. Franklin co. Mass. 120 W of B.
Monroe, pt. Fairfield co. Conn. 54 SW of Hd.
Monroe, pt. Orange co. N.Y. 14 SE of Goshen.
Monroe, tp. Middlesex co. N. J.
Monroe, pv. Sussex co. N. J. 80 N of Tn.
Monroe, tp. Armstrong co. Pa.
Monroe, tp. Bradford co. Pa.
Monroe, pv. Bucks co. Pa. on Delaware r.
Monroe, tp. Cumberland co. Pa.
Monroe, tp. Luzerne co. Pa. [Milledgeville.
Monroe, pv. cap. of Walton co. Ga. 60 NW of
Monroe, pv. cap. of Washita par. La. on Washita river. [of Ne.
Monroe, pv. cap. of Overton co. Tenn. 100 E
Monroe, pv. Hart co. Ky. 100 SW of F.
Monroe, tp. Ashtabula co. O.
Monroe, pv. Butler co. O. 85 WSW of Cs.
Monroe, tp. Clermont co. O.
Monroe, tp. Miami co. O.
Monroe, tp. Richland co. O.
Monroe, city, cap. of Monroe co. Mich. on Raisin r. 37 SSW of Detroit.
Monroe, tp. Grant co. Ind.
Monroe, tp. Washington co. Ind.
Monroe, pv. Cook co. Ill. 218 NE of Sd.
Monroe, pv. cap. of Greene co. Wis. 80 S of Madison.
Monroeton, pv. Bradford co. Pa. 130 N of H.
Monroeton, pv. Rockingham co. N. C. 100 NW of Raleigh. [S of T.
Monroeville, pv. cap. of Monroe co. Ala. 150
Monroeville, pv. Huron co. O. on Huron r.
Monroe Works, pv. Orange co. N.Y. 105 S of Albany. [Annapolis.
Monrovia, pv. Frederick co. Md. 68 NW of
Monrovia, pv. Pope co. Ark. 92 NW of Little Rock.
Monrovia, pv. Morgan co. Ind. 23 SW of Is
Monson, pt. Piscataquis co. Me. 77 N of A
Monson, pt. Hampden co. Mass. on Chickapee river.
Montague, pt. Franklin co. Mass. on Conn. r.
Montague, pt. Sussex co. N. J. 90 N of Tn.
Montague, pv. Essex co. Va. 68 NE of R.
Montague Canal, pv. Franklin co. Mass. on the Connecticut.
Montauk Point, the E extremity of Long I.
Monterey, Mexico. See **Gazetteer**.
Monterey, mon-te-rá', the cap. of Upper California, on a bay of its own name. It is a place of considerable trade, and the only port in the territory where duties are collected. Lat. 36° 30' N, Lon. 122° 50' W. Pop. about 1,000.
Montevallo, pv. Shelby co. Ala. 58 E of T.
Montevideo, pv. Elbert co. Ga. 125 NNE M.
Montezuma, pv. Cayuga co. N.Y. 162 W Al.
Montezuma, pv. cap. of Covington co. Ala on Conecuh river. [of Ne.
Montezuma, pv. M'Nairy co. Tenn. 155 SW
Montezuma, pv. Parke co. Ind. on the Wabash river.
Montezuma, pv. Pike co. Ill. on Illinois r.
Montgomery, pt. Franklin co. Vt. on Trout r.
Montgomery, pt. Hampden co. Mass. on Westfield river. [kill r
Montgomery, pt. Orange co. N.Y. on Wall-
Montgomery, tp. Somerset co. N. J. 12 SW of Somerville.

Digitized by Google

Montgomery, tp. Franklin co. Pa. 16 sw of Chambersburg.
Montgomery, tp. Indiana co. Pa.
Montgomery, tp. Mongomery co. Pa. 20 N of Philadelphia.
Montgomery, tp. Franklin co. O.
Montgomery, pv. Hamilton co. O. 107 sw Cs.
Montgomery, tp. Richland co. O.
Montgomery, tp. Owen co. Ind. sw of Is.
Montgomery, a co. in the E central part of Texas, E of, and bordering on the Brazos. The soil on the bottom lands is very productive.
Montgomery, a small v. of Texas, cap. of the above, on Lake cr. an affluent of the San Jacinto r. 130 m. E of Austin. [on Ala. r.
Montgomery City, pv. cap. of Montg. co. Ala.
Montgomeryville, pv. Montgomery co. Pa.
Monticello, tp. Aroostook co. Me. [sw Al.
Monticello, pv. cap. of Sullivan co. N.Y. 110
Monticello, pv. Fairfield dist. S. C. 30 N of Ca.
Monticello, pv. cap. of Jasper co. Ga. 35 WNW of Milledgeville. [ENE of Tallahassee.
Monticello, pv. cap. of Jefferson co. Flor. 30
Monticello, pv. Pike co. Ala. 170 SE of T.
Monticello, pv. cap. of Lawrence co. Miss. on Pearl river. [of F.
Monticello, pv. cap. of Wayne co. Ky. 110 S
Monticello, pv. cap. of White co. Ind. on Tippecanoe river. [gamon r.
Monticello, pv. cap. of Piatt co. Ill. on San-
Monticello, pv. cap. of Lewis co. Mo. 145 N of Jefferson City. [Brazos.
Monticello, a v. of Brazoria co. Texas, on the
Montour, tp. Columbia co. Pa.
Montpelier, pv. Richmond co. N. C. 90 sw of Raleigh.
Montpelier, pv. Monroe co. Ga. 17 W Macon.
Montpelier, pv. Marengo co. Ala.
Montpelier, pv. Blackford co. Ind. 80 NE of Is.
Montrose, borough, cap. of Susqa. co. Pa.
Montrose, pv. Lee co. Iowa, on the Miss. r.
Montuesville, pv. Lycoming co. Pa. 95 N of Harrisburg.
Montville, pt. Waldo co. Me. 26 ENE of A.
Montville, tp. N. London co. Conn. 36 SE Hd.
Montville, pv. Morris co. N. J. 67 N of Tn.
Montville, pt. Geauga co. O. 180 NE of Cs.
Monument, pv. Barnstable co. Mass. 60 S B.
Mooers, pt. Clinton co. N.Y. 18 N Plattsburg.
Moon, pt. Alleghany co. Pa. on the Ohio.
Moon, tp. Beaver co. Pa.
Moore, tp. Northampton co. Pa. [of R.
Moorefield, pv. cap. of Hardy co. Va. 178 NW
Moorefield, pv. Nicholas co. Ky. 58 E of F.
Moorefield, pt. Harrison co. O. 100 E of Cs.
Moorefield, pv. Switzerland co. Ind. 95 SE Is.
Mooresboro', pv. Cleveland co. N. C.
Mooresburg, pv. Columbia co. Pa. 77 N of H.
Mooretown, pv. Burlington co. N. J. 26 S of Trenton.
Mooresville, pv. Delaware co. N.Y. 58 WSW of Albany.
Mooresville, pv. Orange co. N.C. 75 NW of Rh.
Mooresville, pv. Limestone co. Ala. 146 N T.
Mooresville, pv. Marshall co. Tenn. 60 S of Ne.
Mooresville, pv. Morgan co. Ind. 16 SW of Is.
Mooretown, pv. Montg. co. Pa. 11 N of Phila.
Moose r. N. H. rises in the White Mts. and flows into the Androscoggin.
Moose r. N. Y. flows into Black r.
Moosehead Lake. See Gazetteer.
Moosehillock, mt. Grafton co. N. H. 14 E of Haverhill. Height 4,636 feet.

Moravia, pt. Cayuga co. N.Y. on Owasco L.
Mordansville, pv. Columbia co. Pa.
Moreau, mo-ro', pt. Saratoga co. N. Y. on Hudson river.
Moreau, pt. Cole co. Mo. 18 sw of Jef. City.
Morefield, tp. Harrison co. O.
Morehouse, tp. Hamilton co. N.Y. 82 NW Al.
Morehousville, pv. Hamilton co. N.Y. 82 NW of Albany.
Moreland, pt. Lycoming co. Pa. 94 N of H.
Moreland, tp. Montg. co. Pa. 14 N of Phila.
Moreland, tp. Phila. co. Pa. 11 NE of Phila.
Moretown, pt. Wn. co. Vt. 13 sw of Mtr.
Morgan, tp. Orleans co. Vt. 50 NE of Mtr.
Morgan, tp. Greene co. Pa. [E of Ne.
Morgan C. H. pv. cap. Morgan co. Tenn. 150
Morgan, pt. Ashtabula co. O. on Grand r.
Morgan, tp. Butler co. O.
Morgan, tp. Morgan co. O.
Morganfield, pv. cap. of Union co. Ky. 220 WSW of Frankfort.
Morgansburg, pv. Fauquier co. Va. 108 N R.
Morgantown, pv. Berks co. Pa. 56 E of H.
Morgantown, pv. cap. of Monongalia co. Va. on Monongalia r. 295 NW of Richmond.
Morgantown, pv. Burke co. N. C. on Catawba river.
Morgantown, pv. Blount co. Tenn.
Morgantown, pv. cap. of Butler co. Ky. on Green river.
Morgantown, pv. Morgan co. Ind. 40 S of Is.
Moriah, pt. Essex co. N.Y. 115 N of Al.
Moriches, pv. Suffolk co. N.Y. on Long I.
Moringville, pv. Chatham co. N. C. 20 N Rh.
Morning Sun, pv. Preble co. O. 110 W of Cs.
Morris, tp. Morris co. N. J. on the Passaic r.
Morris, tp. Clearfield co. Pa.
Morris, tp. Greene co. Pa.
Morris, tp. Huntingdon co. Pa.
Morris, pt. Tioga co. Pa. 133 N of H.
Morris, tp. Washington co. Pa. [Harlem r.
Morrisania, v. Westchester co. N.Y. on
Morristown, pt. Lamoille co. Vt. on Lamoille river. [St. Lawrence r.
Morristown, pt. St. Lawrence co. N.Y. on
Morristown, pv. cap. Morris co. N. J. 53 N Tn.
Morristown, pv. Jefferson co. Tenn. 226 E Ne.
Morristown, pv. Belmont co. O. 9 W of St. Clairsville.
Morristown, pv. Shelby co. Ind. on Blue r.
Morristown, pv. cap. of Henry co. Ill. 140 NNW of Springfield.
Morrisville, pv. Lamoille co. Vt. 26 N Mtr.
Morrisville, pv. cap. of Madison co. N.Y. 102 W of Albany. [ware r.
Morrisville, borough, Bucks co. Pa. on Dela-
Morrisville, pv. Fauquier co. Va. 88 N of R.
Mortonsville, pv. Woodford co. Ky. 19 SE F.
Morven, pv. Anson co. N. C. 140 sw of Rh.
Moscow, tp. Somerset co. Me. 58 N of A.
Moscow, pv. Livingston co. N.Y. 236 W of Al.
Moscow, pv. Fayette co. Tenn. on Wolf cr.
Moscow, pv. Hickman co. Ky. 309 SW of F.
Moscow, pv. Clermont co. O. on Ohio r.
Moscow, pt. Hillsdale co. Mich. 84 WSW of D.
Moscow, pv. Rush co. Ind. 54 SE of Is.
Moscow, pv. Muscatine co. Iowa, on Red Cedar river. [W of Al.
Motts Corners, pv. Tompkins co. N.Y. 169
Mottsville, pv. Onondaga co. N.Y.
Mottsville, pt. St. Joseph co. Mich. on St. Joseph's river.
Moulton, pv. cap. of Lawrence co. Ala. 103 N of Tuscaloosa.

Digitized by Google

Moultonborough, pt. Carroll co. N. H. 46 N of Concord.
Mount Bethel, pv. Northampton co. Pa.
Mount Blanchard, pv. Hancock co. O. 76 NW of Columbus. [SSE of J.
Mount Carmel, pv. Covington co. Miss. 94
Mount Carmel, pv. Fleming co. Ky. 96 E of F.
Mount Carmel, pv. cap. of Wabash co. Ill. on Ill. r. 166 SE of Sd. [Mich. 18 NE of D.
Mount Clemens, pv. cap. of Macomb co.
Mount Crawford, pv. Rockingham co. Va. on North river, 130 NW of R. [and 12 wide.
Mount Desert, i. Hancock co. Me. 15 m. long
Mount Desert, pt. Hancock co. Me. on the above.
Mount Eaton, pv. Wayne co. O. 104 NE of Cs.
Mount Gallagher, pv. Laurens dist. S. C. 90 WNW of Columbia.
Mount Gilead, pt. Loudon co. Va. 144 N of R.
Mount Gilead, pv. Mason co. Ky. 90 ENE of F.
Mount Gilead, pv. Marion co. O. 40 N of Cs.
Mount Healthy, pv. Hamilton co. O. 118 SW of Columbus.
Mount Holly, pt. Rutland co. Vt. 80 S of Mir.
Mount Holly, pv. cap. of Burlington co. N. J. 18 S of Trenton.
Mount Hope, hill, R. I. on Mount Hope Bay, an arm of Narraganset Bay, which receives Taunton river. [Goshen.
Mount Hope, pt. Orange co. N.Y. 11 W of
Mount Hope, pv. Oldham co. Ky.
Mount Independence, Vt. 2 m. SE of old Fort Ticonderoga.
Mount Jackson, pv. Beaver co. Pa. 240 W H.
Mount Jackson, pv. Shenandoah co. Va. 146 NW of Richmond. [burg.
Mount Joy, tp. Adams co. Pa. 6 S of Gettys-
Mount Joy, pt. Lancaster co. Pa. 25 SE of H.
Mount Liberty, pv. Knox co. O. 41 NE Cs.
Mount Marcy, Essex co. N.Y. is the highest peak of the Adirondack Mts., being 5,467 feet above the sea.
Mount Meigs, pv. Montg. co. Ala. 125 SE T.
Mount Meridian, pv. Augusta co. Va. 125 WNW of Richmond.
Mount Meridian, pv. Putnam co. Ind. 36 W Is.
Mount Moriah, pv. Wilcox co. Ala. 122 S T.
Mount Morris, pt. Livingston co. N.Y. on Genesee river.
Mount Morris, pv. Greene co. Pa. 230 W of H.
Mount Pleasant, tp. Westchester co. N. Y. 6 N of White Plains. [of Tn.
Mount Pleasant, pv. Hunterdon co. N. J. 38 N
Mount Pleasant, tp. Adams co. Pa. 17 E of Gettysburg.
Mount Pleasant, tp. Columbia co. Pa.
Mount Pleasant, borough, Tioga co. Pa.
Mount Pleasant, tp. Washington co. Pa.
Mount Pleasant, tp. Wayne co. Pa.
Mount Pleasant, pt. Westmoreland co. Pa.
Mount Pleasant, pv. Frederick co. Md. 80 NW of Annapolis. [N of R.
Mount Pleasant, pv. Spottsylvania co. Va. 64
Mount Pleasant, v. Cabarrus co. N. C.
Mount Pleasant, pv. Maury co. Tenn. 53 SSW of Nashville.
Mount Pleasant, pv. cap. of Harlan co. Ky. on a branch of the Cumberland.
Mount Pleasant, pv. Jefferson co. O. 20 SW of Steubenville. [of D.
Mount Pleasant, pv. Oakland co. Mich. 40 NW
Mount Pleasant, pv. cap. of Martin co. Ind. on the East Fork of White r. [Jef. City.
Mount Pleasant, pt. Barry co. Mo. 212 SW of
Mount Pleasant, pv. cap. of Henry co. Iowa, on Big creek. [of H.
Mount Republic, pv. Wayne co. Pa. 170 NE
Mount Sidney, pv. Augusta co. Va. 127 WNW of Richmond.
Mount Seward, a group of the Adirondack Mts. N.Y. in the SE part of Franklin co.
Mount Sterling, pv. Wn. co. Ala. 110 SSW of Tuscaloosa. [Ky. 60 E of F
Mount Sterling, pv. cap. of Montgomery co.
Mount Sterling, pv. Madison co. O. 32 W Cs.
Mount Sterling, v. Muskingum co. O.
Mount Sterling, pv. cap. of Brown co. Ill. 77 W of Springfield. [Bennington
Mount Tabor, tp. Rutland co. Vt. 36 NE of
Mount Tabor, pv. Union dist. S. C. 76 NW Ca.
Mount Tabor, pv. Monroe co. Ind. 45 SSW Ia.
Mount Union, pv. Stark co. O. 138 NE of Cs.
Mount Upton, pv. Chenango co. N.Y. 100 W of Albany. [of A.
Mount Vernon, pt. Kennebec co. Me. 15 NW
Mount Vernon, pt. Hillsborough co. N. H. 38 SSW of Concord.
Mount Vernon, pv. Chester co. Pa. 72 ESE H.
Mount Vernon, Va. the former residence of Gen. Washington, on the Potomac r. 6 m. below Alexandria. [Ga. 112 SE of M.
Mount Vernon, pv. cap. of Montgomery co.
Mount Vernon, pv. Mobile co. Ala. 184 S of T
Mount Vernon, pv. cap. of St. Francis co. Ark.
Mount Vernon, pv. cap. of Rock Castle co. Ky. 75 SSE of Frankfort. [Vernon r.
Mount Vernon, pv. cap. of Knox co. O. on
Mount Vernon, pv. Macomb co. Mich. 32 N D.
Mount Vernon, pv. cap. of Posey co. Ind. on Ohio river. [130 SSE of Sd.
Mount Vernon, pv. cap. of Jefferson co. Ill.
Mount Vernon, pv. Dade co. Mo.
Mount Vernon Village, pv. Kennebec co. Me. 17 NW of Augusta.
Mountville, pv. Loudon co. Va. 140 N of R.
Mountville, pv. Laurens dist. S. C. 74 NW Ca.
Mountville, pv. Troup co. Ga. 112 W of M.
Mount Vision, pv. Otsego co. N.Y. 80 W Al.
Mount Washington, N.H. the highest peak of the White Mts. Height, 6,428 feet.
Mount Washington, tp. Berkshire co. Mass.
Mount Washington, pv. Washington co. Ga 38 ESE of Milledgeville. [WSW of F
Mount Washington, pv. Bullitt co. Ky. 60
Mount Willing, pv. Edgefield dist. S. C. 40 W of Columbia. [of T.
Mount Willing, pv. Lowndes co. Ala. 120 SSE
Mount Zion, pv. Hancock co. Ga. 30 NE of M.
Mourystown, pv. Highland co. O. 87 SW Cs
Moyamensing, tp. Philadelphia co. Pa. S of the city, of which it forms one of the suburbs.
Muddy Cr. tp. Butler co. Pa.
Muddy r. Ky. flows into Green r.
Muhlenburg, tp. Pickaway co. O. 12 NW of Circleville.
Mulberry r. Ala. a br. of the Black Warrior r
Mullica, tp. Atlantic co. N. J.
Mullica Hill, pv. Glo'ster co. N. J. 45 S Tn
Mul'licas r. N. J. See Egg Harbor, Little
Multona Springs, Attala co. Miss. 13 N of Kosciusko.
Muncy, borough, Lycoming co. Pa. 85 N H.
Muncy, tp. Lycoming co. Pa. 13 NE of Williamsport. [Williamsport
Muncy Cr. tp. Lycoming co. Pa. 13 SE of
Muncytown, pv. cap. of Delaware co. Ind on White river.

Digitized by Google

Mundy, tp. Genesee co. Mich. [Green r.
Munfordsville, pv. cap. of Hart co. Ky. on
Munson, pt. Geauga co. O. 166 ne of Cs.
Munster, pv. Cambria co. Pa. 133 w of H.
Murder Kill, hundred, Kent co. Del.
Murdocksville, pv. Wn. co. Pa. 230 w of H.
Murfreesborough, pv. Hertford co. N. C. on Chowan river.
Murfreesborough, Tenn. See Gazetteer.
Murphy, pv. cap. of Cherokee co. N. C. 367 w of Raleigh.
Murray, pt. Orleans co. N.Y. on Sandy cr.
Murray, pv. Wells co. Ind. 110 ne of Is.
Murray's Mills, pv. Dearborn co. Ind. 100 se of Indianapolis. [w of H.
Murraysville, pv. Westmoreland co. Pa. 180
Murraysville, pv. Hall co. Ga. 130 nnw of M.
Muscatine, pv. Muscatine co. Iowa.
Muscle Ridge Island, tp. Lincoln co. Me.
Muscle Shoals, in Ala. on Tenn. r., which is here 2 or 3 m. wide; named from the fresh water clams found here.
Muskego, tp. Milwaukie co. Wis.
Muskingum r. O. See Gazetteer.
Muskingum, pt. Muskingum co. O. 60 e of Cs.
Mystic, pv. New London co. Conn. 52 se of Hartford. [56 se of Hd.
Mystic Bridge, pv. New London co. Conn.

Nacogdoches, a co. in the e part of Texas, on the r. Neches. It is mostly woodland. Soil rich, well adapted to the cultivation of cotton.
Nacogdoches, a t. of Texas, cap. of the above co., about 250 m. ene of Austin. A university was incorporated here, February 1845. Pop. from 1,000 to 1,200.
Na-hant', tp. and celebrated watering-place of Essex co. Mass. 14 ne of Boston.
Nanjemoy, pv. Charles co. Md. 88 sw of An.
Nankin, pv. Richland co. O. 83 n of Cs.
Nankin, pt. Wayne co. Mich. 20 w of D.
Nansemond r. Va. enters by a wide estuary into Hampton Roads. [Binghamton.
Nanticoke, tp. Broome co. N.Y. 14 nw of
Nanticoke r. rises in Sussex co. Del. and enters Fishing Bay, an arm of the Chesapeake, in Md.
Nanticoke, hundred, Sussex co. Del.
Nanticoke Falls, Pa. in the Susquehanna, 8 m. below Wilkesbarre. [142 wsw of Al.
Nanticoke Springs, pv. Broome co. N.Y.
Nantucket, Mass. See Gazetteer.
Napier, tp. Bedford co. Pa.
Napierville, pv. cap. of Du Page co. Ill. 176 nne of Springfield.
Naples, pt. Cumberland co. Me. 66 sw of A.
Naples, pt. Ontario co. N.Y. 18 s of Canandaigua.
Naples, pv. Gwinnett co. Ga. 90 nw of M.
Naples, pv. Scott co. Ill. on Illinois r.
Napoleon, pv. Chicot co. Ark. on Mississippi r.
Napoleon, pv. Gallatin co. Ky. 50 n of F.
Napoleon, pv. cap. of Henry co. O. on Maumee river.
Napoleon, pt. Jackson co. Mich. 66 w of D.
Napoleon, pv. Ripley co. Ind. 60 se of Is.
Napoli, pt. Cattaraugus co. N.Y. 308 w of Al.
Naponoch, v. Ulster co. N.Y. on Rondout cr.
Narragansett Bay, R. I. extends n from the Atlantic, between Point Judith on the w, and Seaconnet Rocks on the e. Length 28 m., breadth from 3 to 12 m.
Narragua'gus r. and bay, Washington co. Me.
Nashawn, i. Mass. one of the Elizabeth Is. 9 miles long, and 2 broad.
Nashport, pv. Muskingum co. O. 54 e of Cs.
Nash's Stream, N. H. a br. of Upper Ammonoosuc river. [Dunstable.
Nashua r. N. H. flows into the Merrimack at
Nashua, pt. Hillsborough co. N. H. on Merrimack river.
Nashville, pv. cap. of Nash co. N. C. 44 e Rh.
Nashville, pv. Lowndes co. Miss. on Tombigbee river.
Nashville, pv. Holmes co. O. 82 ne of Cs.
Nashville, pv. cap. of Brown co. Ind. 54 s of Is.
Nashville, pv. cap. of Wn. co. Ill. 118 s of Sd.
Nashville, pv. Boone co. Mo. 24 nw Jef. City
Nashville, cap. of Milam co. Texas, on the Brazos r. 75 m. ne of Austin. Pop. near 100.
Nassau r. Flor. enters by Nassau inlet into the Atlantic.
Nassau, pt. Rensselaer co. N.Y. 12 se of Al.
Natchaug r. Conn. joins Shetucket r.
Natchez, Miss. See Gazetteer.
Natchitoches, pv. cap. of Natchitoches par. La. on Red river.
Nathansville, pv. Conecuh co. Ala. 190 s T.
Natick, pt. Middlesex co. Mass. 17 wsw of B.
Natick, pv. Kent co. R. I. 9 sse of Providence.
Natural Bridge, pv. Jef. co. N.Y. 150 nw of Albany. [zetteer.
Natural Bridge, Va. See Rockbridge, Ga-
Naugatuck r. Conn. flows into the Housatonic. [of Hd.
Naugatuck, pv. New Haven co. Conn. 53 sw
Nauvoo City, a famous Mormon settlement, Hancock co. Ill. on the Mississippi. [Vacca.
Nav-id-ad', a r. of Texas, flowing into the La
Neatsville, pv. Adair co. Ky. 84 s of F.
Neches, netch'es, a r. in the e part of Texas, flowing into Sabine Lake. [coast.
Neddock, cape, York co. Me. on the Atlantic
Needham, pt. Norfolk co. Mass. 12 sw of B.
Neffsville, pv. Lancaster co. Pa. 40 se of H.
Nelson, pt. Cheshire co. N. H. 44 sw of Cd.
Nelson, pt. Madison co. N.Y. 110 w of Al.
Nelson, pt. Portage co. O. 164 ne of Cs.
Nelson Factory, pv. Cheshire co. N. H. 38 sw of Concord. [hocking r.
Nelsonville, pv. Athens co. O. on Hock-
Neosho r. Indian Territory, enters the Arkansas 3 or 4 m. s of Fort Gibson.
Neosho, pv. cap. of Newton co. Mo. 175 nw of Jefferson City. [bour.
Neponset r. Mass. flows into Boston Har-
Neponset Village, pv. Norfolk co. Mass. 5 s of Boston. [Susquehanna.
Nescopeck cr. Luzerne co. Pa. enters the
Nescopeck, pt. Luzerne co. Pa. on Nescopeck creek.
Neshaminy cr. Bucks co. Pa. enters the Delaware 3 m. below Bristol.
Neshanock, tp. Mercer co. Pa. [w of Phila.
Nether Providence, pt. Delaware co. Pa. 12
Nesaquake r. Suffolk co. N.Y. enters Long Island Sound. [river.
Nesaquake, v. Suffolk co. N.Y. on Nesaquake
Neversink, pt. Sullivan co. N.Y. on Neversink river. [co. N. J.
Neversink Hills, in the n part of Monmouth
Neville, pv. Clermont co. O. on Ohio r.
New Albany, pv. Bradford co. Pa. 136 n H
New Albany, pv. Pontotoc co. Miss.
New Albany, v. Columbiana co. O.
New Albany, city, and cap. of Floyd co. Ind. on Ohio r. Pop. 5,000.

Digitized by Google

New Albion, pt. Cattaraugus co. N.Y. 307 w of Albany.
New Alexander, pv. Columbiana co. O. 146 ne of Columbus.
New Alexandria, pv. Westmoreland co. Pa. on r. Loyalhannah, 170 w of Harrisburg.
New Alstead, pv. Cheshire co. N. H. 54 sw of Concord. [Ohio r.
New Amsterdam, pv. Harrison co. Ind. on
Newark, pt. Caledonia co. Vt. 57 ne of Mtr.
Newark, tp. Tioga co. N.Y. 8 n of Owego.
Newark, pv. Wayne co. N.Y. 166 w of Al.
Newark, pv. New Castle co. Del. 60 n Dover.
Newark, pv. Worcester co. Md. 123 se of An.
Newark, pv. cap. of Licking co. O. 40 ene of Columbus. [river.
Newark, tp. Allegan co. Mich. on Kalamazoo
Newark, pv. Warwick co. Ind.
Newark, pv. La Salle co. Ill. 150 nne of Sd.
Newark, pv. Knox co. Mo. 44 s Jef. City.
Newark Valley, pv. Tioga co. N.Y. on East Owego cr. [of Lenox.
New Ashford, tp. Berkshire co. Mass. 18 n
New Athens, pv. Harrison co. O. 115 e of Cs.
New Baltimore, pt. Greene co. N.Y. 15 s of Albany.
New Baltimore, pv. Fauquier co. Va. 108 n R.
New Baltimore, pv. Stark co. O. 138 ne Cs.
New Barbadoes, tp. Bergen co. N. J.
New Bedford, pv. Mercer co. Pa. 244 wnw of Harrisburg. [of Cs.
New Bedford, pv. Coshocton co. O. 100 ne
Newberg, pt. Cass co. Mich. 157 w of D.
New Berlin, pt. Chenango co. N.Y. 8 ne of Norwich. [70 n of H.
New Berlin, borough, cap. of Union co. Pa.
New Berlin, pv. Stark co. O. 130 ne of Cs.
New Berlin, pv. Milwaukie co. Wis. 90 e of
Newbern, N. C. See Gazetteer. [Madison.
Newbern, pv. Greene co. Ala.
Newbern, pv. Bartholomew co. Ind. 50 s Is.
Newberry, pv. Lycoming co. Pa. 95 n of H.
Newberry, tp. York co. Pa.
Newberry C. H. pv. cap. of Newberry dist. S. C. 40 wnw of Columbia.
Newberry, pv. Wayne co. Ky. 120 s of F.
Newberry, pt. Geauga co. O. 160 nw of Cs.
Newberrytown, pv. York co. Pa. 19 s of H.
New Bethel, pv. Marion co. Ind. 8 se of Is.
New Bloomfield, borough, Pa. See Bloomfield. [of Jef. City.
New Bloomfield, pv. Callaway co. Mo. 11 n
Newborn, pv. Newton co. Ga. 55 nw of M.
New Boston, pt. Hillsboro' co. N. H. 22 s Cd.
New Boston, pv. Berkshire co. Mass. 122 w B.
New Boston, pv. Windham co. Conn. 48 ne of Hartford. [Ware r.
New Braintree, pt. Worcester co. Mass. on
New Bremen, pv. Mercer co. O. 97 wnw Cs.
New Bridge, pv. Lumpkin co. Ga. 138 nnw of Milledgeville. [of New York.
New Brighton, v. Richmond co. N.Y. 6 w
New Britain, pv. Hartford co. Conn. 10 sw of Hartford.
New Britain, pt. Bucks co. Pa. 25 n Phila.
New Buffalo, pv. Berrien co. Mich. on Lake Michigan.
Newburg, pt. Penobscot co. Me. 50 ne of A.
Newburg, pv. Cumberland co. Pa. 41 w of H.
Newburg, pv. Pittsylvania co. Va. 138 wsw R.
Newburg, pv. Franklin co. Ala. 120 n of T.
Newburg, pv. Jefferson co. Ky. 63 w of F.
Newburg, pt. Cuyahoga co. O. 150 ne of Cs.
Newburg, tp. Geauga co. O.
Newburg, tp. Miami co. O.
Newburg, pv. Warwick co. Ind. on Ohio r.
Newburg, pv. Pike co. Ill. 85 w of Sd.
New Burlington, pv. Clinton co. O. 70 sw of Columbus. [of Is.
New Burlington, pv. Delaware co. Ind. 66 ne
Newbury, pt. Merrimack co. N. H. 30 wnw of Concord.
Newbury, pt. Orange co. Vt. on Conn. r.
Newbury, tp. Essex co. Mass. 31 n of B.
Newbury, tp. York co. Pa. 12 n of York.
Newburyport, Mass. See Gazetteer.
New Canaan, pt. Fairfield co. Conn. 74 sw of Hartford. [of R.
New Canton, pv. Buckingham co. Va. 64 w
New Canton, pv. Hawkins co. Tenn. 264 e of Nashville.
New Carlisle, pv. St. Joseph co. Ind. 166 n of Indianapolis. [nw of New Orleans.
New Carthage, pv. Madison par. La. 284
New Castine, pv. Darke co. O. 100 w of Cs.
New Castle, pt. Lincoln co. Me. 35 se of A.
New Castle, i. and tp. Rockingham co. N. H.
New Castle, pt. Westchester co. N.Y. on Croton river.
New Castle, borough, Mercer co. Pa. 234 wnw of Harrisburg.
New Castle, pv. cap. of New Castle co. Del. 5 sew of Wilmington.
New Castle, pv. Botetourt co. Va. 192 w of R.
New Castle, pv. Wilkes co. N. C. 157 w of Rh.
New Castle, pv. Fayette co. Tenn. 174 wsw of Nashville. [of F.
New Castle, pv. cap. of Henry co. Ky. 25 nw
New Castle, pt. Coshocton co. O. 70 ene of Cs.
New Castle, pv. cap. Henry co. Ind. on Blue r.
New Chester, pv. Adams co. Pa. 31 sw of H.
New Columbia, pv. Union co. Pa. 72 n of H.
New Comerstown, pv. Tuscarawas co. O. on Tuscarawas river, 93 ene of Cs.
Newcomb, tp. Essex co. N.Y. 92 n of Al.
New Concord, pv. Muskingum co. O. 68 e Cs.
New Cumberland, boro', Cumberland co. Pa. 4 sw of Harrisburg. [ene of Cs.
New Cumberland, pv. Tuscarawas co. O. 123
New Derry, pv. Westmoreland co. Va.
New Durham, pt. Strafford co. N. H. 33 ne Cd.
New Durham, v. Bergen co. N. J.
New Echota, pv. Cass co. Ga. 166 nw of M.
New Egypt, pv. Monmouth co. N. J. 18 se of Trenton. [Mass. 38 w of B.
New England Village, pv. Worcester co.
New Fairfield, pt. Fairfield co. Conn. 74 sw of Hartford. [N of Mtr.
New Fane, v. cap. of Windham co. Vt. 100
New Fane, pt. Niagara co. N. Y. on L. Ontario.
Newfield, pt. York co. Me. 80 sw of A.
Newfield, pt. Tompkins co. N.Y. 280 w of Al.
Newfound Lake, Grafton co. N. H. 6 m. long and 2 broad.
New Frankfort, pv. Scott co. Ind. 80 s of Is.
New Franklin, pv. Stark co. O. 140 ne of Cs.
New Franklin, pv. Carroll co. Ind. 75 nnw Is.
New Garden, pt. Chester co. Pa. 32 sw Phila.
New Garden, pv. Guilford co. N. C. 98 wnw of Raleigh.
New Garden, pv. Columbiana co. O. 150 ne Cs.
New Garden, pt. Wayne co. Ind. 78 e of Is.
New Geneva, pv. Fayette co. Pa. on Monongahela r.
New Georgetown, v. Columbiana co. O.
New Germantown, pv. Hunterdon co. N. J 44 n of Trenton.
New Germantown, pv. Perry co. Pa. 46 w H

Digitized by Google

New Gilead, pv. Moose co. N. C. 100 sw Rh.
New Glasgow, pv. Amherst co. Va. 120 w R.
New Gloucester, pt. Cumberland co. Me. 41 sw of Augusta. [of Cs.
New Guilford, pv. Coshocton co. O. 67 ne
New Hagerstown, pv. Carroll co. O. 114 ene of Columbus. [Hudson r.
New Hamburg, pv. Dutchess co. N. Y. on
New Hampton, pt. Belknap co. N. H. 30 nw of Concord. [of Tn.
New Hampton, pv. Hunterdon co. N. J. 47 n
New Hanover, tp. Burlington co. N. J.
New Hanover, pt. Montg. co. Pa. 74 e of H.
New Harmony, pv. Monroe co. Ky. 143 ssw of Frankfort.
New Harmony, pv. Posey co. Ind. 172 sw Is.
New Harrisburg, pv. Carroll co. O. 130 ene of Columbus.
New Hartford, pt Litchfield co. Conn. 20 w of Hartford. [Utica.
New Hartford, pt. Oneida co. N.Y. 4 w of
New Hartford, pv. Pike co. Ill. 76 w of Sd.
New Hartford Centre, pv. Litchfield co. Conn. 18 w of Hartford.
New Haven, pt. Addison co. Vt. 60 w Mtr.
New Haven, pt. Oswego co. N.Y.
New Haven, pv. Nelson co. Ky. 68 sw of F.
New Haven, pv. Huron co. O. 82 n of Cs.
New Haven, pv. Gallatin co. Ill. on Little Wabash river. [wsw of Mtr.
New Haven Mills, pv. Addison co. Vt. 54
New Helvetia. See Nueva Helvetia.
New Holland, pv. Lancaster co. Pa. 50 e H.
New Holland, pv. Pickaway co. O. 43 s Cs.
New Hope, borough, Bucks co. Pa. on Del. r.
New Hope, pv. Augusta co. Va. 130 wnw R.
New Hope, pv. Iredell co. N. C. 163 w of Rh.
New Hope, pv. Spartanburg dist. S. C. 110 nw of Columbia.
New Hope, pv. Madison co. Ala. 146 nne of T.
New Hope, pv. Brown co. O. 100 sw of Cs.
New Hope, pv. Lincoln co. Mo. [Angelica.
New Hudson, tp. Alleghany co. N.Y. 14 w of
New Hurly, pv. Ulster co. N.Y. 83 sw of Al.
New Iberia, pv. St. Martin's par. La. on Teche river. [of Cd.
Newington, pt. Rockingham co. N. H. 40 ese
Newington, pv. Hartford co. Conn. 6 s of Hd.
New Ipswich, pt. Hillsborough co. N. H. 47 ssw of Concord. [Va. 30 e of R
New Kent C. H. pv. cap. of New Kent co.
New Lancaster, pv. Warren co. Ill. 100 nw of Springfield. [of Al.
New Lebanon, pt. Columbia co. N.Y. 23 se
New Lebanon, N.Y. See Gazetteer.
New Lebanon, pv. Pasquotank co. N. C. 237 ene of Raleigh.
New Lebanon, pv. Sullivan co. Ind. 103 sw Is.
New Lebanon Springs, pv. Columbia co. N.Y. 25 se of Albany, with warm mineral springs. [n of T.
New Lexington, pv. Tuscaloosa co. Ala. 24
New Lexington, pv. Perry co. O. 52 e of Cs.
New Liberty, pv. cap. of Owen co. Ky. 30 n of Frankfort.
New Limerick, tp. Aroostook co. Me.
Newlin, tp. Chester co. Pa. 28 sw of Phila.
New Lisbon, pt. Otsego co. N.Y. 90 w of Al.
New Lisbon, pv. cap. of Columbiana co. O. 150 ene of Columbus.
New Lisbon, pv. Henry co. Ind. 55 e of Is.
New London, pt. Merrimack co. N. H. 30 nw of Concord
New London, Conn. See Gazetteer.
New London, pv. Oneida co. N.Y. on the Erie canal. [Philadelphia.
New London, tp. Chester co. Pa. 36 sw of
New London, pv. Frederick co. Md. 70 nw An.
New London, pv. Campbell co. Va. 127 w of R.
New London, pt. Huron co. O. 96 n of Cs.
New London, pv. cap. Ralls co. Mo. on Salt r.
New London, pv. Henry co. Iowa. [Pa.
New London Cross Roads, pv. Chester co.
New Lyme, pt. Ashtabula co. O. 195 ne of Cs.
New Madison, pv. Darke co. O. 100 w of Cs.
New Madrid, pv. cap. of New Madrid co. Mo. on Missouri river.
New Marion, pv. Ripley co. Ind. 73 se of Is.
New Market, pt. Rockingham co. N. H. 38 se of Concord. [of Tn.
New Market, pv. Middlesex co. N. J. 36 ne
New Market, pv. Frederick co. Md. 67 nw An.
New Market, pv. Shenandoah co. Va. 140 nw of Richmond.
New Market, pv. Randolph co. N. C. 85 w Rh.
New Market, pv. Abbeville dist. S. C. 90 w Ca.
New Market, pv. Madison co. Ala. 170 n T.
New Market, pv. Jefferson co. Tenn. 208 e Ne.
New Market, pv. Marion co. Ky. 65 ssw of F.
New Market, pt. Highland co. O. 80 sw of Cs.
New Market, pv. Vigo co. Ind. 82 w of Is.
New Market, pv. Platte co. Mo.
New Marlboro', pt. Berkshire co. Mass. [Is.
New Matsville, pv. Putnam co. Ind. 32 w of
New Mexico. See Nuevo Mexico.
New Milford, pt. Litchfield co. Conn. on Housatonic river. 50 wsw of Hartford.
New Milford, pt. Susqa. co. Pa. 185 n of H.
New Mount Pleasant, pv. Jay co. Ind. 97 ne of Indianapolis. [of M.
Newnan, pv. cap. of Coweta co. Ga. 106 w
Newnansville, pv. cap. of Alachua co. Flor
New Oxford, pv. Adams co. Pa. 33 s of H.
New Paltz, pt. Ulster co. N.Y. 74 s of Al.
New Paltz Landing, pv. Ulster co. N.Y. on the Hudson.
New Paris, pv. Preble co. O. on Whitewater river. [sw of Cs.
New Petersburg, pv. Highland co. O. 80
New Philadelphia, pv. cap. of Tuscarawas co. O. on Tuscarawas river. [96 s of Is.
New Philadelphia, pv. Washington co. Ind.
New Pittsburg, pv. Wayne co. O. 92 ne Cs.
New Plain, pv. Murray co. Ga.
Newport, pt. Penobscot co. Me. 54 ne of A.
Newport, pv. cap. of Sullivan co. N. H. 40 w of Concord.
Newport, pt. Orleans co. Vt. 64 n of Mtr.
Newport, pt. Herkimer co. N.Y. 86 nw of Al.
Newport, pv. Cumberland co. N. J. [barre.
Newport, tp. Luzerne co. Pa. 8 sw of Wilkes-
Newport, pv. Perry co. Pa. 28 nw of H.
Newport, pv. New Castle co. Del. 50 n Dover.
Newport, pv. Charles co. Md. 83 sw of An.
Newport, pv. cap. of Cocke co. Tenn. on French Broad river. [Ohio r.
Newport, pv. cap. of Campbell co. Ky. on
Newport, pv. Washington co. O. on Ohio r.
Newport, pv. cap. of Vermilion co. Ind. on Vermilion river. [son City.
Newport, pv. Franklin co. Mo. 70 e of Jeffer-
New Portage, pv. Medina co. O. 120 ne of Columbus. [nnw of A.
New Portland, pt. Somerset co. Me. 56
Newportville, pv. Bucks co. Pa. on Neshaminy creek.
New Preston, pv. Litchfield co. Conn 43 w of Hartford.

Digitized by Google

New Prospect, pt. Bergen co. N. J. 87 NE of Trenton. [NW of Ca.
New Prospect, pv. Spartanburg dist. S. C. 117
New Prospect, pv. Greene co. Ala. 57 SW T.
New Providence, pt. Essex co. N. J. 13 SW of Newark. [47 NW of Ne.
New Providence, pv. Montgomery co. Tenn.
New Providence, pv. Clarke co. Ind. 107 S of Indianapolis.
New Reading, v. Perry co. O.
New Richmond, pv. Clermont co. O. on Ohio r.
New River, Va. rises in N. C. In the lower part of its course it is called the Great Kanawha.
New r. Onslow co. N. C. enters the Atlantic through New r. inlet. [Sound.
New r. Beaufort dist. S. C. enters Tybee
New r. La. flows into Lake Maurepas.
New Rochelle, pv. Westchester co. N. Y. 18 NE of New York. [Ca.
New Rochester, pv. Wood co. O. 108 NW of
New Ross, pv. Montgomery co. Ind. 35 WNW of Indianapolis.
New Rumley, pv. Harrison co. O. 116 E Ca.
Newry, pt. Oxford co. Me. 64 W of A.
Newry, pv. Huntingdon co. Pa. 122 W of H.
New Salem, pt. Franklin co. Mass. 73 WNW of Boston.
New Salem, pv. Albany co. N. Y. 12 W of Al.
New Salem, pv. Fayette co. Pa. 187 W of H.
New Salem, pv. Randolph co. N. C. 80 W Rh.
New Salem, pv. Fairfield co. O. 40 SE of Cs.
New Salem, pv. Rush co. Ind. 47 ESE of Is.
New Salisbury, pv. Harrison co. Ind. 124 S of Indianapolis.
New Scotland, pt. Albany co. N. Y. 9 W Al.
New Sewickly, tp. Beaver co. Pa. 5 E Beaver.
New Sharon, pt. Franklin co. Me. 28 NW A.
New Shoreham, pt. or Block Island, Newport co. R. I. 15 SSW of Point Judith.
New Springfield, pv. Columbiana co. O.
New Stanton, pv. Westmoreland co. Pa.
Newstead, pt. Erie co. N. Y. 20 NE of Buffalo.
New Sweden, pv. Clinton co. N. Y. on Au Sable river.
Newton, pt. Middlesex co. Mass. 7 W of B.
Newton, tp. Gloucester co. N. J. 6 NE of Woodbury. [Trenton.
Newton, pv. cap. of Sussex co. N. J. 70 N of
Newton, tp. Cumberland co. Pa. 16 W Carlisle.
Newton, tp. Delaware co. Pa. 14 NW of Phila.
Newton, tp. Miami co. O.
Newton, pt. Muskingum co. O. 60 E of Cs.
Newton, pt. Calhoun co. Mich. 114 W of D.
Newton, pv. cap. of Jasper co. Ill. on Embarrass river. [W of B.
Newton Centre, pv. Middlesex co. Mass. 7
Newton Falls, pv. Trumbull co. O. 162 NE of Columbus.
Newton Lower Falls, pv. Middlesex co. Mass. 11 W of Boston.
Newton Upper Falls, pv. Middlesex co. Mass. 9 W of Boston. [of Cd.
Newtown, pt. Rockingham co. N. H. 30 SE
Newtown, pt. Fairfield co. Conn. 62 SW Hd.
Newtown, pt. Queen's co. N. Y. on Long I. Sound.
Newtown, boro', Bucks co. Pa. 20 NE of Phila.
Newtown, tp. Delaware co. Pa. 14 W Phila.
Newtown, pv. Worcester co. Md. 126 SE An.
Newtown, pv. King and Queen co. Va. 38 ENE of Richmond.
Newtown, pv. Scott co. Ky. 25 E of F.
Newtown, pv. Hamilton co. O. 120 SW of Cs.
Newtown, pv. Hinds co. Miss. 10 S of J.
Newtown, pv. Fountain co. Ind. 63 WNW Is.
Newtown cr. Queen's co. N. Y. flows into the East r. opposite New York.
Newtown Square, pv. Delaware co. Pa.
Newtown Stephensburg, pv. Frederick co. Va. 154 NNW of Richmond. [of Is.
New Trenton, pv. Franklin co. Ind. 80 ESE
New Tripoli, pv. Lehigh co. Pa. 86 ENE H.
New Utrecht, pt. King's co. N. Y. 7 S of New York.
New Vernon, pv. Morris co. N. J. 60 N Tn.
New Village, pv. Suffolk co. N. Y. on Long I.
New Village, pv. Warren co. N. J. 54 NNW of Trenton. [of Al.
Newville, pv. Herkimer co. N. Y. 66 WNW
Newville, boro', Cumberland co. Pa. 30 SW H.
Newville, pv. Richland co. O. 74 NNE of Cs.
Newville, pv. De Kalb co. Ind. 158 NNE of Is.
New Vineyard, pt. Franklin co. Me. 48 NW of Augusta. [164 SSW of T.
New Wakefield, pv. Washington co. Ala.
New Washington, pv. Clarke co. Ind. 97 S of Indianapolis.
New Wilmington, pv. Mercer co. Pa.
New Winchester, pv. Marion co. O. 62 N of Columbus. [W of Is.
New Winchester, pv. Hendricks co. Ind. 27
New Windsor, pt. Orange co. N. Y. on Hudson river.
New Windsor, pv. Carroll co. Md. 65 NW An.
New Woodstock, pv. Madison co. N. Y. 115 W of Albany. [Ohio.
New York, pv. Switzerland co. Ind. on the
New York Mills, pv. Oneida co. N. Y. on Sadaquada creek, 96 WNW of Albany.
Nez Perce (usually pronounced nay per'cy) or Saptin Indians, a tribe dwelling in the E part of Oregon, between Clark's river and the N branch of Saptin or Lewis r. The name *nez percé* signifies in French "pierced nose." There does not, however, appear to be any peculiarity in their customs to justify this appellation.
Niagara, tp. Niagara co. N. Y. 16 W of Lock port. [Niagara r. at the falls.
Niagara Falls, pv. Niagara co. N. Y. on Niagara (formerly Newark), a v. of Canada West, at the mouth of Niagara river.
Nicholas C. H. pv. cap. of Nicholas co. Va 310 W of Richmond. [36 SE of F
Nicholasville, pv. cap. of Jessamine co. Ky.
Nichols, pt. Tioga co. N. Y. 9 SW of Owego.
Nicholson, pt. Luzerne co. Pa. 160 NE of H.
Nicholsville, pv. St. Lawrence co. N. Y. on St. Regis river.
Nicolet, nik'o-lā', a r. of Canada East, flowing into Lake St. Peters from the SE, 75 m below Montreal.
Niles, pt. Cayuga co. N. Y. 10 SE of Auburn
Niles, pv. Berrien co. Mich. on St. Joseph's r
Nimishillen, tp. Stark co. O. on Nimishillen creek.
Nimisilla, pv. Summit co. O. 120 NE of Ca.
Nine Mile Prairie, tp. Callaway co. Mo.
Nineveh, pv. Broome co. N. Y. on E. Branch of the Susquehanna.
Nineveh, pv. Johnson co. Ind. 28 S of Is.
Niobrarah, a r. of Missouri Territory, which falls into the Missouri near 42° 40' N Lat.
Nippenose, pt. Lycoming co. Pa. 96 N of H.
Nishnebatona r. Mo. flows into the Missouri river.

Digitized by Google

NISKAYUNA, tp. Schenectady co. N.Y. 4 E of Schenectady.
NIXBURG, pv. Coosa co. Ala. 130 ESE of T.
NOBLE, tp. Morgan co. O.
Noble, tp. Shelby co. O. [of Is.
Noble C. H. pv. cap. of Noble co. Ind. 160 NNE
NOBLESBOROUGH, pt. Lincoln co. Me. 32 SE A.
NOBLESTOWN, pv. Alleghany co. Pa. 10 SW of Pittsburg. [20 NE of Is.
NOBLESVILLE, pv. cap. of Hamilton co. Ind.
NOCKAMIXON, pt. Bucks co. Pa. 14 N of Doylestown.
NODDAWAY r. Mo. flows into the Missouri.
NOLACHUCKY r. rises in N. C. and flows into French Broad river in Tenn. [of Ne.
NOLENSVILLE, pv. Williamson co. Tenn. 17 S
NORFIELD, pv. Fairfield co. Conn. 74 SW Hd.
NORFOLK, pt. Litchfield co. Conn. 36 WNW of Hartford. [river.
Norfolk, pt. St. Lawrence co. N.Y. on Racket
Norfolk, Va. See GAZETTEER.
NORRIDGEWOCK, pv. cap. of Somerset co. Me. on Kennebec river, 32 N of Augusta.
NORRISTOWN, borough, cap. of Montgomery co. Pa. on the Schuylkill river.
Norristown, pv. cap. of Pope co. Ark. 70 NW of Little Rock.
Norristown, pv. Carroll co. O. 130 ENE of Cs.
NORRISTONVILLE, pv. Montgomery co. Pa.
NORRISVILLE, pv. Wilcox co. Ala. 103 S of T.
NORRITON, tp. Montg. co. Pa. on Schuylkill r.
NORTH ADAMS, pv. Berkshire co. Mass. 126 WNW of Boston. [88 W of B.
NORTH AMHERST, pv. Hampshire co. Mass.
NORTH AND SOUTH AKRON, tp. Summit co. O.
NORTHAMPTON, tp. Rockingham co. N. H. 9 S of Portsmouth. [Mass. on Conn. r.
Northampton, pv. cap. of Hampshire co.
Northampton, pt. Fulton co. N.Y. 47 NW Al.
Northampton, tp. Burlington co. N. J. on Rancocus creek.
Northampton, tp. Bucks co. Pa. 20 NNE Phila.
Northampton, tp. Lehigh co. Pa.
NORTH ANDOVER, pv. Essex co. Mass. 23 N B.
NORTH ASHFORD, pv. Windham co. Conn. 35 ENE of Hartford. [38 S of B.
NORTH ATTLEBOROUGH, pv. Bristol co. Mass.
NORTH BANGOR, pv. Penobscot co. Me. 70 ENE of Augusta.
NORTH BEAVER, tp. Beaver co. Pa. [of B.
NORTH BECKET, pv. Berkshire co. Mass. 128 W
NORTH BERWICK, pt. York co. Me. 90 SW A.
NORTH BLOOMFIELD, pv. Ontario co. N.Y.
NORTH BOOTHBAY, pv. Lincoln co. Me. 35 SE of Augusta. [of B.
NORTHBOROUGH, pt. Worcester co. Mass. 33 W
NORTH BRANFORD, pv. New Haven co. Conn.
NORTH BRIDGE, pt. Worcester co. Mass. on Blackstone river. [22 S of B.
NORTH BRIDGEWATER, pt. Plymouth co. Mass.
NORTH BROOKFIELD, pt. Worcester co. Mass. 60 W of Boston. [on Raritan r.
NORTH BRUNSWICK, tp. Middlesex co. N. J.
NORTH BUCKSPORT, pv. Hancock co. Me. 62 NE of Augusta.
NORTH CANADIAN r. rises in the Rocky Mountains, N of Santa Fe, and flowing in a general easterly course, receives the South Canadian Fork in the E part of the Indian Territory. The united stream after a course of 40 or 50 m. enters the Arkansas near 35° 20′ N Lat. and 95° W Lon. Entire length estimated at 1000 m. [NW of Hartford.
NORTH CANTON, pv. Hartford co. Conn. 19
NORTH CASTLE, pt. Westchester co. N.Y. 6 N of White Plains. [W of Cd.
NORTH CHARLESTON, pv. Sullivan co. N.H. 54
NORTH CHATHAM, pv. Barnstable co. Mass. 98 SE of Boston. [of Al.
North Chatham, pv. Columbia co. N.Y. 15 S
NORTH CHENANGO, tp. Crawford co. Pa.
NORTH CHICHESTER, pv. Merrimack co. N.H. 11 E of Concord.
NORTH CODORUS, tp. York co. Pa. [of B.
NORTH DANVERS, pv. Essex co. Mass. 20 NNE
NORTH DARTMOUTH, pv. Bristol co. Mass. 60 S of Boston. [7 S of Cd.
NORTH DUNBARTON, pv. Merrimack co. N.H.
NORTH EAST, pt. Dutchess co. N.Y. 53 SSE Al.
North East, pt. Erie co. Pa. 10 NE of Erie.
North East, pv. Cecil co. Md. 74 NE of An.
NORTH EAST PASS, or BALIZE, v. Plaquemine par. La. [142 W of B.
NORTH EGREMONT, pv. Berkshire co. Mass.
NORTH FAIRHAVEN, pv. Bristol co. Mass. 55 S of Boston. [67 SSE of B.
NORTH FALMOUTH, pv. Barnstable co. Mass.
NORTHFIELD, pt. Washington co. Me. 160 ENE of Augusta.
Northfield, pt. Merrimack co. N.H. 15 N of Cd.
Northfield, pt. Washington co. Vt. 10 SSW of Montpelier.
Northfield, pt. Franklin co. Mass. on Conn. r.
Northfield, pv. Litchfield co. Conn. 28 W of Hd
Northfield, tp. Richmond co. N.Y.
Northfield, pt. Summit co. O. 143 NE of Cs.
Northfield, pt. Washtenaw co. Mich. 43 W D.
NORTHFIELD FARMS, pv. Franklin co. Mass. 96 W of Boston. [of Hd.
NORTHFORD, pv. New Haven co. Conn. 28 S
NORTH FRANKLIN, pv. Delaware co. N.Y. 80 WSW of Albany. [146 NE of Cs.
NORTH GEORGETOWN, pv. Columbiana co. O.
NORTH GOSHEN, pv. Litchfield co. Conn. 34 W of Hartford. [NW of Hd.
NORTH GRANBY, pv. Hartford co. Conn. 20
NORTH GRANVILLE, pv. Washington co. N.Y. 66 NNE of Albany. [28 S of Hd.
NORTH GUILFORD, pv. New Haven co. Conn.
NORTH HADLEY, pv. Hampshire co. Mass. 94 W of Boston. [50 SE of Cd.
NORTH HAMPTON, pt. Rockingham co. N. H.
NORTH HAVEN, pt. New Haven co. Conn. 30 SSW of Hartford. [NW of Cd.
NORTH HAVERHILL, pv. Grafton co. N. H. 74
NORTH HEMPSTEAD, pv. cap. of Queen's co. N.Y. 20 E of New York. [70 NW of Mtr.
NORTH HERO, pv. cap. of Grand Isle co. Vt.
NORTH HUNTINGDON, tp. Westmoreland co. Pa.
NORTH INDUSTRY, pv. Stark co. O. 128 NE Cs.
NORTHINGTON, pv. Cumberland co. N. C. 50 S of Raleigh. [50 E of Hd.
NORTH KILLINGLY, pv. Windham co. Conn.
NORTH KINGSTON, tp. Washington co. R. I. 21 S of Providence. [WNW of B.
NORTH LEVERETT, pv. Franklin co. Mass. 82
NORTH LIMA, pv. Columbiana co. O. 172 ENE of Columbus. [SSE of Hd.
NORTH LYME, pv. New London co. Conn. 37
NORTH MADISON, pv. New Haven co. Conn. on Hammonasset river. [109 N of Is.
NORTH MANCHESTER, pv. Wabash co. Ind.
NORTH MARSHFIELD, pv. Plymouth co. Mass. on North river. [of Al.
NORTH MENDON, pv. Monroe co. N.Y. 218 W
NORTH MIDDLEBOROUGH, pv. Plymouth co Mass. 35 S of Boston.
NORTH MIDDLETON, tp. Cumberland co. Pa.

Digitized by Google

North Middletown, pv. Bourbon co. Ky. 50 E of Frankfort. [NE of H.
North Moreland, pt. Luzerne co. Pa. 146
North Oxford, pv. Worcester co. Mass. 50 W of Boston. [river.
Northport, pt. Waldo co. Me. on Penobscot
Northport, pv. Suffolk co. N.Y. 195 SSE of Al.
Northport, pv. Tuscaloosa co. Ala. 1 NW of T.
North Providence, tp. Providence co. R. I. on Seekonk river. [N of B.
North Reading, pv. Middlesex co. Mass. 15
North r. Mass. flows into Massachusetts Bay.
North Rochester, pv. Plymouth co. Mass. 48 SSE of Boston. [N of White Plains.
North Salem, pt. Westchester co. N.Y. 24
North Salem, pv. Hendricks co. Ind. 30 W Is.
North Sandwich, pv. Carroll co. N. H. 56 N of Concord. [S of B.
North Saudwich, pv. Barnstable co. Mass. 60
North Scituate, pv. Plymouth co. Mass. 25 SE of Boston. [of Providence.
North Scituate, pv. Providence co. R. I. 10 W
North Searsmont, pv. Waldo co. Me. 40 E A.
North Sewickly, pt. Beaver co. Pa. 230 W H.
North Smithfield, pv. Bradford co. Pa.
North Spencer, pv. Worcester co. Mass. 53 W of Boston. [Mill r.
North Stamford, pv. Fairfield co. Conn. on
North Stonington, pt. New London co. Conn. 53 NE of Hartford.
North Strabane, tp. Washington co. Pa.
North Sudbury, pv. Middlesex co. Mass. 20 W of Boston. [W of B.
North Sunderland, pv. Franklin co. Mass. 87
North Swansea, pv. Bristol co. Mass 50 S B.
North Truro, pv. Barnstable co. Mass. 116 SE of Boston. [river.
Northumberland, pt. Coos co. N.H. on Conn.
Northumberland, pt. Saratoga co. N.Y. 15 E of Ballston Spa. [Pa. 60 N of H.
Northumberland, boro', Northumberland co.
Northville, pv. Plymouth co. Mass.
Northville, pv. Litchfield co. Conn. 47 W of Hd.
Northville, pv. Erie co. Pa. 285 NW of H.
Northville, pv. Wayne co. Mich. 28 WNW D.
Northville, pv. La Salle co. Ill. 152 NNE Sd.
North Washington, pv. Westmoreland co. Pa. 190 W of Harrisburg.
Northwest Fork, hundred, Sussex co. Del.
North Weymouth, pv. Norfolk co. Mass. 12 SSE of Boston. [36 NE of Al.
North White Cr. pv. Washington co. N.Y.
North Whitehall, pt. Lehigh co. Pa. 95 ENE of Harrisburg. [E of Hd.
North Windham, pv. Windham co. Conn. 36
North Woodstock, pv. Windham co. Conn. 42 ENE of Hartford. [of Cd.
Northwood, tp. Rockingham co. N. H. 20 E
North Woodbury, tp. Bedford co. Pa.
North Yarmouth, pt. Cumberland co. Me. 10 N of Portland.
Norton, pt. Bristol co. Mass. 33 S of B.
Norton, pv. Delaware co. O. 34 N of Cs.
Norton, tp. Summit co. O. on Tuscarawas r.
Norwalk r. Conn. flows into Long Island Sound, at Norwalk.
Norwalk, pt. Fairfield co. Conn. 68 SW Hd.
Norwalk, pv. cap. of Huron co. O. 100 N Cs.
Norway, pt. Oxford co. Me. 44 W of A.
Norway, pt. Herkimer co. N.Y. 86 WNW Al.
Norwegian, tp. Schuylkill co. Pa.
Norwich, pt. Windsor co. Vt. 46 SSE of Mtr.
Norwich, pt. Hampshire co. Mass. 104 W B.
Norwich, Conn. See Gazetteer.
Norwich, pv. cap. of Chenango co. N.Y. on Chenango river.
Norwich, v. Queen's co. N.Y.
Norwich, pt. M'Kean co. Pa. 190 NW of H.
Norwich, pv. Muskingum co. O. 65 E of Cs.
Norwichtown, pv. New London co. Conn. 37 SE of Hartford. [WSW of Rh.
Norwood, pv. Montgomery co. N. C. 159
Nottaway r. Va. See Gazetteer.
Nottaway, pv. cap. of Nottaway co. Va. on Nottaway r. [of D.
Nottawny, pt. St. Joseph co. Mich. 137 WSW
Nottingham, pt. Rockingham co. N. H. 25 SSE of Concord.
Nottingham, tp. Mercer co. N. J. 17 NE of Mount Holly. [Washington (borough).
Nottingham, tp. Washington co. Pa. 13 E of
Nottingham, pv. Prince George's co. Md. 32 SW of Annapolis.
Novi, pt. Oakland co. Mich. 25 NW of D.
Nueva Helvetia, nwā'vā hel-vā'te-ā, or New Helvetia, an American settlement or colony in California, near the junction of the Rio Sacramento with the Rio de los Americanos, founded in 1838–9 by Captain Sutter, of Missouri. Under his wise and energetic management, it appears to have become very prosperous. A large quantity of excellent wheat is raised here, a considerable portion of which is shipped to the North-west settlements, in vessels belonging to the proprietor.
Nuevitas, nwa-vee'tas, a sea-port on the N side of Cuba, 45 m. NE of Puerto Principe.
Nuevo Leon (Sp. pron. nwa'vo la-one') or New Le'on, a state in the NE part of Mexico, W of Tamaulipas. Area 20,000 sq. m. Pop. 85,000. Capital, Monterey.
Nuevo or New Mexico, a Mexican territory lying on both sides of the Rio del Norte, near its source. Capital, Santa Fe.
Nulhegan r. Vt. flows into the Connecticut.
Nunda, tp. Alleghany co. N.Y. 20 N of Angelica. [Cashaqua cr.
Nunda Valley, pv. Alleghany co. N.Y. on
Nyack, pv. Rockland co. N.Y. on Hudson r.

Oak Dale, pv. Shelby co. Mo. 94 N of Jefferson City.
Oakham, pt. Worcester co. Mass. 64 W of B.
Oak Hill, pv. Jackson co. O. 80 SSE of Cs.
Oakland, pv. Hartford co. Conn. 9 W of Hd.
Oakland, pv. Alleghany co. N.Y. on Cashaqua creek.
Oakland, pv. Fayette co. Tenn. 195 SW of Ne.
Oakland, tp. Oakland co. Mich. 58 NW of D.
Oakland College, pv. Claiborne co. Miss. 87 SW of Jackson. [of Al.
Oak Orchard, pv. Orleans co. N.Y. 260 W
Oakville, pv. Otsego co. N.Y. 73 W of Al.
Oakville, pv. Buckingham co. Va. 102 W R.
Oakville, pv. Mecklenburg co. N. C. 180 WSW of Raleigh.
Oakville, pv. Lexington dist. S. C. 13 SW of Cs.
Oakville, pv. Lawrence co. Ala. 112 N of T.
Oakville, pv. Monroe co. Mich.
Oakville, pv. St. Louis co. Mo.
Oaxaca, or Oajaca, wah-hah'kā, a state in the SE part of Mexico, W of Chiapa, and bordering on the Pacific. Area 34,500 sq. m. Pop. 600,000. Oaxaca, the cap. of the above, is a handsome city, with a pop. of near 40,000.
Obanionville, pv. Clermont co. O. 102 SW Cs.

Digitized by Google

Oberlin, pv. Lorain co. O. 110 nne of Cs.
Obies r. Tenn. flows into Cumberland r.
Oc-cid-en'te, or the "West," a large Mexican state, consisting of the provinces of Sonora and Cinaloa, bordering on the Gulf of California. Area 148,000 sq. m. Pop. 180,000. Capital, Villa del Fuerte.
Occoquan, pv. Prince William co. Va. 96 n R.
Oceola, pv. cap. of Mississippi co. Ark. on Mississippi river.
Oceola, tp. Livingston co. Mich. [wnw D.
Oceola Center, pv. Livingston co. Mich. 57
Ocmulgeeville, pv. Telfair co. Ga. 148 s M.
Ocracoke, pv. Carteret co. N. C. [the se
Octorara cr. Pa. bounds Lancaster co. on
Ogden, tp. Monroe co. N.Y. 10 w Rochester.
Ogden, tp. Lenawee co. Mich.
Ogden, pv. Henry co. Ind. 36 e of Is.
Ogdensburg, N.Y. See Gazetteer.
Ohio, pt. Herkimer co. N.Y. 108 nw of Al.
Ohio, tp. Alleghany co. Pa. 11 nw Pittsburg.
Ohio, tp. Beaver co. Pa. 10 sw of Beaver.
Ohio, tp. Clermont co. O.
Ohio City, Cuyahoga co. O. on Lake Erie.
Ohioville, pv. Beaver co. Pa. 240 w of H.
Oil cr. Pa. flows into the Alleghany r.
Oil Cr. pt. Crawford co. Pa. 227 nw of H.
Olcott, pv. Niagara co. N.Y. on L. Ontario.
Old Bridge, pv. Middlesex co. N. J. 34 ne Tn.
Old Codorus, tp. York co. Pa. 10 sw of York.
Old Jefferson, pv. Saline co. Mo.
Old Man's, v. Suffolk co. N.Y. on Long I.
Old Mines, pv. Washington co. Mo.
Old Point Comfort, a strong fortress, Elizabeth co. Va., at the mouth of James river
Old Town, pt. Penobscot co. Me. on Penobscot river. [tomac.
Old Town, pv. Alleghany co. Md. on the Po-
Old Town, pv. Stokes co. N. C. 115 wnw Rh.
Old Town, pv. Philips co. Ark. on Miss. r.
Old Town, pv. Claiborne co. Tenn. 224 e Ne.
O-le-an', pt. Cattaraugus co. N. Y. on Alleghany river.
Olemon, pv. Penobscot co. Me. on Olemon r.
Oley, pt. Berks co. Pa. 62 e of H.
Olive, pt. Ulster co. N.Y. 72 ssw of Al.
Olive, pt. Morgan co. O. 90 e of Cs.
Oliver, tp. Mifflin co. Pa.
Oliver, tp. Perry co. Pa. [stone river.
Oliversburg, pv. Richland co. O. on Whet-
Olney, pv. cap. of Richland co. Ill. on Little Wabash river.
Omaha (om'a-haw) Indians, a tribe dwelling w of the Missouri, between the Niobrarah and the mouth of the Platte.
Omer, pv. Jefferson co. N.Y. 187 nw of Al.
Omer, St. pv. Decatur co. Ind. 37 se of Is.
Ompompanoosuc r. Vt. flows into the Conn.
Onancock, pv. Accomac co. Va. on Chesapeake Bay.
Oneida r. and lake. See Gazetteer.
Oneida cr. N.Y. flows into Oneida Lake.
Oneida, pt. Eaton co. Mich. 130 w of D.
Oneida Castle, pv. Oneida co. N. Y. on Oneida creek.
Oneonta, pt. Otsego co. N.Y. 90 s of Cooperstown. [Burlington.
Onion r. Vt. flows into L. Champlain 5 n of
Onondaga, lake, Onondaga co. N.Y. 8 m. long, and from 2 to 4 broad. [cuse.
Onondaga, pt. Onondaga co. N.Y. 5 s of Syra-
Onondaga Hollow, pv. in the above.
Onslow C. H. pv cap. of Onslow co. N. C. on New river
Ontario, pt. Wayne co. N.Y. 22 w of Lyons.
Ontua, tp. Cass co. Mich.
Oostenaula r. Ga. unites with the Etowah to form the Coosa r. [217 wnw N. Orleans.
Opelousas, pv. cap. of St. Landry par. La.
Oppenheim, pt. Fulton co. N.Y. 64 nw of Al.
Oquawka, pv. cap. of Henderson co. Ill. on the Mississippi river.
Oran, pv. Onondaga co. N.Y. 120 w of Al.
Orange, pt. Orange co. Vt. 14 se of Mtr.
Orange, tp. Grafton co. N. H. 40 nw of Cd.
Orange, pt. Franklin co. Mass. on Miller's r.
Orange, tp. New Haven co. Conn. 4 sw of New Haven.
Orange, pt. Steuben co. N.Y. 200 w of Al.
Orange, pt. Essex co. N. J. 5 nw of Newark.
Orange, tp. Columbia co. Pa. [nw of R.
Orange C. H. pv. cap. of Orange co. Va. 84
Orange, pv. Cherokee co. Ga. 130 nw of M.
Orange, tp. Cuyahoga co. O.
Orange, tp. Richland co. O.
Orange, tp. Macomb co. Mich.
Orange, pt. Fayette co. Ind. 50 e of Is.
Orangeburg, pv. Marion co. Miss.
Orangeburg C. H. pv. cap. of Orangeburg dist. S. C. 43 s of Columbia. [of R.
Orange Springs, pv. Orange co. Va. 76 nw
Orangetown, tp. Rockland co. N. Y. on Hudson river.
Orangeville, pt. Genesee co. N.Y. 257 w Al.
Orangeville, pv. Columbia co. Pa. 5 n of Bloomsburg.
OREGON. See Gazetteer.
Oregon, pv. cap. of Holt co. Mo. on Missouri r.
Oregon City, pv. Ogle co. Ill. on Rock r.
Orford, pt. Grafton co. N. H. on Conn. r.
Orfordville, pv. Grafton co. N. H. 62 nnw of Concord.
Orient, pt. Aroostook co. Me. 222 ne of A.
Orient, pv. Suffolk co. N.Y.
Orion, pt. Oakland co. Mich. 35 n of D.
Oriskany cr. N. Y. enters the Mohawk in Oneida co.
Oriskany, v. N.Y. at the mouth of the above.
Oriskany Falls, pv. Oneida co. N. Y. on Oriskany cr. [river.
Orland, pt. Hancock co. Me. on Penobscot
Orleans, pt. Barnstable co. Mass. 95 se of B.
Orleans, tp. Jefferson co. N.Y. 12 n of Watertown.
Orleans, pv. Ontario co. N.Y. on Flint cr.
Orono, pt. Penobscot co. Me. on Penobscot r
Oronoko, tp. Berrien co. Mich.
Orozimbo, a little v. of Brazoria co. Texas, on Brazos river. [scot r.
Orrington, pt. Penobscot co. Me. on Penob-
Orrsville, pv. Armstrong co. Pa. 192 wnw of Harrisburg. [plain.
Orwell, pt. Rutland co. Vt. on Lake Cham-
Orwell, pt. Oswego co. N.Y. on Salmon r.
Orwell, pt. Bradford co. Pa. 146 n of H.
Orwell, pt. Ashtabula co. O. 185 ne of Cs.
Orwigsburg, borough, cap. of Schuylkill co. Pa. 62 ne of Harrisburg.
Osage, pv. cap. of Benton co. Ark. on Ark. r.
Osage r. See Gazetteer.
Osage (o-sazh') Indians, a tribe in the e part of the Indian Territory, s of Osage river.
Osceola, pv. cap. St. Clair co. Mo. on Osage r.
Oshtomo, tp. Kalamazoo co. Mich.
Osnaburg, pt. Stark co. O. 130 ne of Cs.
Ossian, pt. Alleghany co. N.Y. 244 w of Al.
Os'sipee, lake, Strafford co. N.H. empties its waters through Ossipee river into the Saco.

Digitized by Google

Osipee, pv. cap. Carroll co. N. H. 52 NNE Cd.
Osterville, pv. Barnstable co. Mass. 72 SSE of Boston.
Oswegatchie r. N.Y. flows into the St. Lawrence
Oswegatchie, tp. St. Lawrence co. N.Y.
Oswego r. N.Y. formed by the union of the Seneca and Oneida rivers, enters Lake Ontario at Oswego.
Oswego, N.Y. See Gazetteer.
Oswego, tp. Potter co. Pa.
Oswego, pv. Kosciusko co. Ind. 133 N of Is.
Oswego, pv. Kane co. Ill. 170 NNE of Sd.
Otego cr. N.Y. enters E. Br. of Susqa. r.
Otego, pt. Otsego co. N.Y. on Susquehanna r.
Otis, tp. Hancock co. Me.
Otis, pt. Berkshire co. Mass. 15 SE of Lenox.
Otisco, lake, Onondaga co. N.Y. 5 m. long, and 2 broad.
Otisco, pt. Onondaga co. N.Y. 15 S Syracuse.
Otisco, pt. Ionia co. Mich.
Otisfield, pt. Cumberland co. Me. 70 SSW A.
O'to Indians (sometimes written Ottos), a tribe dwelling in the NE part of the Indian Territory, near the mouth of the Platte.
Otsdawa, pv. Otsego co. N.Y. 86 W of Al.
Otsego, lake, Otsego co. N.Y. 9 m. long, 1 to 2 broad.
Otsego, tp. Otsego co. N.Y. 66 W of Al.
Otsego, pt. Allegan co. Mich. on Kalamazoo r.
Otselic cr. N.Y. flows into Tioughnioga r.
Otselic, pt. Chenango co. N.Y. 15 NW of Norwich.
Otsquaga cr. N.Y. flows into the Mohawk.
Otter cr. Vt. flows into Lake Champlain.
Otter Village, pv. Ripley co. Ind. 67 SE Is.
Otto, pt. Cattaraugus co. N.Y.
Ottawa, pt. Ottowa co. O. 130 N of Cs.
Ottawa, tp. Oceana co. Mich.
Ottawa, pv. cap. of La Salle co. Ill. on Illinois r.
Ottawa (ot'tă-wah) Indians, a tribe formerly dwelling in Michigan and the N part of Ohio and Indiana. A considerable number have recently been removed to the west of the Mississippi.
Ottsville, pv. Bucks co. Pa.
Ouse r. Canada. See Grand r.
Overton, pv. cap. of Claiborne par. La. on Dorcheat Bayou.
Ovid, pt. Seneca co. N.Y. on Seneca Lake.
Ovid, pt. Branch co. Mich.
Ovid, pv. Madison co. Ind. 36 NE of Is.
O-was'co, lake, Cayuga co. N.Y. 12 m. long and about 1 m. wide.
Owasco, pt. Cayuga co. N.Y. 3 SE of Auburn.
Owasso, pt. Shiawassee co. Mich. 82 NW of D.
Owego cr. N.Y. enters the Susqa. at Owego.
Owego, pv. cap. of Tioga co. N.Y. on the Susquehanna.
Owensborough, pv. cap. of Daviess co. Ky. on Ohio r.
Owensville, pv. Westchester co. N.Y. on
Owensville, pv. Saline co. Ark. 33 SW of Little Rock.
Owensville, pv. Gibson co. Ind. 150 SW of Is.
Owenton, pv. Owen co. Ky. 28 N of F.
Owingsville, pv. cap. Bath co. Ky. 73 E of F.
Oxbow, pv. Jefferson co. N.Y. on Oswegatchie river.
Oxford, pt. Oxford co. Me. 50 SW of A.
Oxford, pt. Worcester co. Mass. 52 W of B.
Oxford, pt. New Haven co. Conn. 55 SW Hd.
Oxford, pt. Chenango co. N.Y. on Chenango r.
Oxford, tp. Warren co. N.J. on the Delaware.
Oxford, pv. Chester co. Pa. 40 SW of Phila.
Oxford, tp. Phila. co. Pa. on Delaware r.
Oxford, pv. cap. of Granville co. N. C. 45 N of Raleigh.
Oxford, pv. cap. of La Fayette co. Miss. 100
Oxford, pt. Butler co. O. 105 WSW of Cs.
Oxford, tp. Guernsey co. O.
Oxford, tp. Tuscarawas co. O.
Oxford, pt. Oakland co. Mich. 43 NW of D.
Oxford, pv. Henry co. Ill. 122 NNW of Sd.
Oxford Furnace, pv. Warren co. N.J. 92 N
Oyster Bay, pt. Queen's co. N.Y. [of Ta
Oyster Bay, South, pv. Queen's co. N.Y.
Oyster Pond, v. Suffolk co. N.Y.
Ozan, tp. Hempstead co. Ark. [Little Rock.
Ozark, pv. cap. of Franklin co. Ark. 120 NW
Ozark, pv. Greene co. Mo. 172 SSW of Jefferson City.
Ozark C. H. pv. cap. of Ozark co. Mo. on [White r.
Ozark Mts. run from Mo. south-westerly through the NW part of Ark., and the SE part of the Indian Territory.

Pachitta, pv. Early co. Ga. 166 SW of M.
Pacolet r. N. and S. C. flows into Broad r.
Paddytown, pv. Hampshire co. Va. on Potomac river.
Paducah, pv. cap. of M'Cracken co. Ky. on [Ohio r.
Pageville, pv. Newberry dist. S. C. 50 WSW of Columbia.
Pahaquarry, tp. Warren co. N.J. 15 N of [Belvidere.
Pah Utah Indians. See Utah.
Pain Courtville, pv. Assumption par. La. 80 W of New Orleans.
Painsville, pv. Amelia co. Va. 50 SW of R.
Painsville, pv. cap. Lake co. O. 30 E Cleveland.
Paint cr. O. an affluent of the Scioto r.
Paint, tp. Somerset co. Pa.
Paint, tp. Venango co. Pa.
Paint, tp. Fayette co. O
Paint, tp. Highland co. O.
Paint, tp. Wayne co. O. 95 NE of Cs. [Bath.
Painted Post, pt. Steuben co. N.Y. 22 SE of Painted Post, pv. Steuben co. N.Y. on Tioga r.
Palatine, pt. Montg. co. N.Y. on Mohawk r.
Palatine Bridge, pv. Montg. co. N.Y.
Palermo, pt. Waldo co. Me. 19 ENE of A.
Palermo, pt. Oswego co. N.Y. 15 SE Oswego.
Palestine, pv. Greenbrier co. Va.
Palestine, pv. Hickman co. Tenn. 68 SW of Ne.
Palestine, v. Columbiana co. O.
Palestine, pv. Pickaway co. O. 30 S of Cs.
Palestine, pv. Kosciusko co. Ind. 130 N of Is.
Palestine, pv. cap. of Crawford co. Ill. 135 SE of Springfield.
Palestine, pv. Cooper co. Mo. 42 WSW of Jef. [City.
Palisades, are a lofty range of rocks on the Hudson, from 10 to 30 m. above New York.
Palmer, pt. Hampden co. Mass. 80 W of B
Palmer Depot, pv. Hampden co. Mass. 76 W of Boston.
Palmyra, pt. Somerset co. Me. 50 NNE of A.
Palmyra, pt. Wayne co. N.Y. 195 W of Al.
Palmyra, pv. Lebanon co. Pa. 14 E of H.
Palmyra, tp. Pike co. Pa.
Palmyra, tp. Wayne co. Pa. [of R.
Palmyra, pv. cap. of Fluvanna co. Va. 62 WSW
Palmyra, pv. Halifax co. N. C. on Roanoke r.
Palmyra, pv. Lee co. Ga. 128 SW of M.
Palmyra, pv. Montg. co. Tenn. 37 NW of Ne.
Palmyra, pt. Portage co. O. 152 NE of Cs.
Palmyra, pt. Lenawee co. Mich. on Raisin r.
Palmyra, pv. Harrison co. Ind. 116 S of Is.
Palmyra, pv. cap. of Marion co. Mo. 110 NNW of Jefferson City.

Digitized by Google

Pamelia, tp. Jefferson co. N.Y. 4 N Water-
Pamlico r. See Gazetteer. [town.
Pamunky r. Va. unites with Mattapony to form York river. [of J. on Tallahatchee r.
Panola, pv. cap. of Panola co. Miss. 160 N
Panton, pt. Addison co. Vt. on L. Champlain.
Panuco, pah-noo'ko, a r. of Mexico, which falls into the Gulf of Mexico at Tampico.
Paoli, pv. Chester co. Pa. 16 w of Phila.
Paoli, pv. cap. of Orange co. Ind. 94 sw of Is.
Paper Mill Village, pv. Cheshire co. N. H. 57 sw of Concord.
Papertown, pv. Cumberland co. Pa.
Papineville, pv. Sullivan co. Tenn. 300 E Ne.
Paraclifta, pv. cap. of Sevier co. Ark. 142 sw of Little Rock.
Paradise, pv. Lancaster co. Pa. 52 w of Phila.
Paradise, tp. York co. Pa.
Paradise, pv. Cole co. Ill. 80 E of Sd.
Paradox, lake, N.Y. Essex co. 4 m. long, from ¼ m. to 1 m. broad.
Par-ral', or San Jose del Parral, a t. of Mexico, near the boundary between the states of Durango and Chihuahua, about 100 m. s of the town of Chihuahua. Its mines were formerly very productive, at which time its population is said to have amounted to 50,000; at present it is only 7,000.
Paris, pv. cap. of Oxford co. Me. 40 w of A.
Paris, pt. Oneida co. N.Y. 8 s of Utica.
Paris, pv. Fauquier co. Va. 130 N of R.
Paris, pv. cap. of Henry co. Tenn. 98 w Ne.
Paris, pv. cap. of Bourbon co. Ky. 36 E of F.
Paris, pv. Stark co. O. 135 NE of Cs.
Paris, pv. Jennings co. Ind. 77 SSE of Is.
Parij, pv. cap. of Edgar co. Ill. 114 E of Sd.
Paris. pv. cap. of Monroe co. Mo. 70 N of Jefferson City.
Paris, cap. of Lamar co. Texas, about 20 m. s of Red river.
Paris, St. pv. Champaign co. O. 57 w of Cs.
Parisburg, pv. cap. Giles co. Va. on New r.
Parish, pt. Oswego co. N.Y. 22 E of Oswego.
Parishville, pt. St. Lawrence co. N.Y. 15 E of Canton.
Park, tp. St. Joseph co. Mich.
Parkersburg, pv. Chester co. Pa.
Parkersburg, pv. cap. of Wood co. Va. on Ohio river. [WNW of Is.
Parkersburg, pv. Montgomery co. Ind. 44
Parkersburg, pv. Richland co. Ill. 140 SE Sd.
Park Hill, pv. Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory.
Parkman, pt. Piscataquis co. Me. 70 N of A.
Parkman, pt. Geauga co. O. 162 NE of Cs.
Parksville, pv. Sullivan co. N.Y. 116 sw Al.
Parksville, pv. Platte co. Mo. [chester.
Parma, pt. Monroe co. N.Y. 10 NW of Ro-
Parma, tp. Cuyahoga co. O. 6 s of Cleveland.
Parma, tp. Jackson co. Mich. [Nashville.
Parrotsville, pv. Cocke co. Tenn. 237 E of
Parrysville, pv. Northampton co. Pa. 99 ENE of Harrisburg.
Parsippany, pv. Morris co. N.J. 60 N of Tn.
Parsonsfield, pt. York co. Me. 86 WSW A.
Pascagoula r. Miss. See Gazetteer.
Pascagoula, v. Jackson co. Miss. on Pascagoula river. [sack r.
Passack, pv. Passaic co. N.J. on Hacken-
Paso del Norte, pah'so del nor'tay (or pah' so del nort), a t. of New Mexico, near the right bank of the Rio del Norte, in the midst of a very fertile district. Lat. about 31° 20' N, Lon. 105° 20' W. Pop. about 5,000.
Pasquotank r. N. C. flows into Albemarle Sound. [nobscot r.
Passadumkeag, pt. Penobscot co. Me. on Pe-
Passaic r. See Gazetteer. [teer.
Passamaquoddy r. See Croix, St., Gazet-
Passamaquoddy Bay, at the NE extremity of Me., receives the St. Croix river.
Pass Christian, pv. Harrison co. Miss.
Pasumsic r. Vt. enters the Connecticut r.
Pasumsic, pv. Caledonia co. Vt. 40 E of Mtr.
Passyunk, tp. Phila. co. Pa. s of the city.
Patapsco r. Md. enters Chesapeake Bay by a broad estuary, about 15 NNE of An.
Patchogue, pv. Suffolk co. N.Y. 60 E of N.Y.
Paterson, N. J. See Gazetteer.
Patoka r. Ind. flows into the Wabash.
Patoka, pt. Gibson co. Ind. 138 sw of Is.
Patrick C. H. pv. cap. of Patrick co. Va. 236 WSW of Richmond.
Patricktown, pt. Lincoln co. Me. 15 E of A.
Patriot, pv. Gallia co. O. 97 SSE of Cs.
Patriot, pv. Switzerland co. Ind. on Ohio r.
Pattawatomies. See Pottawatomies.
Patten, tp. Centre co. Pa.
Patterson, pt. Putnam co. N.Y. on Croton r
Patterson, pv. St. Genevieve co. Mo. 176 ESE of Jefferson City. [James r.
Pattonsburg, pv. Botetourt co. Va. on
Pattonsville, pv. Granville co. N.C. 40 N Rh.
Patuxent r. Md. enters Chesapeake Bay by a large estuary, about 50 m. s of Annapolis.
Paulding, pv. cap. of Jasper co. Miss. 109 ESE of Jackson. [river.
Paulinskill r. N. J. flows into the Delaware
Paulina, v. Delaware co. N.Y. 2 N of Del. r.
Pavilion, pt. Genesee co. N.Y. 240 w of Al.
Pavilion, pt. Kalamazoo co. Mich.
Pawcatuck r. R. I. flows into the Atlantic on the border of Conn.
Pawlet, pt. Rutland co. Vt. 87 ssw of Mtr.
Pawlings, pt. Dutchess co. N.Y. 20 E of Poughkeepsie.
Paw'nee Indians, a tribe dwelling in the SE part of Missouri Territory, on the N side of the Platte r. [160 w of D.
Paw-Paw, pv. cap. of Van Buren co. Mich.
Pawtucket r. R. I. rises in Mass. under the name of Blackstone river, and flows into Providence river just below Providence.
Pawtucket, pv. R. I. 4 N of Providence, on Pawtucket river.
Pawtucket, tp. Bristol co. Mass. 46 s of B.
Pawtuxet r. R. I. flows into Providence r. 5 m. below Providence.
Pawtuxet, pv. Kent co. R. I. 5 s Providence.
Paxton, pt. Worcester co. Mass. 50 w of B.
Paynesville, pv. Sumter co. Ala. 78 sw of T
Paynesville, pv. Pike co. Mo. 92 NE of Jefferson City.
Payson, pv. Adams co. Ill. 92 w of Sd.
Pea r. Ala. flows into the Choctawhatchee r.
Peace Dale, pv. Washington co. R. I.
Peacham, pt. Caledonia co. Vt. 36 E of Mtr.
Peach Bottom, pt. York co. Pa. 26 SE York.
Pearl r. See Gazetteer.
Pearlington. See Gazetteer.
Pease, tp. Belmont co. O.
Pedensville, pv. Chester dist. S. C.
Pedricktown, pv. Salem co. N. J. 55 s Salem.
Peebles, tp. Alleghany co. Pa.
Peekskill, pv. Westchester co. N.Y. on the Hudson river, 46 N of New York.
Pekatonica, pv. Winnebago co. Ill. at the junction of Pekatonica r. with Rock r.

Pekin, pv. Tazewell co. Ill. 62 N of Sd.
Pelham, pt. Hampshire co. Mass. 80 W of B.
Pelham, tp. Hillsborough co. N. H. 32 SW of Portsmouth. [White Plains.
Pelham, tp. Westchester co. N. Y. 10 S of
Pelham, pv. Franklin co. Tenn. 85 SSE of Ne.
Pemadumcook, lake, Penobscot co. Me.
Pemberton, pv. Burlington co. N. J. 22 S Tn.
Pembroke, pt. Washington co. Me. 160 ENE of Augusta.
Pembroke, pt. Merrimack co. N. H. 5 SE of Cd.
Pembroke, pt. Plymouth co. Mass. 26 SE of B.
Pembroke, pt. Genesee co. N.Y. on Tonawanda creek.
Pembroke, pv. Christian co. Ky. 197 SW of F.
Pem'igewas'set r. N. H. a branch of the Merrimack. [Lockport.
Pendleton, pt. Niagara co. N.Y. 7 SW of
Pendleton, pv. Anderson dist. S. C. 136 WNW of Columbia.
Pendleton, pv. Madison co. Ind. 31 NE of Is.
Penfield, pt. Monroe co. N.Y. 8 E Rochester.
Penfield, pv. Greene co. Ga. 50 N of M.
Penfield, pt. Lorain co. O. 106 NNE of Cs.
Penfield, tp. Calhoun co. Mich.
Penn, tp. Chester co. Pa. 36 SW of Phila.
Penn, tp. Clearfield co. Pa.
Penn, tp. Lycoming co. Pa.
Penn, tp. Perry co. Pa.
Penn, tp. Union co. Pa.
Penn, tp. Cass co. Mich.
Pennington, pv. Mercer co. N. J. 8 N of Tn.
Pennsbury, tp. Chester co. Pa. 23 SW of Phila.
Penns Neck, Lower, tp. Salem co. N. J. 6 NW of Salem.
Penns Neck, Upper, tp. Salem co. N. J.
Pennsville, pv. Bucks co. Pa. 25 N of Phila.
Pennsville, pv. Morgan co. O. 77 E of Cs.
Penn Township, Philadelphia co. Pa. NW of the city. [of Al.
Penn Yan, pv. cap. of Yates co. N.Y. 192 W
Penobscot, pt. Hancock co. Me. on Penobscot river.
Peoria, pv. cap. of Peoria co. Ill. on Ill. r.
Pepin, a lake of Wis. at the mouth of Chippewa river.
Pepperell, pt. Middlesex co. Mass. 38 NW B.
Pequannock r. Conn. enters Bridgeport harbour. [ristown.
Pequannock, tp. Morris co. N. J. 10 N of Mor-
Pequannock cr. N. J. enters Passaic r.
Pequawket r. N. H. flows into Saco r.
Pequest cr. N. J. flows into Delaware r.
Pequot, pv. New London co. Conn. 48 SE Hd.
Perch r. Jefferson co. N Y. flows into Black river Bay. [Perdido Bay.
Perdido r. between Ala. and Flor. flows into
Perkins, pt. Erie co. O. 15 NW of Norwalk.
Perkinsville, pv. Windsor co. Vt. 70 S of Mtr.
Perkinsville, pv. Burke co. N. C. 270 W of Rh.
Perrinsville, pv. Monmouth co. N. J. 24 E of Trenton.
Perrinton, tp. Monroe co. N.Y.
Perry, pt. Wn. co. Me. 5 NW of Eastport.
Perry, pt. Wyoming co. N.Y. 240 W of Al.
Perry, tp. Armstrong co. Pa.
Perry, tp. Fayette co. Pa.
Perry, tp. Jefferson co. Pa.
Perry, tp. Union co. Pa.
Perry, pv. cap. of Houston co. Ga. 60 SW of M.
Perry C. H. pv. cap. of Perry co. Ky. on Ky. r.
Perry, tp. Brown co. O.
Perry, tp. Coshocton co. O.
Perry, pt. Lake co. O. 182 NE of Cs.
Perry, tp. Montgomery co. O.
Perry, tp. Richland co. O.
Perry, tp. Stark co. O.
Perry, tp. Wayne co. O.
Perry, tp. Wayne co. Ind.
Perry, pv. Pike co. Ill. 66 W of Sd. [W of Al.
Perry Centre, pv. Wyoming co. N.Y. 246
Perrymansville, pv. Harford co. Md.
Perryopolis, pv. Fayette co. Pa. on Youghiogheny river.
Perryopolis, pv. Monroe co. O. 106 E of Cs.
Perry's Bridge, pv. La Fayette par. La. on Vermilion river. [of Al.
Perrysburg, pt. Cattaraugus co. N.Y. 306 W
Perrysburg, pv. cap. of Wood co. O. on Maumee river.
Perrysburg, pv. Miami co. Ind. 100 N of Is.
Perry's Mills, pv. Clinton co. N.Y. 192 N Al.
Perrysville, pv. Washington co. R. I. 40 S of Providence. [burg.
Perrysville, pv. Allegheny co. Pa. 8 N of Pitts-
Perrysville, pt. Vermilion co. Ind. 80 W of Is.
Perryville, pv. Madison co. N.Y. 115 W Al.
Perryville, pv. Hunterdon co. N. J. 10 N of Flemington.
Perryville, pv. Cecil co. Md. 65 NE of An.
Perryville, pv. Perry co. Ala. [of Little Rock.
Perryville, pv. cap. of Perry co. Ark. 55 WNW
Perryville, pv. cap. of Perry co. Tenn. on Tennessee river.
Perryville, pv. Boyle co. Ky. 40 S of F.
Perryville, pv. Richland co. O. 78 NNE of Cs.
Perryville, pv. cap. of Perry co. Mo. 214 SSE of Jefferson City.
Perryton, pv. Licking co. O. 60 NE of Cs.
Persia, pt. Cattaraugus co. N.Y.
Persia, tp. Boone co. Mo.
Perth, pt. Fulton co. N.Y. 46 NW of Al.
Perth Amboy, N. J. See Amboy, Gazetteer.
Peru, pt. Oxford co. Me. 40 W of A.
Peru, pt. Bennington co. Vt. 100 SSW of Mtr.
Peru, pt. Berkshire co. Mass. 118 W of B.
Peru, pt. Clinton co. N.Y. 10 S of Plattsburg.
Peru, pt. Huron co. O. 93 N of Cs.
Peru, pv. cap. of Miami co. Ind. on Wabash r.
Peru, pv. Dubuque co. Iowa, 5 N of Dubuque.
Peruville, pv. Tompkins co. N.Y. 165 W Al.
Peters, tp. Franklin co. Pa. 12 SW of Chambersburg. [Washington (borough).
Peters, tp. Washington co. Pa. 11 NE of
Peter's, St. a r. of Iowa Territory, flowing into the Mississippi near 44° 50' N Lat. and 93° W Lon.
Peter's, St. lake, an expansion of the St. Lawrence, 70 m. below Montreal. [40 SW of Cd.
Petersborough, pt. Hillsborough co. N. H.
Petersborough, pv. Madison co. N.Y. 108 W of Albany.
Petersborough, pv. Tioga co. Pa. 150 N of H.
Petersburg, pt. Rensselaer co. N.Y. 26 E Al.
Petersburg, tp. Huntingdon co. Pa.
Petersburg, Va. See Gazetteer.
Petersburg, pv. Elbert co. Ga. 96 NE of M.
Petersburg, pv. Lincoln co. Tenn. 72 S of Ne.
Petersburg, pv. Boone co. Ky. 90 N of F.
Petersburg, pv. Columbiana co. O. 180 ENE Cs.
Petersburg, pv. cap. of Pike co. Ind. 138 SW Is.
Petersburg, pv. cap. of Menard co. Ill. 21 NW of Springfield.
Petersburg, pv. Boone co. Mo. 54 N Jef. City.
Petersham, pt. Worcester co. Mass. 64 W B.
Peterstown, pv. Monroe co. Va. on Rich cr.
Petersville, pv. Northampton co. Pa.

Digitized by Google

Petersville, pv. Frederick co. Md. 90 NW An.
Pe-tic', an inland town of Mexico, in Sonora, 160 m. NE of Guaymas (which forms its port), in the centre of a rich mining district. Lieut. Hardy, R. N., who visited this place about 20 years ago, says he saw silver in bars, piled up in the shops as if it were wood. This was at a time when the exportation of silver was forbidden by the government. Lat. about 29° 30' N, Lon. 110° W. Pop. stated at 5,000.
Pewaukie, tp. Milwaukie co. Wis.
Peytonsburg, pt. Pittsylvania co. Va. [of Ne.
Peytonsville, pv. Williamson co. Tenn 27 s
Pharisburg, pv. Union co. O. 50 NW of Cs.
Pharsalia, pt. Chenango co. N.Y. 127 w Al.
Pharsalia, pv. Panola co. Miss. [gua.
Phelps, pt. Ontario co. N.Y. 15 E Canandai-
Phelps, pt. Ashtabula co. O.
Phelpstown, pt. Ingham co. Mich. 71 w D.
Philadelphia, pt. Jefferson co. N.Y. 16 NE of Watertown. [83 ENE of J.
Philadelphia, pv. cap. of Neshoba co. Miss.
Philadelphia, pv. Monroe co. Tenn. 160 ESE of Nashville.
Philadelphia, pv. Hancock co. Ind. 15 E of Is.
Philadelphia, pv. Van Buren co. Iowa, on Des Moines river. [of Rh.
Philadelphus, pv. Robeson co. N. C. 106 s
Philipsburg, pv. Centre co. Pa. 120 NW of H.
Philipsburg, pv. Jefferson co. O. on Ohio r.
Philipsport, pv. Sullivan co. N.Y. 92 SSW Al.
Philipstown, pv. White co. Ill. 190 SE of Sd.
Philipsville, pv. Alleghany co. N.Y. on Genesee river.
Phillip, pt. Franklin co. Me. 55 NW of A.
Phillipsburg, pv. Orange co. N.Y. 109 s Al.
Phillipsburg, tp. Beaver co. Pa. [river.
Phillipsburg, borough, Beaver co. Pa. on Ohio
Phillipsburg, pv. Erie co. Pa. 268 NW of H.
Phillipston, pt. Worcester co. Mass. 65 N B.
Phillipstown, tp. Putnam co. N.Y. on the Hudson. [wego r.
Phillipsville, v. Oswego co. N.Y. on Os-
Philomont, pv. Loudon co. Va. 12 s of Leesville.
Phippsburg, pt. Lincoln co. Me. 44 s of A.
Phœnix, pv. Oswego co. N.Y. 150 WNW Al.
Phœnixville, pv. Chester co. Pa. on the Schuylkill.
Pickaway, tp. Pickaway co. O. [NW of Ca.
Pickens C. H. cap. of Pickens dist. S. C. 130
Pickensville, pv. Pickens dist. S. C.
Pickensville, pv. Pickens co. Ala. on Tom-
Pickering, i. Hancock co. Me. [bigbee r.
Pickerington, pv. Fairfield co. O. 17 ESE Cs.
Pictou, pik-too', a sea-port t. of Nova Scotia, on the N coast. Lat. 45° 40' N, Lon. near 63° W. Pop. above 3,000.
Piedmont, pv. Harris co. Ga. 135 WSW of M.
Piermont, pt. Grafton co. N. H. 65 NNW Cd.
Piermont, pv. Rockland co. N.Y. 24 N of New York. [Canton.
Pierpont, pt. St. Lawrence co. N.Y. 8 E of
Pierpont, pt. Ashtabula co. O. 213 NE of Cs.
Pig r. Va. flows into the Roanoke.
Pigeon, tp. Vanderburgh co. Ind.
Pike, pt. Alleghany co. N.Y. 20 N of Angelica.
Pike, pt. Berks co. Pa.
Pike, pt. Bradford co. Pa.
Pike, tp. Clearfield co. Pa.
Pike, tp. Potter co. Pa.
Pike, tp. Coshocton co. O.
Pike, tp. Perry co. O.

Pike, tp. Union co. Ind. [Ington (borough).
Pike Run, pt. Washington co. Pa. 18 SE Wash-
Piketon, pv. cap. of Pike co. Ky. 173 ESE F.
Piketon, pv. cap. of Pike co. O. 19 s of Chilicothe.
Piketon, pv. Marion co. Ind. 9 NW of Is.
Pikeville, pv. Baltimore co. Md. 8 NW of Baltimore. [of T.
Pikeville, pv. cap. of Marion co. Ala. 68 NNW
Pikeville, pv. cap. of Bledsoe co. Tenn. 112 ESE of Nashville. [river.
Pilatka, pv. St. John's co. Flor. on St. John's
Piles Grove, tp. Salem co. N. J. 10 NE Salem.
Pinckney, tp. Lewis co. N.Y. 16 NW of Martinsburg.
Pinckney, pv. Rutherford co. N. C. 226 w Rh.
Pinckney, pv. Williamson co. Tenn. 28 s Ne.
Pinckney, pv. Warren co. Mo. on Missouri r.
Pinckneyville, pv. Union dist. S. C. on Broad river. [tahoochee r.
Pinckneyville, pv. Gwinnett co. Ga. on Chat-
Pinckneyville, pv. Tallapoosa co. Ala.
Pinckneyville, pv. Wilkinson co. Miss. 150 SW of Jackson. [s of Sd.
Pinckneyville, pv. cap. of Perry co. Ill. 134
Pinkertown, pv. Lee co. Ga. on Flint r.
Pine, tp. Alleghany co. Pa. 11 N of Pittsburg.
Pine, tp. Armstrong co. Pa. on Alleghany r.
Pine Bluff, pv. cap. of Jef. co. Ark. on Ark. r.
Pine Brook, pv. Morris co. N. J. 63 N of Tn.
Pine cr. Pa. flows into the West Branch of the Susquehanna.
Pine Cr. tp. Clinton co. Pa.
Pine Cr. tp. Jefferson co. Pa.
Pine Grove, pt. Schuylkill co. Pa 43 NE of H.
Pine Grove, tp. Venango co. Pa.
Pine Grove, tp. Warren co. Pa.
Pine Hill, v. Genesee co. N.Y.
Pine Plains, pt. Dutchess co. N.Y. 25 NE of Poughkeepsie. [town.
Pineville, pv. Bucks co. Pa. 7 E of Doyles-
Pineville, pv. Charleston dist. S. C. on Santee r.
Pineville, pv. Marion co. Ga. [Tombigbee r.
Pineville, pv. Marengo co. Ala. a little E of
Pingreeville, pv. Grafton co. N. H. on Con-
Pink, tp. Wayne co. Pa. [necticut r.
Pinkham's Grant, pt. Coos co. N. H. 92 N Cd.
Pinkney, tp. Calhoun co. Mich.
Pinksville, pv. Armstrong co. Pa. 197 WNW H.
Pintlala r. Ala. flows into Alabama r.
Piqua, pv. Miami co. O. on Miami r.
Piqua, pv. Lancaster co. Pa. 54 SE of H.
Piscataqua r. N. H. See Gazetteer.
Piscataquis r. Me. flows into the Penobscot, 40 m. above Bangor. [rimack.
Piscataquog r. N. H. an affluent of the Mer-
Piscataway, tp. Middlesex co. N. J. 5 N of New Brunswick. [sw of An.
Piscataway, pv. Prince George's co. Md. 56
Piseco, lake, Hamilton co. N.Y. 6 m. long.
Piseco, pv. Hamilton co. N.Y. on Piseco Lake.
Pitcairn, pt. St. Lawrence co. N.Y. 30 s of Canton. [wich.
Pitcher, pt. Chenango co. N.Y. 16 w of Nor-
Pitcher Springs, pv. Chenango co. N.Y. 126 w of Albany. [Piney cr.
Pitch Landing, pv. Hertford co. N. C. on
Pitt, tp. Alleghany co. Pa. on Alleghany r.
Pittsborough, pv. cap. of Chatham co. N.C. 34 w of Raleigh.
Pittsburg, tp. Coos co. N. H.
Pittsburg, pv. Henry co. Ga. 75 WNW of M.
Pittsburg, pv. Johnson co. Ark. on Arkansas r.
Pittsburg, pv. Carroll co. Ind. 68 NNW of Is.

Digitized by Google

Pittsfield, pt. Somerset co. Me. 43 N of A.
Pittsfield, pt. Merrimack co. N. H. 15 NE of Cd.
Pittsfield, pt. Rutland co. Vt. 70 wsw of Mtr.
Pittsfield, pt. Berkshire co. Mass. 130 w of B.
Pittsfield, pt. Otsego co. N.Y. 18 w of Cooperstown.
Pittsfield, pt. Lorain co. O. 106 NNE of Cs.
Pittsfield pt. Washtenaw co. Mich. 35 w of D.
Pittsfield pv.cap. of Pike co. Ill. 70 wsw of Sd.
Pittsford, pt. Rutland co. Vt. 70 sw of Mtr.
Pittsford, pv. Monroe co. N.Y. 6 E Rochester.
Pittsford, pt. Hillsdale co. Mich. 90 wsw of D.
Pittsgrove, pt. Salem co. N. J. 16 E of Salem.
Pittston, pt. Kennebec co. Me. on Kennebec river. [Troy.
Pittstown, pt. Rensselaer co. N.Y. 12 NE of
Pittstown, pv. Hunterdon co. N. J. 33 NNW
Pittstown, tp. Luzerne co. Pa. [of Tn.
Pittsylvania C. H. cap. of Pittsylvania co. Va. 162 wsw of Richmond.
Plain, tp. Stark co. O.
Plain, pt. Wayne co. O. 90 NE of Cs.
Plainfield, pt. Sullivan co. N.H. 62 NW of Cd.
Plainfield, pt. Washington co. Vt. 9 E of Mtr.
Plainfield, pt. Hampshire co. Mass. 115 w of B.
Plainfield, pt. Windham co. Conn. 45 E of Hd.
Plainfield, pt. Otsego co. N.Y. 15 NW of Cooperstown.
Plainfield, pv. Essex co. N. J. 39 NE of Tn.
Plainfield, tp. Northampton co. Pa.
Plainfield, pv. Coshocton co. O. 80 NE of Cs.
Plainfield, tp. Allegan co. Mich.
Plainfield, pt. Hendricks co. Ind. 15 wsw of Is.
Plainfield, pv. Will co. Ill. 173 NE of Sd.
Plainville, pv. Onondaga co. N.Y. 155 w Al.
Plaistow, pt. Rockingham co. N. H. 37 SE Cd.
Plantersville, pv. Perry co. Ala. 77 s of T.
Plaquemine Bayou, an outlet of the Mississippi, flowing into the Atchafalaya.
Plaquemine, pv. cap. of Iberville par. La. on Mississippi river.
Platte r. See Gazetteer. [souri.
Platte, Little, r. Mo. flows into the Mis-
Platte City, pv. cap. of Platte co. Mo. on Little Platte r. [Kingston.
Plattekill, pt. Ulster co. N. Y. 90 s of
Platteville, pv. Grant co. Wis. 78 wsw of Madison.
Plattsburg, N.Y. See Gazetteer.
Plattsburg, pv. cap. of Clinton co. Mo. 160 WNW of Jefferson City.
Pleasant, tp. Warren co. Pa.
Pleasant, tp. Brown co. O.
Pleasant, tp. Fairfield co. O.
Pleasant, tp. Knox co. O. on Vernon r.
Pleasant, pt. Switzerland co. Ind. 82 SE of Is.
Pleasant Grove, pv. Morris co. N. J. on Schooley's Mountain, 40 N of Tn. [1 broad.
Pleasant Lake, Hamilton co. N.Y. 3 m. long,
Pleasant Unity, pv. Westmoreland co. Pa. 164 w of Harrisburg.
Pleasant Vale, pv. Pike co. Ill. 90 wsw Sd.
Pleasant Valley, pv. Litchfield co. Conn. 23 w of Hartford. [Ponghkeepsie.
Pleasant Valley, pt. Dutchess co. N.Y. 7 NE of
Pleasant Valley, pv. Bucks co. Pa. [s of Al.
Pleasantville, pv. Westchester co. N.Y. 120
Pleasantville, pv. Montgomery co. Pa.
Pleasantville, pv. Rockingham co. N. C. 112 NW of Raleigh. [of Ne.
Pleasantville, pv. Hickman co. Tenn. 73 WSW
Pleasantville, pv. Fairfield co. O. 40 SE of Cs.
Pleasureville, pv. Henry co. Ky. 19 NW F.
Plessis, pv. Jefferson co. N.Y. 190 NW of Al.
Pluckemin, pv. Somerset co. N. J. 27 N of Tn.
Plum, tp. Alleghany co. Pa.
Plum Cr. tp. Armstrong co. Pa.
Plum, tp. Venango co. Pa.
Plum Island, Suffolk co. N.Y. 3 m. long, and 1 broad.
Plumstead, pt. Bucks co. Pa. 30 N of Phila.
Plunket's Cr. tp. Lycoming co. Pa.
Plymouth, pt. Penobscot co. Me. 59 NE of A.
Plymouth, pt. Grafton co. N. H. 40 N of Cd.
Plymouth, pt. Windsor co. Vt. 73 s of Mtr.
Plymouth, Mass. See Gazetteer.
Plymouth, pt. Litchfield co. Conn. 23 w Hd.
Plymouth, pt. Chenango co. N.Y.
Plymouth, pt. Luzerne co. Pa.
Plymouth, tp. Montg. co. Pa. 14 NNW of Phila.
Plymouth, pv. cap. of Washington co. N. C. on Roanoke river.
Plymouth, pv. Lowndes co. Miss. 147 NE of J.
Plymouth, pt. Richland co. O. 77 NNE of Cs.
Plymouth, pt. Wayne co. Mich. 25 sw of D.
Plymouth, pv. cap. Marshall co. Ind. 115 N Is.
Plymouth, pv. Hancock co. Ill. 92 WNW of Sd.
Plymouth Grant, tp. Aroostook co. Me.
Plymouth Hollow, pv. Litchfield co. Conn. 25 w of Hartford.
Plympton, pt. Plymouth co. Mass. 41 SE of B.
Pocahontas, pv. cap. of Randolph co. Ark. on Big Black river.
Pocasset, pv. Barnstable co. Mass. 63 SE B.
Pocomoke r. Md. flows into Pocomoke Bay, an arm of Chesapeake Bay.
Pocono, tp. Monroe co. Pa.
Pocotalico r. Va. flows into Great Kanawha r.
Pocotalico, pv. Beaufort dist. S. C. on Combahee river. [st Troy.
Poestenkill r. N.Y. flows into the Hudson
Poestenkill, pv. Rensselaer co. N.Y. 13 E Al.
Point, tp. Northumberland co. Pa.
Point Bolivar, v. Galveston co. Texas, on a point of land extending towards Galveston I., thus forming the strait called Galveston Pass or Inlet.
Point Coupee, pv. cap. of Point Coupee par. La. on Mississippi river.
Point Isabel, Texas, (formerly St. Isabel,) a point of land projecting into the Laguna del Madre, opposite to an inlet called the Barra or Brazos de Santiago, about 110 m. s of Corpus Christi, and 30 E from Matamoras. On this point stands Fort Polk, an important American fortress.
Point of Rocks, pv. Frederick co. Md. 28 NW of Annapolis. [Delaware.
Point Pleasant, pv. Bucks co. Pa. on the
Point Pleasant, pv. cap. of Mason co. Va. on Ohio river.
Point Pleasant, pv. Clermont co. O. on Ohio r.
Pokagon, tp. Cass co. Mich.
Poland, pt. Cumberland co. Me. 50 sw of A.
Poland, tp. Chautauque co. N.Y. 22 SE of Mayville.
Poland, pv. Herkimer co. N.Y. 90 NW of Al.
Poland, pt. Trumbull co. O. on Mahoning r.
Pollopsville, pv. Jones co. N. C.
Pomeroy, pv. Meigs co. O. 100 SE of Cs.
Pomfret, pt. Windsor co. Vt. 50 s of Mtr.
Pomfret, pt. Windham co. Conn. 40 E of Hd.
Pomfret, tp. Chautauque co. N.Y. on L. Erie.
Pomme de Terre r. Mo. flows into Osage r.
Pompey, pt. Onondaga co. N.Y. 14 SE of Syracuse.
Pompey Hill, v. Onondaga co. N.Y
Pompton, pv. Morris co. N. J. 84 NE of Tn.

Digitized by Google

Poquasion, tp. Passaic co. N. J. 23 NW of Hackensack. [65 m. SW of San Juan.
Pon'ce, a sea-port on the S coast of Porto Rico,
Ponkas. See Puncahs.
Pon'ti-ac, pv. cap. of Oakland co. Mich. on Clinton r. 23 NW of Detroit. [of Sd.
Pontiac, pv. cap. of Livingston co. Ill. 110 NNE
Pontotoc, pv. cap. of Pontotoc co. Miss. 175 NNE of Jackson.
Poolville, pv. Madison co. N.Y. 95 W of Al.
Poolsville, pv. Montgomery co. Md. 73 WNW of Annapolis. [of Ca.
Poolsville, pv. Spartanburg dist. S. C. 107 NW
Poolsville, pv. De Kalb co. Ga. 90 NW of M.
Poolsville, pv. Warren co. Ind. 83 WNW of Is.
Poplar Plains, pv. Fleming co. Ky. 96 E of F.
Poplin, pt. Rockingham co. N. H. 30 SE of Cd.
Poquetanock, pv. New London co. Conn. 43 SE of Hartford.
Poquonock, pv. Hartford co. Conn. 10 N Hd.
Portage r. O. flows into L. Erie at Port Clinton. [Angelica.
Portage, tp. Alleghany co. N. Y. 18 N of
Portage, tp. Summit co. O.
Portage, pt. Wood co. O. on Portage r.
Portage, pv. St. Joseph co. Ind. on St. Joseph's r.
Portage, pt. Kalamazoo co. Mich. [Genessee r.
Portage des Sioux, pv. St. Charles co. Mo. on Mississippi river.
Portageville, pv. Alleghany co. N.Y. on
Port Allegany, pv. M'Kean co. Pa. on Alleghany river.
Port-au-Platte, a sea-port on the N coast of Hayti, 150 m. NE of Port-au-Prince. It exports mahogany to the United States.
Port Byron, pv. Cayuga co. N.Y. 158 W Al.
Port Byron, pv. Rock Island co. Ill. on Miss. r.
Port Caddo, v. of Harrison co. Texas, on the S side of Ferry Lake.
Port Carbon, pv. Schuylkill co. Pa.
Port Cavallo or Caballo, (see Introduction XXVII. 4,) a v. of Texas, on the point of a strip of land extending for 60 m. between Matagorda Bay and the sea.
Port Chester, pv. Westchester co. N.Y. on Byram river. [Schuylkill.
Port Clinton, pv. Schuylkill co. Pa. on the
Port Clinton, pv. cap. of Ottawa co. O. on Portage river. [of Tn.
Port Colden, pv. Warren co. N. J. 50 NNW
Port Conway, pv. King George's co. Va. 84 NNE of Richmond.
Port Deposit, pv. Cecil co. Md. on Susqa. r.
Port Elizabeth, pv. Cumberland co. N. J. 73 SSW of Trenton.
Porter, pt. Oxford co. Me. 66 SW of A.
Porter, tp. Niagara co. N.Y. 16 NW Lockport.
Porter, tp. Huntingdon co. Pa.
Porter, tp. Jefferson co. Pa.
Porter, tp. Cass co. Mich. [SE of Hd.
Portersville, pv. New London co. Conn. 55
Portersville, pv. Butler co. Pa. 218 WNW of H.
Portersville, pv. Tipton co. Tenn. 214 WSW Ne.
Portersville, pv. Dubois co. Ind. 124 SSW of Is.
Port Gibson, pv. Ontario co. N.Y. on the Erie Canal. [45 N of Natchez.
Port Gibson, pv. cap. of Claiborne co. Miss.
Port Henry, pv. Essex co. N.Y. on Lake
Port Homer, pv. Jef. co. O. [Champlain.
Port Hudson, pv. East Feliciana par. La. 146 NW of New Orleans.
Port Huron, pt. St. Clair co. Mich. 60 NE D.
Port Jackson, pv. Montgomery co. N.Y. on Mohawk river.
Port Jefferson, pv. Suffolk co. N.Y.
Port Jervis, pv. Orange co. N.Y. on Del r.
Port Kent, pv. Essex co. N.Y. on L. Champlain.
Port La Vacca, or La Baca, v. of Victoria co. Texas, on the W side of La Vacca Bay.
Portland, pt. Middlesex co. Conn. 15 S Hd.
Portland, pt. Chautauque co. N.Y. 7 S of Mayville.
Portland, pv. Dallas co. Ala. on Alabama r.
Portland, pv. Jefferson co. Ky. on Ohio r.
Portland, tp. Erie co. O.
Portland, pt. Ionia co. Mich. 123 WNW of D
Portland, pv. Fountain co. Ind. on Wabash r.
Portland, pv. Whitesides co. Ill. 177 N of Sd.
Portland, pv. Callaway co. Mo. 31 ENE of Jefferson City.
Portland, pv. Van Buren co. Iowa.
Port Leon, Flor. See Gazetteer.
Port Mahon, pv. Huntington co. Ind.
Port Morant, a sea-port on the S coast of Jamaica, 30 m. E from Kingston.
Por'to Ca-bel'lo (Sp. Puerto Cabello, pwer'-to kah-vel'yo,) an important sea-port of Venezuela, 80 m. W of Caracoas. Lat. 10° 28' N, Lon. 68° 17' W. Pop. stated at 7,000.
Port Ontario, pv. Oswego co. N.Y. on Salmon river. [ware r.
Port Penn, pv. New Castle co. Del. on Dela-
Port Republic, pv. Atlantic co. N. J. 80 S of Trenton.
Port Republic, pv. Calvert co. Md. 50 S of An.
Port Republic, pv. Rockingham co. Va. 120 NW of Richmond.
Port Royal, pv. Juniata co. Pa. 46 W of H.
Port Royal, pv. Caroline co. Va. 84 N R.
Port Royal, pv. Montgomery co. Tenn. 43 NW of Nashville.
Port Royal, pv. Henry co. Ky. [Michigan.
Port Sheldon, pv. Ottawa co. Mich. on L.
Portsmouth, pt. Newport co. R. I. 7 NW of Newport. [beth r.
Portsmouth, pv. Norfolk co. Va. on Eliza-
Portsmouth, pv. Carteret co. N. C.
Portsmouth, pv. cap. of Scioto co. O. on Scioto river, at its entrance into Ohio r. 90 S Ca.
Port Tobacco, pv. cap. of Charles co. Md.
Portville, pt. Cattaraugus co. N.Y. on Alleghany river. [on Tuscarawas r.
Port Washington, pv. Tuscarawas co. O.
Posey, tp. Harrison co. Ind.
Posey, tp. Switzerland co. Ind.
Posey, tp. Washington co. Ind. [S of Mtr.
Post Mills Village, pv. Orange co. Vt. 98
Postville, pv. Herkimer co. N.Y. 98 NW Al.
Postville, pv. cap. of Logan co. Ill. 40 NE Sd.
Poteau r. Ark. flows into the Arkansas r. at Fort Smith. [ESE of Jef. City.
Potosi, pv. cap. of Washington co. Mo. 110
Potosi, pv. Grant co. Wis. [ket r.
Potsdam, pt. St. Lawrence co. N.Y. on Rac-
Pottawatomies, a tribe of Indians formerly dwelling about L. Huron, and in Indiana. Many of them have been removed to the west of the Mississippi.
Potter, pt. Yates co. N.Y. 200 W of Al.
Potter, tp. Centre co. Pa. 70 NW of H.
Potter's Hollow, v. Albany co. N.Y.
Potter's Mills, pv. Centre co. Pa. 73 NW H.
Pottersville, pv. Hunterdon co. N. J. 48 NNW of Trenton.
Pottiesville, pv. Louisa co. Va. 47 NNW R.
Potts Grove, tp. Montgomery co. Pa. on the Schuylkill.

Digitized by Google

Pottstown, borough, Montgomery co. Pa. 37 N of Philadelphia. [NW of Phila.
Pottsville, borough, Schuylkill co. Pa. 99
Poughkeepsie, N.Y. See Gazetteer
Poughkeepsie, pv. Allen co. Ind. 126 NNE Is.
Poultney r. Vt. flows into L. Champlain.
Poultney, tp. Rutland co. Vt. 60 SW of Mtr.
Poultney, tp Steuben co. N.Y.
Poundridge, pt. Westchester co. N.Y. 15 NE of White Plains.
Powell's r. Va. passing into Tenn. unites with Clinch r. 38 NE of Knoxville.
Powellton, pv. Richmond co. N. C. 118 SW
Powellton, pv. Hancock co. Ga. [of Rh.
Powerville, pv. Morris co. N. J. 64 N of Tn.
Powerville, pv. Bracken co. Ky. 60 NE F.
Pownal, pt. Cumberland co. Me. 18 NE of Portland.
Pownal, pt. Bennington co. Vt.
Powow r. N. H. flows into the Merrimack.
Prairie, tp. Washington co. Ark.
Prairie, tp. Holmes co. O.
Prairie, tp. Henry co. Ind.
Prairie, tp. Howard co. Mo.
Prairie du Chien, pv. cap. of Crawford co Wis. 125 W of Madison, on the Miss. r.
Prairie du Rocher, pv. Randolph co. Ill. on Mississippi river. [Wisconsin r.
Prairie du Sac, pv. cap. of Sauk co. Wis. on
Prairie la Porte, pv. cap. of Clayton co. Iowa, on Mississippi river.
Prairie Ronde, tp. Kalamazoo co. Mich.
Prairieton, pv. Vigo co. Ind. 80 WSW of Is.
Prairieton, pv. Lawrence co. Ill. 147 SE of Sd.
Prairie Village, pv. Milwaukie co. Wis.
Prairieville, pv. Clinton co. Ind. 52 NNW of Indianapolis.
Prairieville, pv. Randolph co. Ill. 126 S of Sd.
Prairieville, tp. Milwaukie co. Wis.
Prallsville, pv. Hunterdon co. N. J. 20 NNW of Trenton. [ton r.
Prattsburg, pt. Steuben co. N.Y. on Conhocton r.
Prattsburg, pv. Orange co. N. C. 34 NW Rh.
Prattsburg, pv. Talbot co. Ga. 80 WSW of M.
Prattsville, pt. Greene co. N Y. 38 W of Catskill. [ga r.
Preble, pt. Cortland co. N.Y. on Toughnioga r.
Prescott, tp. Washington co. Me.
Prescott, pt. Hampshire co. Mass. 77 W of B.
Preston, pt. New London co. Conn. 45 SE Hd.
Preston, pt. Chenango co. N.Y. 118 W of Al.
Preston, pt. Wayne co. Pa. 184 NE of H.
Preston, v. of Matagorda co. Texas, near the left bank of the Colorado. [ESE of F.
Prestonburg, pv. cap. of Floyd co. Ky. 120
Preston Hollow, pv. Albany co. N.Y. 38 W of Albany. [nessee r.
Prestonville, pv. Rhea co. Tenn. on Ten-
Price, tp. Monroe co. Pa.
Pricetown, pv. Berks co. Pa. 62 E of H.
Priceville, pv. Wayne co. Pa. 200 NE of H.
Prince Edward C. H. pv. cap. of Prince Edward co. Va. 77 WSW of Richmond.
Prince Fredericktown, pv. cap. of Calvert co. Md. 46 S of Annapolis.
Prince George C. H. pv. cap. of Prince George co. Va. 28 SSE of Richmond
Princess Anne, pv. cap. of Somerset co. Md. on Monokin river. [co. Va. 132 SE of R.
Princess Anne C. H. pv. cap. of Princess Anne
Princeton, pv. Washington co. Me. 220 NE A.
Princeton, pt. Worcester co. Mass. 16 N of Worcester. [Schenectady.
Princeton, pt. Schenectady co. N. Y. 8 W of
Princeton, borough, N. J. See Gazetteer.
Princeton, pv. Mercer co. Va.
Princeton, pv. cap. of Washington co. Miss. on Mississippi river. [WSW of F.
Princeton, pv. cap. of Caldwell co. Ky. 225
Princeton, pv. Butler co. O. 100 WSW of Cs.
Princeton, pv. cap. of Gibson co. Ind. 142 SW of Indianapolis. [of Sd.
Princeton, pv. cap. of Bureau co. Ill. 135 N
Princeton, pv. Scott co. Iowa, on Mississippi r.
Princetown, pv. Berks co. Pa.
Princeville, pv. Peoria co. Ill. 93 N of Sd.
Proctorsville, pv. Windsor co. Vt. 73 E Mtr.
Proctorsville, pv. Crawford co. Ind. on Great Blue river.
Prospect, pt. Waldo co. Me. on Penobscot r.
Prospect, pt. N. Haven co. Conn. 54 S of Hd.
Prospect, pv. Butler co. Pa.
Providence, pt. Saratoga co. N.Y. 40 NNW Al.
Providence, pt. Luzerne co. Pa. 146 NE of F.
Providence, pv. Fairfax co. Va. 120 N of R.
Providence, pv. Mecklenburg co. N. C. 173 WSW of Raleigh.
Providence, pv. Pickens co. Ala. 70 W of T.
Providence, pv. Hopkins co. Ky. 214 WSW F.
Providence, pv. Wood co. O. 140 NNW of Cs.
Providence, pv. Bureau co. Ill. 114 N of Sd.
Provincetown, pt. Barnstable co. Mass.
Pruntytown, pv. Harrison co. Va.
Puebla. See La Puebla, Gazetteer.
Pueblo de los Angeles, pweb'lo del loce ang'Hel-es, *i.e.* the "city or habitation of the angels," a t. on the SW coast of California, noted for the vineyards in its vicinity. The grapes are of the finest quality, and the chief part of the wine manufactured in California is made here. Lat. about 34° N, Lon. 118° W.
Pueco, pwek'ko, r. Texas, the largest affluent of the Rio del Norte, rises near Santa Fe, and flowing southerly falls into the Rio del Norte, near 29° 10′ N Lat. and 103° W Lon. Length above 500 m.
Pughtown, pv. Chester co. Pa. on French cr.
Pulaski, v. Oswego co. N.Y. on Salmon r.
Pulaski, pv. Mercer co. Pa. 248 WNW of H.
Pulaski, pv. cap. of Giles co. Tenn. 74 S Ns.
Pulaski, pt. Jackson co. Mich. 90 W of D.
Pulaski, pv. Hancock co. Ill. 85 WNW of Sd.
Pulaskiville, pv. Knox co. O. 52 NE of Cs.
Pultney, pt. Steuben co. N.Y. 15 NE of Bath.
Pultney, tp. Belmont co. O. [Ontario.
Pultneyville, pv. Wayne co. N.Y. on Lake
Pumpkintown, pv. Pickens dist. S. C.
Punashli Indians. See Bannacks.
Pun'cahs or Pon'kas, a tribe of Indians in the SE part of Missouri Territory.
Pungoteague, pung-go-teeg', pv. Accomac co. Va. 180 E of Richmond. [of H
Punxatawney, pv. Jefferson co. Pa. 183 NW
Purdy, pv. cap. of M'Nairy co. Tenn. 146 SW of Nashville.
Purdyville, pv. Wayne co. Pa. 160 NE of H
Putnam, pt. Washington co. N.Y. 90 N of Al
Putnam, pt. Muskingum co. O. 55 E of Cs.
Putnam, tp. Livingston co. Mich. [Carmel
Putnam Valley, pt. Putnam co. N.Y. 9 W of
Putnamville, pv. Putnam co. Ind. 42 W of Is.
Putney, pt. Windham co. Vt. on Conn. r.
Pymatuning, tp. Mercer co. Pa.
Pyramid Lake, a lake of California, situated immediately E of the Sierra Nevada, and intersected by the 40th parallel of N Lat. It derives its name from an insular pyramid

of rock of remarkable regularity, which rises from its surface, to the height of about 600 ft. Length 40 m.; breadth 10 or 15 m.

Pyramus, pv. Bergen co. N. J. 83 NE of Tn.

Quadra. See Vancouver's Island.
Quaker Springs, pv. Columbia co. Ga. 103 ENE of Milledgeville. [of Tn.
Quakertown, pv. Hunterdon co. N. J. 31 NW
Quakertown, pv. Bucks co. Pa. 37 NNW Phila.
Quallatown, pv. Haywood co. N. C.
Quantico, pv. Somerset co. Md. 93 SE of An.
Quechee r. Vt. flows into Connecticut r.
Quechee Village, pv. Windsor co. Vt. 57 S of Montpelier. [Somerset.
Quemahoning, tp. Somerset co. Pa. 11 NE of
Queen Anne, pv. Prince George's co. Md. on Patuxent river.
Queen Charlotte's I. on the W coast of N. America, is intersected by the 53d parallel of N Lat. and the 132d meridian of W Lon. Length 180 m.; average breadth 30 m. See Vancouver's Island. [WNW of Ca.
Queensborough, pv. Anderson dist. S. C. 113
Queensburg, pt. Warren co. N. Y. 57 N of Al.
Queensdale, pv. Robeson co. N. C. 110 SSW of Raleigh. [Chester Bay.
Queenstown, pv. Queen Anne co. Md. on
Queenstown, a t. of Canada West, on the Niagara river, 7 m. from its mouth.
Queretaro, ker-rá'tä-ro, a Mexican state, W of the river Panuco, and N of the city of Mexico. Area 15,500 sq. m. Pop. 230,000.
Queretaro, the cap. of the above, is a handsome city, with a pop. of above 30,000.
Quillinsville, pv. Scott co. Va.
Quincy, pt. Norfolk co. Mass. 9 S of B.
Quincy, pt. Franklin co. Pa. 57 SW of H.
Quincy, pv. cap. of Gadsden co. Flor. 23 NW
Quincy, pv. Monroe co. Miss. [of Tallahassee.
Quincy, pv. Gibson co. Tenn. 144 W of Ne.
Quincy, pv. Logan co. O. 68 NW of Cs.
Quincy, pt. Branch co. Mich. 104 WSW of D.
Quincy, pv. cap. of Adams co. Ill. on Miss. r.
Quinnebaug r. Conn. unites with the Shetucket, 3 m. above Norwich city.
Quinnipiac r. Conn. flows into New Haven harbour. [mouth of the Brazos.
Quintana, v. of Brazoria co. Texas, at the
Quitman, pv. cap. of Clarke co. Miss. 140 E J.
Quogue, pv. Suffolk co. N.Y. on S side of Long Island.

Racine, pv. cap. of Racine co. Wis. on Lake Michigan.
Racket r. N.Y. flows into the St. Lawrence.
Racoon, tp. Beaver co. Pa.
Racoon, tp. Gallia co. O. 94 SE of Cs.
Radnor, tp. Delaware co. Pa. 13 NW Phila.
Radnor, pt. Delaware co. O. 32 N of Cs.
Ragged Island, tp. Lincoln co. Me.
Rahway, pv. Essex co. N. J. 9 SW of Newark.
Rainsburg, pv. Bedford co. Pa. 113 W of H.
Rainsboro', pv. Highland co. O. 77 SW Cs.
Rainsville, pv. Warren co. Ind. 90 NW of Is.
Raisin r. Mich. flows into Lake Erie.
Raisin, pt. Lenawee co. Mich. on Raisin r.
Raisinville, tp. Monroe co. Mich. on Raisin river. [WSW of Ne.
Raleigh, pv. cap. of Shelby co. Tenn. 220
Raleigh, pv. cap. of Smith co. Miss. 87 ESE J.
Ramapo r. rises in N.Y. and flows into Passaic r. in N. J.
Ramapo, tp. Rockland co. N.Y.
Ramapo Works, pv. Rockland co. N.Y. on Ramapo river. [aware r.
Ramsaysburg, pv. Warren co. N. J. on Del-
Ramsborough, pv. Guilford co. N. C. 95 WNW of Raleigh. [WSW of Rh.
Ranaleburg, pv. Mecklenburg co. N. C. 174
Ranocus cr. N. J. flows into Delaware r.
Randallstown, pv. Baltimore co. Md.
Randallsville, pv. Robeson co. N. C. 85 SSW of Raleigh.
Randolph, pt. Coos co. N. H. 100 N of Cd.
Randolph, pt. Orange co. Vt. 23 S of Mtr.
Randolph, pt. Norfolk co. Mass. 16 S of B.
Randolph, pt. Cattaraugus co. N.Y. on the Alleghany.
Randolph, tp. Morris co. N. J. 7 NW of Morristown. [ville.
Randolph, tp. Crawford co. Pa. 12 E of Mead-
Randolph, pv. Madison co. Tenn. 200 WSW Ne.
Randolph, tp. Montgomery co. O.
Randolph, pt. Portage co. O. 140 NE of Cs.
Randolph, pv. Randolph co. Ind. 88 ENE of Is.
Raphoe, tp. Lancaster co. Pa. 12 NW of Lancaster. [10 above Fredericksburg.
Rapid Ann r. Va. enters the Rappahannock r.
Raritan, tp. Hunterdon co. N. J. 20 N of Tn.
Ravenna, pv. cap. of Portage co. O. on Pa. and Ohio canal, 140 NE of Columbus.
Ravenswood, v. Queen's co. N.Y. on the East river. [103 NW of Rh.
Rawlingsburg, pv. Rockingham co. N. C.
Rawlingsville, pv. De Kalb co. Ala. 153 NE of Tuscaloosa.
Rawsonville, v. Fulton co. N.Y. [of D.
Rawsonville, pv. Washtenaw co. Mich. 36 W
Rawley's Springs, Rockingham co. Va.
Ray, pt. Macomb co. Mich. 37 NE of D.
Raymond, pt. Cumberland co. Me. 58 SW of A.
Raymond, pt. Rockingham co. N. H. 24 ESE of Concord. [of J.
Raymond, pv. cap. of Hinds co. Miss. 18 W
Raymond, pv. Clarke co. Ark. 66 SW of Little Rock. [river.
Rayneham, tp. Bristol co. Mass. on. Taunton
Raynortown, v. Queen's co. N. Y. near Hempstead Bay.
Raytown, pv. Taliaferro co. Ga. 60 NE of M.
Readfield, pt. Kennebec co. Me. 12 W of A.
Readfield, tp. Oswego co. N.Y. 15 E Pulaski.
Reading, pt. Windsor co. Vt. 60 S of Mtr.
Reading, pt. Middlesex co. Mass. 12 N of B.
Reading, pt. Fairfield co. Conn. 15 NW of Bridgeport.
Reading, pt. Steuben co. N.Y. 21 E of Bath.
Reading, borough, Pa. See Gazetteer.
Reading, tp. Adams co. Pa.
Reading, pv. Hamilton co. O. 9 N Cincinnati.
Reading, pt. Hillsdale co. Mich. 108 WSW D.
Reading Ridge, pv. Fairfield co. Conn. 66 SW of Hartford. [Conn. 68 SW of Hd.
Reading Town House, pv. Fairfield co.
Readington, pt. Hunterdon co. N. J. 8 NE of Flemington. [of Ne.
Readyville, pv. Rutherford co. Tenn. 47 SE
Reamsville, pv. Lancaster co. Pa. 42 ESE H.
Rebersburg, pv. Centre co. Pa. 93 NW of H.
Recklesstown, pv. Burlington co. N. J. 10 S
Recovery, tp. Mercer co. Pa. [of Tn.
Rectortown, pv. Fauquier co. Va. 122 N R.
Red Bank, pv. Monmouth co. N. J. 46 E Tn.
Red Bank, pt. Clarion co. Pa. 190 WNW of H.
Red Cedar r. Iowa, flows into the Iowa r. in Louisa co.

Digitized by Google

Reddington, pv. Jackson co. Ind. 55 s of Is.
Redfield, pt. Oswego co. N.Y. 140 wnw Al.
Redford, pv. Clinton co. N.Y. on Saranac r.
Redford, pt. Wayne co. Mich. 13 nw of D.
Red Hook, pt. Dutchess co. N. Y. 22 n of Poughkeepsie. [Dover.
Red Lion, pv. New Castle co. Del. 35 n of
Red River, Ark. and La. See Gazetteer.
Red River, a co. in the ne part of Texas, bordering on Red river. Soil, especially in the northern and middle portions, exceedingly fertile. Capital, Clarksville.
Red River, a r. rising in Iowa Territory, and flowing northerly, falls into L. Winnipeg, in British America. About 50 m. from its mouth, it receives the Assiniboin.
Red River Iron Works, pv. Estill co. Ky. 74 se of Frankfort.
Redstone, tp. Fayette co. Pa. [250 w of R.
Red Sulphur Springs, pv. Monroe co. Va.
Redwood, pv. Jefferson co. N.Y. 188 nw Al.
Reedsborough, tp. Bennington co. Vt. 12 se of Bennington. [147 sw of Mtr.
Reedsborough City, pv. Bennington co. Vt.
Refugio, a co. in the s part of Texas, n of, and bordering on, the r. Nueces: soil generally rich, and well adapted to the growth of cotton and sugar.
Refugio, a v. of Texas, cap. of the above co.; now mostly in ruins, though it was formerly a place of considerable commercial importance. Present pop. about 100.
Rehoboth, pt. Bristol co. Mass. 40 s of B.
Rehoboth, pv. Somerset co. Md.
Rehoboth, pv. Lunenburg co. Va. 85 sw of R.
Rehoboth, pv. Edgefield dist. S. C. 80 w of Ca.
Rehoboth, pv. Wilkes co. Ga. 88 ne of M.
Rehoboth, pv. Perry co. O. 50 e of Cs.
Rehoboth Village, pv. Bristol co. Mass. 44 sw of Boston. [of M.
Rehobothville, pv. Morgan co. Ga. 60 nnw
Rehrersburg, pv. Berks co. Pa. 55 e of H.
Reidsburg, pv. Armstrong co. Pa. 187 wnw of Harrisburg. [nw of Rh.
Reidsville, pv. Rockingham co. N. C. 108
Reidsville, pv. cap. of Tattnall co. Ga. 162 se of Milledgeville. [ese of H.
Reinholdsville, pv. Lancaster co. Pa. 40
Reinosa, ray-no'sä, a small t. of Mexico, on the right bank of the Rio del Norte, about 60 m. in a straight line wnw of Matamoros.
Reistertown, pv. Baltimore co. Md. 17 nw of Baltimore.
Remsen, pt. Oneida co. N.Y. 18 n of Utica.
Rensselaer, v. Rensselaer co. N.Y. 17 se of Troy.
Rensselaer, pv. cap. of Jasper co. Ind. [of Al.
Rensselaerville, pv. Albany co. N.Y. 26 w
Reserve, tp. Alleghany co. Pa.
Revilla, ray-veel'yä, a small t. of Mexico, on the right bank of the Rio del Norte, about 60 m. ne of Monterey.
Reynoldsburg, pv. Franklin co. O. 11 e of Cs.
Reynoldsburg, pv. cap. of Humphreys co. Tenn. on Tennessee river. [w of Al.
Reynoldsville, pv. Tompkins co. N.Y. 178
Rheatown, ray'town, pv. Greene co. Tenn. 268 e of Nashville.
Rhinebeck, pt. Dutchess co. N.Y. on the Hudson. [on the Hudson.
Rhinebeck Landing, v. Dutchess co. N.Y.
Ricarees (called also the Arrickarees, and familiarly the Rees), a tribe of Indians dwelling in the e part of Missouri Territory.
Richborough, pv. Liberty co. Ga. on Newport river. [dence.
Rice City, pv. Kent co. R. I. 19 w of Provi-
Richardsonville, pv. Edgefield dist. S. C. 75 w of Columbia. [of R.
Richardsville, pv. Culpepper co. Va. 80 nnw
Richborough, pv. Bucks co. Pa. [erstown.
Richfield, pt. Otsego co. N.Y. 13 nw of Coop-
Richfield, tp. Huron co. O.
Richfield, pt. Summit co. O. 134 ne of Cs.
Richfield, pt. Lapeer co. Mich.
Richfield Springs, v. Otsego co. N.Y. on Canaderaga Lake.
Richford, pt. Franklin co. Vt. on Missisque r.
Richford, pt. Tioga co. N.Y. 144 wsw of Al.
Rich Hill, tp. Greene co. Pa.
Richland, pt. Oswego co. N.Y.
Richland, tp. Bucks co. Pa. 37 nw of Phila.
Richland, tp. Cambria co. Pa.
Richland, tp. Venango co. Pa.
Richland, pv. Stewart co. Ga. 127 sw of M.
Richland, pv. Holmes co. Miss. [tle Rock
Richland, pt. Jefferson co. Ark. 70 se of Lit-
Richland, pv. Giles co. Tenn. 70 s of Ne.
Richland, pv. Henderson co. Ky. 178 w of F.
Richland, tp. Belmont co. O.
Richland, tp. Clinton co. O.
Richland, tp. Fairfield co. O.
Richland, tp. Guernsey co. O.
Richland, tp. Holmes co. O.
Richland, pv. Richland co. O. 82 n of Cs
Richland, pt. Kalamazoo co. Mich. 135 w D.
Richland, pv. Rush co. Ind. 51 ese of Is.
Richland, pv. Sangamon co. Ill. 10 n of Sd.
Richlandtown, pv. Bucks co. Pa.
Richmond, pt. Lincoln co. Me. 15 s of A.
Richmond, pt. Cheshire co. N. H. 60 sw Cd.
Richmond, pt. Chittenden co. Vt. 13 se of Burlington.
Richmond, pt. Berkshire co. Mass. 142 w of B.
Richmond, tp. Washington co. R. I. 30 sw of Providence. [andaigua.
Richmond, tp. Ontario co. N.Y. 14 w of Can-
Richmond, pv. cap. of Richmond co. N.Y. near the centre of Staten Island.
Richmond, tp. Berks co. Pa.
Richmond, tp. Crawford co. Pa. [Del. r.
Richmond, pv. Northampton co. Pa. 2 w of
Richmond, tp. Tioga co. Pa.
Richmond, or Port Richmond, pv. Phila. co. on the Delaware, 4 m. above the city.
Richmond, pv. Dallas co. Ala. 104 s of T.
Richmond, pv. cap. of Madison par. La. 200 nw of New Orleans.
Richmond, pv. Bedford co. Tenn. 70 s of Na.
Richmond, pv. cap. of Madison co. Ky. 48 se of Frankfort. [benville.
Richmond, pv. Jefferson co. O. 11 w of Steu-
Richmond, pt. Macomb co. Mich. on Belle r.
Richmond, pv. Wayne co. Ind. 68 e of Is.
Richmond, tp. Howard co. Mo. [horn creek.
Richmond, pv. cap. of Ray co. Mo. on Elk-
Richmond, cap. of Fort Bend co. Texas, on the w or right bank of the Brazos, 140 m. se of Austin. Pop. 300.
Richmond City, pv. Lake co. O. on Grand r.
Richmondville, pv. Lincoln co. Me. 20 s A.
Richmondville, pv. Schoharie co. N.Y. 47 w of Albany. [nw of Al.
Richville, pv. St. Lawrence co. N.Y. 187
Ridgebury, pv. Fairfield co. Conn. 74 sw Hd.
Ridgebury, pv. Orange co. N.Y. 113 s of Al.
Ridgebury, pt. Bradford co. Pa. 18 nw of Towanda.

Digitized by Google

Ridgefield, pt. Fairfield co. Conn. 81 w of New Haven.
Ridgefield, pv. Butler co. Ala. 128 ssw of T.
Ridgefield, pv. Warren co. O. 80 sw of Cs.
Ridgeway, pt. Orleans co. N.Y. 10 w Albion.
Ridgeway, tp. Bradford co. Pa.
Ridgeway, tp. Jefferson co. Pa.
Ridgeway, pv Jefferson co. Va. 160 N of R.
Ridgeway, pv. Lenawee co. Mich. 60 sw of D.
Ridley, tp. Delaware co. Pa.
Rienzi, pv. Tishamingo co. Miss. 230 NE of J.
Riga, pt. Monroe co. N.Y. on Black cr.
Riley, tp. Oxford co. Me.
Riley, tp. St. Clair co. Mich.
Rileysville, pv. Wayne co. Pa. 190 NE of H.
Rindge, pt. Cheshire co. N. H. 67 ssw of Cd.
Ringoes, pv. Hunterdon co. N. J. 19 NW Tn.
Rio Bueno, a sea-port on the N coast of Jamaica, 50 m. NW of Spanish Town.
Rio de los Americanos. See Sacramento.
Rio Grande. See Rio del Norte, Gazetteer.
Rio Grande, (Sp. pron. ree'o gran'day,) *i. e.* "great river," or Rio Grande de Santiago, a Mexican river which rises near the city of Mexico, by its principal branch the Lerma, and after flowing north-westerly and receiving the waters of Lake Chapala, falls into the Pacific at San Blas, Lat. about 21° 30' N. Next to the Rio del Norte, it is the largest river of Mexico.
Rio Hacha, ree'o ah'chä, or simply La Hacha, a sea-port of New Granada, at the mouth of a small river of the same name, 90 m. E of Santa Marta. Skins are exported from this place to the United States.
Rio Sacramento. See Sacramento.
Rio San Buenaventura. See San Buenaventura.
Rio San Joaquin. See San Joaquin.
Rio Tigre, ree'o tee'gray, or Rio del Tigre, called also El Rio de San Fernando, a small river of Mexico, which flows by Monterey easterly, and falls into the Gulf of Mexico about 50 m. S of Brazos de Santiago.
Rio Verde, ree'o ver'da, a little river of Mexico, in Oaxaca, flowing into the Pacific near 16° N Lat. and 98° W Lon.
Rio Virgen, (Sp. pron. ree'o veer'hen), a r. of California, rising on the SE margin of the Great Basin, flowing into the Colorado.
Ripley, pt. Somerset co. Me. 66 N A. [ville.
Ripley, pt. Chautauque co. N.Y. 10 w Mayville.
Ripley, pv. cap. of Tippah co. Miss.
Ripley, pv. cap. of Lauderdale co. Tenn. 175 W
Ripley, pv. Brown co. O. on Ohio r. [of Ne.
Ripley, tp. Holmes co. O.
Ripley, pv. Brown co. Ill.
Rip Raps, a shoal at the mouth of James r. Va. on which Fort Calhoun has been built.
Ripton, pt. Addison co. Vt. 50 sw of Mtr.
Risdon, pv. St. Clair co. Ill. 120 S of Sd.
Rising Sun, pv. Phila. co. Pa. 3 N of the city.
Rising Sun, pv. Dearborn co. Ind. on Ohio r.
Ritchieville, pv. Dinwiddie co. Va. 40 S R.
River Head, pv. cap. of Suffolk co. N.Y. on Long I. on Peconic Bay.
Rivers, tp. Jackson co. Mich. [of M.
River Town, pv. Campbell co. Ga. 108 WNW
Rives, reevz, pv. Wilson co. Tenn. 33 E Ne.
Rives, pv. Richland co. O. 80 NNE of Cs.
Rives C. H. pv. cap. of Henry co. Mo. 107 W of Jefferson City. [of R.
Rivesville, pv. Monongalia co. Va. 282 NW
Riviere a Jacques (Fr. pron. ree've-air ah zhak), or James River, a r. of Iowa Territory, falling into the Missouri near the 97th meridian W Lon. Entire length above 400 miles. [of Richmond.
Rixeyville, pv. Culpepper co. Va. 107 NNW
Roadstown, pv. Cumberland co. N. J. 68 S
Roadville, pv. Charleston dist. S. C. [of Tn.
Roanoke, v. Genesee co. N.Y. on Allen's cr.
Roanoke, pv. Randolph co. Ala. 176 E of T.
Roanoke, pv. Randolph co. Mo. 75 NNW of Jefferson City.
Roaring Cr. tp. Columbia co. Pa.
Roaring Spring, pv. Smythe co. Va. 274 W R.
Robertsville, pv. Beaufort dist. S. C. on Black creek, 137 S of Columbia. [Ne.
Robertsville, pv. Anderson co. Tenn. 166 E of
Robeson, pt. Berks co. Pa. on Schuylkill r.
Robertson, a large co. in the N or NE part of Texas, lying between the upper portions of the Brazos and Trinity rivers. Soil generally very fertile. Capital, Franklin.
Robinson, tp. Alleghany co. Pa. 6 NW of Pittsburg.
Robinson, tp. Washington co. Pa. [Croix r.
Robinstown, pt. Washington co. Me. on St.
Rob Roy, pv. Fountain co. Ind. 70 WNW Is.
Rocheport, pv. Boone co. Mo. on Mo. r.
Rochester, pt. Strafford co. N. H. on Cocheco river.
Rochester, pt. Windsor co. Vt. 43 SW of Mtr.
Rochester, pt. Plymouth co. Mass. 54 SSE B.
Rochester, tp. Ulster co. N.Y. 16 SW of Kingston.
Rochester, v. Beaver co. Pa. on Beaver r. at its junction with Ohio river. [non.
Rochester, pv. Warren co. O. 9 SE of Lebanon.
Rochester, pv. Oakland co. Mich. 128 NW D.
Rochester, pv. cap. of Fulton co. Ind. 95 N Is.
Rochester, pv. Sangamon co. Ill. 10 E of Sd.
Rochester, pv. Racine co. Wis. 87 ESE of Ma-
Rock r. See Gazetteer. [dison.
Rock cr. D. C. flows into the Potomac above Washington. [way Bay.
Rockaway, pv. Queen's co. N.Y. on Rockaway,
Rockaway, pv. Morris co. N. J. 8 N of Morristown.
Rock Bridge, v. Gwinnett co. Ga. 87 NW M.
Rock Castle, pv. Patrick co. Va. 230 WSW of Richmond. [berland r.
Rock Castle, pv. Trigg co. Ky. on Cum-
Rockdale, pt. Crawford co. Pa. 246 NW H.
Rockford, pv. cap. of Surry co. N. C. on Yadkin river.
Rockford, pv. Coosa co. Ala. 120 ESE of T.
Rockford, pv. Jackson co. Ind. 60 S of Is.
Rockford, pv. cap. of Winnebago co. Ill. on Rock river.
Rock Hall, pv. Kent co. Md. 66 NE of An.
Rock Hill, pt. Bucks co. Pa. 110 E of H.
Rockingham, pt. Windham co. Vt. on Conn. r.
Rockingham, pv. cap. of Richmond co. N. C. 135 SW of Raleigh.
Rock Island, in the Mississippi r. at the foot of Rock river rapids.
Rock Island City, pv. cap. of Rock Island co. Ill. at the mouth of Rock river.
Rockland, pt. Sullivan co. N.Y. 100 SW Al.
Rockland, pt. Venango co. Pa. 212 WNW of H.
Rockport, pt. Essex co. Mass. 32 NE of B.
Rockport, pt. Cuyahoga co. O. on Rocky r.
Rockport, pv. cap. of Spencer co. Ind. on Ohio river. [of P.
Rock Spring, pv. Hickman co. Ky. 200 WSW

Digitized by Google

Rock Spring, pv. St. Clair co. Ill. 18 E of St. Louis.
Rockville, pv. Norfolk co. Mass. 26 S of B.
Rockville, pv. Chester co. Pa. 58 ESE of H.
Rockville, pv. cap. of Montgomery co. Md. 56 W of Annapolis.
Rockville, pv. Rowan co. N. C. 133 W of Rh.
Rockville, pv. Putnam co. Ga. 32 N of M.
Rockville, pv. Jefferson co. Ala.
Rockville, pv. Monroe co. Tenn. 164 ESE Ne
Rockville, pv. Adams co. O. 112 S of Cs.
Rockville, pv. cap. of Parke co. Ind. 64 W Is.
Rockville, pv. Will co. Ill. 162 NNE of Sd.
Rocky Ford, tp. Boone co. Mo.
Rocky Hill, pv. Hartford co. Conn. 7 S Hd.
Rocky Hill, pv. Somerset co. N. J. 14 N Tn.
Rocky Mount, pv. cap. of Franklin co. Va. 180 W of Richmond.
Rocky Mount, pv. Nash co. N. C. 56 E of Rh.
Rocky Mount, pv. Meriwether co. Ga. 102 W of Milledgeville.
Rocky Mount, pv. Wilcox co. Ala. 120 S of T.
Rocky Mount, pv. Sullivan co. Tenn.
Rocky Spring, pv. Franklin co. Pa. 50 W H.
Rocky Spring, pv. Rockingham co. N. C. 123 NW of Raleigh.
Rodgersville, pv. Lauderdale co. Ala. 130 N [of T.
Rodman, pt. Jefferson co. N.Y. on Sandy cr.
Rodney, pv. Decatur co. Ga. 215 SSW of M.
Rodney, pv. Jefferson co. Miss. on Miss. r.
Rogersville, pv. Anderson dist. S. C. 130 WNW of Columbia. [246 E of Ne.
Rogersville, pv. cap. of Hawkins co. Tenn.
Rohrersville, pv. Washington co. Md.
Rohrsburg, pv. Columbia co. Pa. 93 ENE H.
Rolesville, pv. Wake co. N. C. 21 NNE Rh.
Rolersville, pv. Sandusky co. O. 42 N of Cs.
Rollin, pt. Lenawee co. Mich. 80 SW of D.
Rome, pt. Kennebec co. Me. 20 NNW of A.
Rome, pv. Oneida co. N.Y. on Mohawk r.
Rome, pt. Bradford co. Pa. 142 N of H.
Rome, tp. Crawford co. Pa.
Rome, pv. cap. of Floyd co. Ga. 160 NW M.
Rome, pv. Smith co. Tenn. 45 NE of Ne.
Rome, pv. Knox co. Ky. 127 SE of F.
Rome, pt. Ashtabula co. O. 190 NE of Cs.
Rome, tp. Lenawee co. Mich. 70 SW of D.
Rome, pv. cap. of Perry co. Ind. on Ohio r.
Rome, pv. Peoria co. Ill. on Peoria Lake.
Rome, pv. Henry co. Iowa.
Romeo, pv. Greene co. Tenn. 250 E of Ne.
Romney, pv. cap. of Hampshire co. Va. 188 NNW of Richmond. [Lake.
Romulus, pt. Seneca co. N. Y. on Seneca
Romulus, pt. Wayne co. Mich. 36 SW of D.
Rondout cr. N. Y. flows into the Hudson near Rondout.
Rondout, pv. Ulster co. N.Y. 60 S of Al.
Root, pt. Montg. co. N.Y. 43 W by N of Al.
Root, pv. Allen co. Ind.
Rootstown, pt. Portage co. O. 144 NE of Cs.
Roscoe, pv. Coshocton co. O. on Muskingum river.
Roscoe, pv. Winnebago co. Ill. 216 N of Sd.
Roscoe, pv. Henry co. Mo. 130 W Jef. City.
Rose, pt. Wayne co. N.Y. 7 N of Lyons.
Rose, tp. Jefferson co. Pa.
Rose, pt. Carroll co. O. 128 ENE of Cs.
Rose, pt. Oakland co. Mich. 50 NW of D.
Roseburg, pv. Perry co. Pa. 38 W of H.
Rosedale, pv. Ulster co. N.Y. on Rondout cr.
Rosedale, pv. Madison co. O. 30 W of Cs.
Rosenfath, pv. Halifax co. N. C. 112 NE Rh.
Roseville, pv. Muskingum co. O. 65 E of Cs.
Roseville, pv. Parke co. Ind. 74 W of Is.
Ross, tp. Alleghany co. Pa. 4 N of Pittsburg.
Ross, tp. Monroe co. Pa.
Ross, pt. Butler co. O. 110 WSW of Cs.
Ross, tp. Kalamazoo co. Mich.
Rossburg, pv. Decatur co. Ind. [Canton.
Rossie, pt. St. Lawrence co. N.Y. 25 SW of
Rossville, pv. Richmond co. N.Y. on Staten Island Sound.
Rossville, pv. York co. Pa. 24 S of H.
Rossville, pv. Baltimore co. Md.
Rossville, pv. Cherokee co. N. C. on Valley r.
Rossville, pv. Walker co. Ga. 220 NW of M.
Rossville, pt. Butler co. O. 100 WSW of Cs.
Rossville, pv. Clinton co. Ind. 164 N of Is.
Rostraver, pt. Westmoreland co. Pa.
Rotterdam, pt. Schenectady co. N. Y. 22 WNW of Albany.
Roulette, pt. Potter co. Pa. 180 NNW of H.
Round Head, pt. Hardin co. O. 90 NW of Cs.
Round Hill, pv. Fairfield co. Conn. 85 SW of Hartford. [flows into Lake Pleasant.
Round Lake, Hamilton co. N. Y. Its outlet
Rouse's Point, pv. Clinton co. N.Y. on Lake Champlain. [field.
Rowe, pt. Franklin co. Mass. 22 W of Green-
Rowersville, pv. Bedford co. Tenn. 68 S Ne.
Rowland, pt. Hillsdale co. Mich. [An.
Rowlandsville, pv. Cecil co. Md. 73 NE of
Rowley, pt. Essex co. Mass. on Rowley r.
Roxborough, tp. Phila. co. Pa. 7½ NW Phila.
Roxborough, pv. cap. of Person co. N. C. 54 NNW of Raleigh.
Roxbury, pt. Cheshire co. N. H. 50 SW of Cd.
Roxbury, pt. Washington co. Vt. 16 S of Mtr.
Roxbury, pt. Norfolk co. Mass. 2 S of B.
Roxbury, pt. Litchfield co. Conn. 53 WSW Hd.
Roxbury, pt. Delaware co. N.Y. 90 E of Delhi.
Roxbury, tp. Morris co. N. J. 14 NW of Morristown.
Roxbury, pv. Franklin co. Pa. 47 W of H.
Royal Oak, pt. Oakland co. Mich. 14 N of D.
Royalston, pt. Worcester co. Mass. 74 W B.
Royalton, pt. Windsor co. Vt. 33 S of Mtr.
Royalton, pt. Niagara co. N.Y. 8 E Lockport.
Royalton, pv. Fairfield co. O. 40 SE of Cs.
Royalton, pt. Berrien co. Mich. 198 W of D.
Royalton, pv. Boone co. Ind. 14 NW of Is.
Ruckersville, pv. Greene co. Va.
Ruckersville, pv. Elbert co. Ga. 118 NNE M.
Ruddle, tp. Independence co. Ark.
Ruggles, pt. Huron co. O. 90 N of Cs.
Rumford, pt. Oxford co. Me. on Androscoggin r.
Rumney, pt. Grafton co. N. H. 47 N of Cd.
Rumney, pv. Muhlenburg co. Ky. 82 WSW F.
Rupert, pt. Bennington co. Vt. on Pawlet r.
Ruscomb Manor, tp. Berks co. Pa.
Rush, pt. Monroe co. N.Y. 12 S of Rochester.
Rush, tp. Centre co. Pa.
Rush, tp. Dauphin co. Pa. 20 NE of H.
Rush, tp. Northumberland co. Pa.
Rush, tp. Schuylkill co. Pa.
Rush, tp. Susquehanna co. Pa.
Rush, tp. Champaign co. O.
Rush, pt. Tuscarawas co. O. 108 ENE of Cs.
Rush Cr. tp. Fairfield co. O.
Rushford, pt. Alleghany co. N.Y. 272 W Al.
Rushville, pv. Ontario co. N.Y. on West r.
Rushville, pv. Susquehanna co. Pa. 160 NNE H.
Rushville, pv. Fairfield co. O. 40 SE of Cs.
Rushville, pv. cap. of Rush co. Ind. 40 ESE Is.
Rushville, pv. cap. of Schuyler co. Ill. 60 WNW of Springfield.

Digitized by Google

Rusk, a co. in the E part of Texas, SE of and bordering on the river Neches. It is mostly woodland. Soil very productive. Capital, Henderson. [Washington.
Rusk, v. of Montg. co. Texas, 12 ESE of
Russell, pt. Hampden co. Mass. on Westfield river. [of Al.
Russell, pt. St. Lawrence co. N.Y. 192 NNW
Russell, pt. Geauga co. O. 154 NE of Cs.
Russell, tp. Putnam co. Ind. [wango cr.
Russellburg, pv. Warren co. Pa. on Conewango
Russellville, pv. Chester co. Pa. 65 ESE H.
Russellville, pv. cap. of Franklin co. Ala. 110 N of Tuscaloosa.
Russellville, pv. Claiborne par. La. [of F.
Russellville, pv. cap. of Logan co. Ky. 172 SW
Russellville, pv. Brown co. O. 103 SSW of Cs.
Russellville, pv. Putnam co. Ind. 50 W of Is.
Russellville, pv. Lawrence co. Ill. on Wabash river. [mer.
Russia, pt. Herkimer co. N.Y. 16 N of Herki-
Russia, tp. Lorain co. O.
Rutherville, v. of Fayette co. Texas, 5 or 6 m. ESE of La Grange. Here is a college under the direction of the Methodists. Pop. about 200.
Rutherfordton, pv. cap. of Rutherford co. N. C. 216 W of Rh.
Rutland, pt. Worcester co. Mass. 55 W of B.
Rutland, pt. Jefferson co. N.Y. on Black r.
Rutland, pt. Tioga co. Pa. 150 N of H.
Rutland, pt. Meigs co. O. 92 SE of Cs.
Rutledge, v. Cattaraugus co. N.Y. [of Ne.
Rutledge, pv. cap. of Granger co. Tenn. 216 E
Rye, pt. Rockingham co. N.H. on the Atlantic.
Rye, pt. Westchester co. N.Y. 27 ENE of N.Y.
Rye, tp. Perry co. Pa. [cut r.
Ryegate, pt. Caledonia co. Vt. on Connecti-

Sabillisville, pv. Frederick co. Md. 95 NW of Annapolis.
Sabina, pv. Clinton co. O. 62 SW of Cs.
Sabine, a co. in the E part of Texas, on the Sabine r. Soil generally very productive, especially in the part called the "Red Lands." [co. on Sabine r.
Sabine, or Sabine Town, a v. of the above
Sabine, lake, between La. and Texas. Length above 30 m., greatest breadth near 20 m. The Sabine river flows through it.
Sabine r. La. and Texas. See Gazetteer.
Sabine City, v. of Jefferson co. Texas, at the S end of Sabine lake.
Sacandaga r. N.Y. flows into the Hudson in Saratoga co. [Portland.
Sacarappa, pv. Cumberland co. Me. 4 N of
Sachem's Head, v. New Haven co. Conn. on Long Island Sound.
Sackett's Harbour, N.Y. See Gazetteer.
Saco r. and t. Me. See Gazetteer.
Sacramento r. called by the Spaniards, Rio Sacramento, ree'o sah'krä-men'to, a r. which rises in the S part of Oregon, and flowing southerly falls into San Francisco Bay. Length above 400 m. About 50 m. from its mouth it receives the Rio de los Americanos, ree'o del loce ah-mer'e-kah'noce, *i. e.* the "river of the Americans," a small stream on which the important American settlement of New Helvetia has been made. The valley of the Sacramento is among the finest portions of California.
Sacs (pronounced and sometimes written Sauks) and Foxes, kindred and associated tribes of Indians, dwelling in the S part of Iowa Territory.
Saddle r. N. J. rises in N.Y. and flows into the Passaic river in N. J.
Saddle R. tp. Bergen co. N. J. 8 NW of Hackensack. [4,000 ft. above the sea.
Saddleback, mt. Franklin co. Me. Height
Sadsbury, pt. Chester co. Pa. 37 NW of Phila.
Sadsbury, tp. Crawford co. Pa. [caster.
Sadsbury, tp. Lancaster co. Pa. 16 SW of Lan-
Sagg Harbour, N.Y. See Gazetteer.
Sagg Village, v. Suffolk co. N.Y. 6 S of Sagg Harbour.
Saginaw Bay, Mich. an arm of L. Huron.
Saginaw r. Mich. flows into the above.
Saginaw, pv. cap. of Saginaw co. Mich. on Saginaw river.
Salaman'ca, a t. of Mexico, in the state of Guanaxuato, 20 m. S of the city of Guanaxuato. Pop. 15,000.
Salem, pt. Franklin co. Me. 53 NNW of A.
Salem, pt. Rockingham co. N. H. 37 SSE Cd.
Salem, pt. Orleans co. Vt. 62 NNE of Mtr.
Salem, pt. New London co. Conn. 30 SE Hd
Salem, v. Chautauque co. N.Y.
Salem, pt. Washington co. N.Y. 46 NNE of Al.
Salem, pv. cap. of Salem co. N. J. on Salem creek, 64 S of Trenton.
Salem, tp. Luzerne co. Pa.
Salem, pt. Mercer co. Pa. 240 WNW of H.
Salem, tp. Wayne co. Pa. on Waullenpapack
Salem, tp. Westmoreland co. Pa. [creek.
Salem, pv. Fauquier co. Va. 115 N of R.
Salem, pv. cap. of Roanoke co. Va. on Roanoke river.
Salem, pv. Stokes co. N. C. 109 W of Rh.
Salem, pv. Sumter dist. S. C. 90 E of Ca.
Salem, pv. Clarke co. Ga. 58 N of M.
Salem, pv. Russell co. Ala. 180 ESE of T.
Salem, pv. Tippah co. Miss. 208 NNE of J.
Salem, pv. Franklin co. Tenn. 104 SSE of Ne.
Salem, pv. cap. of Crittenden co. Ky. 250 WSW of Frankfort.
Salem, pt. Columbiana co. O. 167 ENE of Cs.
Salem, v. Columbiana co. O.
Salem, tp. Highland co. O.
Salem, tp. Jefferson co. O.
Salem, tp. Shelby co. O.
Salem, tp. Tuscarawas co. O.
Salem, tp. Warren co. O.
Salem, tp. Washtenaw co. Mich.
Salem, pv. cap. of Wn. co. Ind. 93 S of Is.
Salem, pv. cap. of Marion co. Ill. 108 SSE Sd
Salem, pv. Benton co. Mo. 104 SW of Jef. City.
Salem, pv. Racine co. Wis. on L. Michigan.
Salem, pv. Henry co. Iowa.
Salem, v. Jasper co. Texas, on the Sabine r.
Salem Centre, pv. Westchester co. N.Y. 115 S of Albany. [W of Rh.
Salem Church, pv. Randolph co. N. C. 120
Salem Cross Roads, pv. Westmoreland co. Pa. 180 W of Harrisburg.
Salina, pt. Onondaga co. N.Y. on Onondaga creek: noted for its manufacture of salt.
Salina, pv. Jefferson co. Ky. 65 W of F.
Saline r. La. flows into Black Lake r.
Saline r. Ark. flows into Washita r.
Saline r. Ill. flows into the Ohio.
Saline cr. Mo. flows into the Mississippi.
Saline, pt. Washtenaw co. Mich. 40 W of D.
Salisbury, pt. Merrimack co. N. H. 16 NNW of Concord.
Salisbury, pt. Addison co. Vt. 70 SW of Mtr.
Salisbury, pt. Essex co Mass. 42 NNE of B.

Digitized by Google

Salisbury, pt. Litchfield co. Conn. 53 w of Hd.
Salisbury, pt. Herkimer co. N.Y. 73 WNW Al.
Salisbury, pt. Lancaster co. Pa. 16 E of Lan-
Salisbury, tp. Lehigh co. Pa. [caster.
Salisbury, pv. Somerset co. Md. 95 SSE of An.
Salisbury, pv. cap. of Rowan co. N. C. 118 w of Raleigh.
Salisbury, pt. Meigs co. O. on Ohio r.
Salisbury, pv. Sangamon co. Ill. 10 NW of Sd.
Salisbury Centre, pv. Herkimer co. N.Y. 75 WNW of Albany. [of Albany.
Salisbury Mills, pv. Orange co. N.Y. 93 s
Salmon r. Conn. flows into Connecticut r.
Salmon r. N.Y. flows into Mexico Bay, which sets up from Lake Ontario, in Oswego co.
Salmon Falls r. the name of the Piscataqua r. above the great falls at South Berwick, York co. Me.
Salonia, pv. Greene co. Ky.
Salt Cr. tp. Holmes co. O.
Salt Cr. tp. Marion co. O.
Salt Cr. pt. Muskingum co. O. 65 E of Cs.
Salt Cr. tp. Pickaway co. O.
Salt Cr. tp. Wayne co. O.
Saltillo, sal-teel'yo, a t. of Mexico, in Coahuila, 70 WSW of Monterey. Lat. about 25° 20′ N. Lon. 101° 20′ W. Pop. stated at 12,000.
Salt Lick, tp. Fayette co. Pa.
Salt Lick, tp. Perry co. O.
Salt r. Ky. flows into the Ohio at West Point, 20 m. below Louisville.
Salt r. Mo. flows into the Mississippi.
Saltsburg, pv. Indiana co. Pa. on Conemaugh river.
Salvador, sal-vă-dore', a state of Central America, bordering on the Pacific. It is the most populous part of Central America. Nearly all the indigo exported from Guatemala is grown here. Capital, San Salvador.
Saltville, pv. Smythe co. Va. 288 W of R.
Saluda, pt. Jefferson co. Ind. 100 SSE of Is.
Salvisa, pv. Mercer co. Ky. 21 s of F.
Sampsondale, v. Rockland co. N.Y.
Samptown, v. Middlesex co. N. J. 8 N of New Brunswick.
Samuelsburg, pv. Putnam co. Ind. 42 W Is.
San An-to'ni-o, a r. of Texas, which falls into a lagoon at St. Joseph's Island.
San Antonio de Bexar, san an-to'ne-o da be-har' (See Bexar), a t. of Texas, on the San Antonio, 110 m. SW of Austin. Pop. perhaps 1,500.
San Augustine, san au-gus-teen', a co. in the E part of Texas, on the Sabine r. Soil extremely fertile, much the greater portion being included in the tract known as the "Red Lands," noted for its fine cotton.
San Augustine, city, cap. of the above co. on an affluent of the Neches, 190 m. NE of Galveston. Here is a university. San Augustine is one of the handsomest towns in Texas. Pop. about 1,500.
San Bartolome, bar-to-lo-mă', a t. of Mexico, in Chihuahua, near 27° N Lat. and 104° 40′ W Lon. Pop. said to be 20,000.
San Blas, a sea-port of Jalisco, on the W coast of Mexico, 420 m. NW of the city of Mexico. It stands on an island at the mouth of the Rio Grande de Santiago. This locality is very unhealthy during the warm season.
San Buenaventura, san bwā'nă-ven-too'rā, a r. of California, flows into the Bay of Monterey. Also a little t. of California, on the Pacific. Lat. 34° 20′ N, Lon. 119° W.
San Diego, de-ā'go, a sea-port of California, on the Pacific, noted for the mildness of its climate. Lat. 32° 40′ N, Lon. 117° W. Pop. from 1,200 to 1,500.
San Felipe de Austin, san fa-lee'pay da aus'tin, (familiarly called San Philip,) the cap. of Austin co. Texas, on the W or right bank of the Brazos, 120 m. ENE of Austin.
San Fernando. See Tigre.
San Francisco, a small t. of California, at the entrance of a bay of its own name, with one of the finest harbours on the W coast of America. Lat. 37° 45′ N, Lon. 122° 25′ W
San Jacinto, a r. of Texas, flowing into Galveston Bay, 25 ENE of Houston. Near its mouth was fought (April 21st, 1836,) the battle which established the independence of Texas.
San Joaquin (Sp. pron. san ho-ăh-keen'), a r. of California, flows northerly, and joins the Sacramento at its entrance into San Francisco Bay. The valley of this river is one of the best parts of California.
San Juan (Sp. pron. san hoo-an' or hwan), a t. on the Pacific coast, 30 m. S of the Pueblo de los Angeles, important as being the head quarters of the Mexican forces in California.
San Ju'an de Ulua (oo-loo'ă) or Ulo'a (Sp. pron. san hoo-an' da oo-loo'a), the citadel of Vera Cruz, and the most important fortress of all Mexico, is situated on a little island immediately N of Vera Cruz. Its construction is said to have cost more than 30,000,000 dollars.
San Jose del Parral. See Parral.
San Luis, v. of Brazoria co. Texas, on an island at the W extremity of Galveston Bay.
San Luis de Potosi (da po-to-see'), a state in the E part of Mexico, W of and bordering on Tamaulipas. Area 18,000 sq. m. Pop. 220,000.
San Luis de Potosi, the cap. of the above, is on the river Tampico, near its source. Lat. 22° N, Lon. 100° 40′ W. Pop. variously estimated from 12,000 to 40,000.
San Patricio, a large co. occupying the southernmost portion of Texas. The soil along the Nueces, and Corpus Christi Bay, is generally very fertile; farther south towards the Rio del Norte, there is an extensive tract of desert. Capital, Corpus Christi. [Nueces r.
San Patricio, v. of Refugio co. Texas, on the
San Salvador (sal-vă-dore'), a city of Central America, cap. of the state of Salvador, about 35 m. from the Pacific, and 120 SE of Guatemala. Lat. 13° 50′ N, Lon. 88° 50′ W. Pop. stated at about 40,000.
Sanbornton, pt. Belknap co. N. H. 21 N Cd.
Sanbornton Bridge, pv. Belknap co. N. H. 17 N of Concord. [tucket I.
Sancoty Head, Mass. the E point of Nan-
Sandersville, pv. Chester dist. S. C. 66 N Ca.
Sandersville, pv. cap. of Washington co. Ga. 28 SE of Milledgeville.
Sandford, tp. York co. Me.
Sandford, pt. Broome co. N.Y. 120 SE of Al.
Sandgate, pt. Bennington co. Vt. [of B.
Sandisfield, pt. Berkshire co. Mass. 126 W
Sand Lake, pt. Rensselaer co. N.Y. 17 E Al.
Sandover, pv. Abbeville dist. S. C. 60 W Ca

Digitized by Google

Sandown, pt. Rockingham co. N. H. 26 se Cd.
Sandstone, tp. Jackson co. Mich.
Sandsville, pv. Clinton co. Mo.
Sandton, pv. Kershaw dist. S. C. 55 ne Ca.
Sand Town, pv. Kent co. Del. 19 sw Dover.
Sand Town, pv. Campbell co. Ga. 100 nw M.
Sandusky, r. and t. O. See Gazetteer.
Sandwich, pt. Carroll co. N. H. 50 n of Cd.
Sandwich, pt. Barnstable co. Mass. 58 sse B.
Sandy r. Me. flows into the Kennebec r.
Sandy cr. N.Y. flows into Lake Ontario in Monroe co.
Sandy r. Va. and Ky. See Big Sandy r.
Sandy, tp. Tuscarawas co. Ohio.
Sandy Bay, v. Essex co. Mass. on Cape Ann.
Sandy Cr. pt. Oswego co. N.Y. 160 wnw Al.
Sandy Cr. pt. Mercer co. Pa. 228 wnw of H.
Sandy Cr. tp. Venango co. Pa. [Hudson.
Sandy Hill, pv. Washington co. N.Y. on the
Sandy Hill, pv. Wo'ster co. Md. 124 se of An.
Sandy Hook, N. J. a sandy beach extending from Monmouth co. 6 m. n into the Atlantic. It encloses Sandy Hook Bay.
Sandy Lake, pt. Mercer co. Pa. on Sandy cr.
Sandy Point, Mass. the n extremity of Nantucket Island.
Sandyston, pt. Sussex co. N. J. 87 n of Tn.
Sandyville, pv. Tuscarawas co. O. 123 ne of Columbus.
Sanford, pt. York co. Me. 83 sw of A.
Sangamon r. Ill. See Gazetteer.
Sangerfield, pt. Oneida co. N.Y. 15 s Utica.
Sangerville, pt. Piscataquis co. Me. 77 nw of Augusta.
San'ta Bar'bara, a small t. of California, on the Pacific. Lat. 34° 15' n, Lon. 119° 50' w. The Santa Barbara Islands consist of 7 or 8 small islands off the coast of California, s of Santa Barbara.
Santa Cruz, san'tä crooce, a sea-port on the s side of Cuba, 45 m. s of Puerto Principe.
Santa Cruz de Mayo. See Mayo.
Santa Fe (Mexican pron. san'tä fä), the chief t. of New Mexico. It has a pop. of between 5,000 and 6,000, and is the great emporium of the overland trade that has been carried on from the state of Missouri since the year 1822.
Santa Rosalia (ro-sal-ee'ä), a t. of Mexico, in Chihuahua, 40 m n of San Bartolomé. Pop. said to be 4,000.
Santander (Sp. pron. san-tan-dair'), a r. of Mexico, flowing into the Gulf of Mexico in 23° 40' n Lat.
Santiago (de Cuba), a sea-port and archiepiscopal t. on the s coast of Cuba, not far from the e end of the island. It has a fine harbour and considerable trade, but its situation is very unhealthy. Pop. unknown.
Sappington, pv. St. Louis co. Mo. 140 e of Jefferson City.
Saptin Indians. See New Perce Indians.
Sarahsville, pv. Morgan co. O. 100 ese of Cs.
Sarahsville, pv. Franklin co. Ill. 180 s of Sd.
Saranac r. N.Y. flows into Lake Champlain.
Saranac, lake, Hamilton co. N.Y. 10 m. long, and 2 or 3 wide.
Saranac, pt. Clinton co. N.Y. 15 w Plattsburg.
Saratoga, lake, Saratoga co. N.Y. 9 m. long, and 2 wide. [Spa.
Saratoga, tp. Saratoga co. N.Y. 6 n Ballston
Saratoga Springs. See Gazetteer.
Sarcoxie, pv. Newton co. Mo. on Centre cr.
Sardinia, pt. Erie co. N Y. 28 se of Buffalo.
Sardinia, pv. Brown co. O. 92 sw of Cs.
Sargeantsville, pv. Hunterdon co. N. J. 23 nw of Trenton.
Satartia, pv. Yazoo co. Miss. on Yazoo r.
Saugatuck r. Conn. flows into Long Island Sound. [Kingston.
Saugerties, pt. Ulster co. N. Y. 10 n of
Saugus, pt. Essex co. Mass. 11 n of Boston.
Sault St. Mary, originally Sault de St. Marie, pv. cap. of Chippewa co. Mich., on the s side of St. Mary's Strait, 400 n of Detroit. It is defended by Fort Brady.
Saundersville, pv. Vanderburg co. Ind.
Sauquoit, pv. Oneida co. N.Y. 90 wnw Al.
Savannah, pt. Wayne co. N.Y. 11 e Lyons.
Savannah, pv. cap. of Hardin co. Tenn. on Tennessee river. [sissippi r.
Savannah, pv. cap. of Carroll co. Ill. on Mis-
Savannah, pv. cap. of Andrew co. Mo. 5 e of Missouri river. [Clarksville.
Savannah, v. of Red River co. Texas, 10 e of
Saverton, pv. Ralls co. Mo. on Miss. r.
Saville, tp. Perry co. Pa.
Savoy, pt. Berkshire co. Mass. 122 wnw B.
Saxenburg, pv. Butler co. Pa. 205 w of H.
Saxonville, pv. Middlesex co. Mass. 22 nw of Boston.
Saybrook, pt. Middlesex co. Conn. 42 sse Hd.
Saybrook, pt. Ashtabula co. O. 200 ne of Cs.
Saylorsburg, pv. Monroe co. Pa. 112 ne H.
Scantic Village, pv. Hartford co. Conn. 12 ne of Hartford. [of Portland.
Scarborough, pt. Cumberland co. Me. 10 sw
Scarsdale, tp. Westchester co. N.Y. 4 s of White Plains. [of Al.
Schaghticoke, pt. Rensselaer co. N.Y. 20 n
Schlosser, N. Y. the site of an old fort, a little above Niagara Falls. [Mahoning cr.
Schmicksburg, v. Indiana co. Pa. on Little
Schodac, tp. Rensselaer co. N.Y. 7 s of Al.
Schodac Landing, pv. Rensselaer co. N.Y. on the Hudson.
Schoharie cr. N.Y. flows into the Mohawk.
Schoharie, pv. cap. of Schoharie co. N.Y. 32 w of Albany.
Schoodic (skoo'dick) Lakes, a collection of lakes in Wn. co. Me. communicating with St. Croix river.
Schoolcraft, pv. Kalamazoo co. Mich.
Schooley's (skoo'leez) Mount, pv. Morris co N. J. 56 n of Trenton, at the celebrated mineral springs on Schooley's Mountain. The pure air and romantic scenery around this place, render it one of great resort during the hot season. The top of the mountain is about 1100 feet above the sea.
Schroeppel, tp. Oswego co. N.Y. 16 se of Oswego.
Schroon, skroon, r. N.Y. enters the Hudson in Warren co. [wide.
Schroon, lake, N.Y. 10 long, and from 1 to 2
Schroon, tp. Essex co. N.Y. on Schroon Lake.
Schuyler, tp. Herkimer co. N.Y. 7 w of Herkimer. [the Hudson.
Schuylersville, pv. Saratoga co. N.Y. on
Schuylkill, pt. Chester co. Pa. on Schuylkill river.
Schuylkill, tp. Schuylkill co. Pa. [ne of H.
Schuylkill Haven, pv. Schuylkill co. Pa. 58
Sciencville, pv. Greene co. N.Y. 48 sw Al.
Scio, pt. Allegheny co. N.Y. 15 s of Angelica.
Scio, pt. Washtenaw co. Mich. on Huron r.
Scioto r. O. See Gazetteer.
Scipio, pt. Cayuga co. N.Y. 8 s of Auburn.

Digitized by Google

Scipio, tp. Seneca co. O.
Scipio, tp. Hillsdale co. Mich.
Scipio, pv. Jennings co. Ind. 56 SSE of Is.
SCITUATE, pt. Plymouth co. Mass. on the Atlantic. [Providence.
Scituate, tp. Providence co. R. I. 12 W of
SCONONDOAH, pv. Oneida co. N.Y. [Tn.
SCOTCH PLAINS, pv. Essex co. N. J. 42 NW of
SCOTCH TOWN, pv. Orange co. N.Y. 107 SSW of Albany.
SCOTIA, pv. Schenectady co. N.Y. 18 NW Al.
Scotia, pv. Pope co. Ark. on Arkansas r.
SCOTLAND, pv. Windham co. Conn. 35 E of Hd.
SCOTT, pt. Cortland co. N.Y. 150 W of Al.
Scott, pt. Wayne co. Pa. on the Susqa. r.
Scott, pt. Adams co. O. 95 S of Cs.
Scott, pt. La Grange co. Ind. 180 N of Is.
SCOTTSBURG, pv. Halifax co. Va. 120 SW R.
SCOTTSVILLE, pv. Monroe co. N.Y. 230 W Al.
Scottsville, pv. cap. of Powhatan co. Va. 33 W of Richmond.
Scottsville, pv. Bibb co. Ala. 30 SE of T.
Scottsville, pv. cap. of Allen co. Ky. 148 SW of Frankfort.
Scottsville, pv. Lee co. Ill. 150 N of Sd.
SCRIBA, pt. Oswego co. N.Y. on L. Ontario.
SCROGGSFIELD, pv. Carroll co. O. 132 ENE Cs.
SCROON. See SCHROON.
SCRUBGRASS, tp. Venango co. Pa. [of Rh.
SCUFFLETON, pv. Greene co. N. C. 102 ESE
SCUFFLETOWN, pv. Laurens dist. S. C. on Saluda river. [Salem.
SCULL TOWN, pv. Salem co. N. J. 12 NE of
SEABROOK, pt. Rockingham co. N. H. 47 SE of Concord.
SEACONNET POINT, R. I. 6 ESE of Newport.
SEAFORD, pv. Sussex co. Del. on Nanticoke r.
SEAL, tp. Pike co. O. [of Little Rock.
SEARCY, pv. cap. of White co. Ark. 50 NNE
SEARSBURG, pt. Bennington co. Vt. 11 E of Bennington.
SEARSMONT, pt. Waldo co. Me. 38 E of A.
SEARSVILLE, pv. Stewart co. Ga. 128 SW M.
SEAVILLE, tp. Hancock co. Me.
SEBAGO, lake, Cumberland co. Me. 12 m. long and about 7 wide.
Sebago, pt. Cumberland co. Me. on Sebago L.
SEBASTICOOK r. Me. flows into the Kennebec.
SEBEC, pt. Piscataquis co. Me. on Sebec Lake, 96 NNE of Augusta. The lake is 10 m. long.
SECOND FORK, pv. Clearfield co. Pa. 157 NW of Harrisburg.
SEDGWICK, tp. Hancock co Me. 85 E of A.
SEEKONK, pt. Bristol co. Mass. 46 SSW of B.
SEGUIN, v. Gonzales co. Texas, on the Guadalupe r. 70 m. S of Austin. [of An.
SELBY'S PORT, pv. Alleghany co. Md. 214 NW
SELIN'S GROVE, pv. Union co. Pa. on Susqa. r.
SELMA, pv. Dallas co. Ala. on Alabama r.
Selma, pv. Jefferson co. Mo. on Mississippi r.
SEM'IN-OLE INDIANS, a once powerful tribe dwelling in Florida. Most of them have been removed to the W of the Miss.
SEMPRONIUS, pt. Cayuga co. N.Y. 16 SE of Auburn.
SENECA LAKE. See GAZETTEER.
SENECA r. N.Y. joins an outlet of Oneida Lake to form the Oswego river.
Seneca r. S. C. flows into Tugaloo r.
Seneca, tp. Ontario co. N.Y. 15 E of Canandaigua.
Seneca, tp. Seneca co. O.
Seneca, tp. Lenawee co. Mich. [Waterloo.
SENECA FALLS, pv. Seneca co. N.Y. 4 E of
SENECAVILLE, pv. Guernsey co. O. 90 E of Cs.
SENNETT, pt. Cayuga co. N.Y. 158 N of Al.
SERGEANT, tp. M'Kean co. Pa.
SETAUKET, pv. Suffolk co. N.Y. on the N side of Long Island.
SEVIER r California, runs for some distance along the SE margin of the Great Basin. The lower portion of its course has not been explored, but it is supposed to flow into the Colorado. [E of Ne.
SEVIERVILLE, pv. cap. of Sevier co. Tenn. 212
SEVILLE, tp. Medina co. O.
SEWARD, tp. Schoharie co. N.Y. 47 W of Al.
SEWICKLY, tp. Westmoreland co. Pa.
SHADE cr. Pa. flows into Conemaugh r.
Shade, tp. Somerset co. Pa. [of H.
SHAEFFERSTOWN, pv. Lebanon co. Pa. 32 E
SHAFTSBURY, pt. Bennington co. Vt. 110 S of Montpelier. [14 N of Cd.
SHAKER VILLAGE, pv. Merrimack co. N. H.
SHALERSVILLE, pt. Portage co. O. on Cuyahoga river. [r. 2 m. below Sunbury.
SHAMOKIN cr. Pa. flows into the Susquehanna
Shamokin, pt. Northumberland co. Pa. on Shamokin creek, 76 N of Harrisburg.
SHAMONG, v. Burlington co. N. J. 26 SE Phila.
SHANDAKEN, pt. Ulster co. N.Y. 83 SSW of Al.
SHANESVILLE, pv. Tuscarawas co. O. on Sugar creek.
SHANNON, pv. Mason co. Ky. 68 ENE of F.
SHANNONSVILLE, pv. Mougomery co. Pa. 86 E of Harrisburg.
Shannonsville, pv. Perry co. Tenn. 109 SW Ne.
SHAPLEIGH, pt. York co. Me. 90 SW of A.
SHARON, tp. Hillsborough co. N. H.
Sharon, pt. Windsor co. Vt. 40 S of Mtr.
Sharon, pt. Norfolk co. Mass. 17 SSW of B.
Sharon, pt. Litchfield co. Conn. 48 W of Hd.
Sharon, pt. Schoharie co. N.Y. 43 W of Al.
Sharon, pv. Mercer co. Pa. 250 WNW of H.
Sharon, tp. Potter co. Pa.
Sharon, pv. Wythe co. Va. 265 W of R.
Sharon, pv. Mecklenburg co. N. C. 165 WSW of Raleigh.
Sharon, pv. Madison co. Miss. 30 N of J.
Sharon, tp. Richland co. O.
Sharon, pt. Washtenaw co. Mich. 56 W of D
Sharon, pv. Whitesides co. Ill. 174 N of Sd.
SHARON CENTRE, pv. Potter co. Pa. 192 NNW of Harrisburg.
Sharon Centre, pv. Medina co. O. 126 NE of Cs.
SHARONVILLE, pv. Hamilton co. O. 102 WSW of Columbus.
SHARPESVILLE, pv. Montg. co. Ala. 128 SE of T.
SHARPSBURG, pv. Alleghany co. Pa. 206 W H.
Sharpsburg, pv. Washington co. Md. on the Potomac.
Sharpsburg, pv. Bath co. Ky. 62 E of F.
Sharpsburg, pv. Monroe co. Mo. 94 N of Jefferson City.
SHARPTOWN, pv. Salem co. N. J. on Salem cr.
SHARTLESVILLE, pv. Berks co. Pa. 65 E of H
SHAS'TE INDIANS, a tribe dwelling in the SW extremity of Oregon. [Wallkill r
SHAWANGUNK, shong'gum, cr. N.Y. flows into
Shawangunk, mts. Sullivan co. N.Y. a part of the Alleghany chain. [gunk cr.
Shawangunk, pt. Ulster co. N.Y. on Shawan-
SHAW'NEE INDIANS, a tribe now dwelling W of the Mississippi, near the Kanzas river
SHAWNEETOWN, pv. Gallatin co. Ill. on Ohio r
SHEBOYGAN r. Wis. flows into Lake Michigan
Sheboygan, v. cap. of Sheboygan co. Wis. at the mouth of Sheboygan river.

Digitized by Google

Sheepscot r. Lincoln co. Me. flows into Sheepscot Bay.
Sheepscot Bridge, pv. Lincoln co. Me. 25 s A.
Sheffield, pt. Caledonia co. Vt. 45 ne of Mtr.
Sheffield, pt. Berkshire co. Mass. 20 s Lenox.
Sheffield, pt. Warren co. Pa. 90 nw of H.
Sheffield, pv. Newton co. Ga. 70 nw of M.
Sheffield, pt. Lorain co. O. on Lake Erie.
Sheffield, tp. Tippecanoe co. Ind. [coggin r.
Shelburne, pt. Coos co. N. H. on Androe-
Shelburne, pt. Chittenden co. Vt. 6 s of Burlington. [Greenfield.
Shelburne, pt. Franklin co. Mass. 5 w of
Shelburne Falls, pv. Franklin co. Mass. on Deerfield r. 100 w of Boston.
Shelby, pt. Orleans co. N.Y. 10 s of Albion.
Shelby, pv. cap. of Cleveland co. N. C. on French Broad river.
Shelby, pv. Richland co. O. 70 n of Ca.
Shelby, tp. Macomb co. Mich.
Shelby, tp. Jefferson co. Ind.
Shelby, a co. in the e part of Texas, on the Sabine r mostly covered with wood. Soil, in many parts, very fertile. Capital, Shelbyville. [canal.
Shelby Basin, pv. Orleans co. N.Y. on Erie
Shelbyville, pv. cap. of Bedford co. Tenn. 60 s of Nashville. [of F.
Shelbyville, pv. cap. of Shelby co. Ky. 23 w
Shelbyville, pv. cap. of Shelby co. Ind. on Blue river, 26 se of Indianapolis. [Kaskaskia r.
Shelbyville, pv. cap. of Shelby co. Ill. on
Shelbyville, pv. cap. of Shelby co. Mo. 100 n of Jefferson City.
Shelbyville, a v. of Texas, on Tanaha cr. 10 m. sw of the Sabine r. Pop. between 200 and 300.
Sheldon, pt. Franklin co. Vt. 62 n of Mtr.
Sheldon, pt. Wyoming co. N.Y. on Seneca cr.
Shelter Island, tp. Suffolk co. N.Y. 20 e of River Head.
Shelocta, pv. Indiana co. Pa. 164 w of H.
Shenandoah r. Va. See Gazetteer.
Shenango cr. Pa. flows into Beaver r.
Shenango, pt. Beaver co. Pa. [nango creek.
Shenango, v. Crawford co. Pa. on She-
Shenango, tp. Mercer co. Pa. 11 sw of Mercer. [w of H.
Shepherdstown, pv. Cumberland co. Pa. 18
Shepherdstown, pv. Jefferson co. Va. on the Potomac.
Shepherdstown, pv. Belmont co. O.
Shepherdsville, pv. cap. of Bullitt co. Ky. on Salt river.
Sherburne, pt. Rutland co. Vt. 68 s of Mtr.
Sherburne, pt. Middlesex co. Mass. on Charles river, 19 sw of Boston. [nango r.
Sherburne, pv. Chenango co. N.Y. on Che-
Sherburne Mills, pv. Fleming co. Ky. on Licking river.
Sheridan, pt. Chautauque co. N Y. on L. Erie.
Sheridan, tp. Calhoun co. Mich.
Sherman, pt. Fairfield co. Conn. 57 sw of Hd.
Sherman, pt. Chautauque co. N.Y. on French creek.
Sherman, pt. Huron co. O. 15 sw of Norwalk.
Sherman, pt. St. Joseph co. Mich. on Prairie
Sherwood, pt. Branch co. Mich. [creek.
Shesequin, pt. Bradford co. Pa. 144 n of H.
Shetucket r. Conn. the principal branch of Thames river. [Shiawassee r.
Shiawassee, pt. Shiawassee co. Mich. on
Shieldsborough, pv. cap. of Hancock co. Miss. on Lake Borgne.

Shiloh, pv. Cumberland co. N. J.
Shiloh, pv. Camden co. N. C. 226 ne of Rh
Shinnston, pv. Harrison co. Va. 265 nw R.
Shippen, tp. Cumberland co. Pa.
Shippen, pt. M'Kean co. Pa. 170 nw of H.
Shippen, tp. Tioga co. Pa. [34 sw of H.
Shippensburg, borough, Cumberland co. Pa
Shippensville, pv. Clarion co. Pa. 198 wsw of Harrisburg.
Shippingport, v. Jefferson co. Ky. on Ohio r
Shiremanstown, pv. Cumberland co. Pa. 4 w of Harrisburg.
Shirley, pt. Piscataquis co. Me. 84 n of A.
Shirley, pt. Middlesex co. Mass. 40 nw of B.
Shirley, tp. Huntingdon co. Pa. [86 sw of H.
Shirleysburg, borough, Huntingdon co. Pa.
Shirley Village, pv. Middlesex co. Mass. on Nashua river.
Shoal cr. Ill. flows into Kaskaskia r. [plain.
Shoreham, pt. Addison co. Vt. on L. Cham-
Short Cr. pt. Harrison co. O. 120 e of Ca.
Sho-sho'nee, or Snake Indians, a large tribe dwelling in the se part of Oregon, and the n part of California. [Red r.
Shreveport, pv. cap. of Caddo par. La. on
Shrewsbury r. N. J. is a continuation of Sandy Hook Bay.
Shrewsbury, pt. Rutland co. Vt. 72 sse of Mtr.
Shrewsbury, pt. Wo'ster co. Mass. 37 w B.
Shrewsbury, pt. Monmouth co. N. J. on Shrewsbury river.
Shrewsbury, tp. Lycoming co. Pa.
Shrewsbury, pt. York co. Pa. 38 s of H.
Shushan, pv. Washington co. N.Y. 47 ne Al.
Shutesbury, pt. Franklin co. Mass. 80 w B.
Siddonsburg, pv. York co. Pa. 11 s of H.
Sidney, pt. Kennebec co. Me. 9 n of A.
Sidney, pt. Delaware co. N.Y. 93 sw of Al.
Sidney, pv. cap. of Shelby co. O. 80 w of Ca.
Sidney, pv. Marshall co. Ind. 105 n of Is.
Sidney, pv. Champaign co. Ill. 104 e of Sd.
Sidney, the cap. of the island of Cape Breton, situated on the se coast, on a small bay called Sidney Harbour. Pop. 500.
Sidney Plains, pv. Delaware co. N.Y. o Susquehanna river.
Sierra de los Mimbres, se-er'rà del los mim'bres, *i. e.* the "osier mountains,"* a mountain chain in the n part of Mexico. It appears to be a continuation of the Anahuac Mountains.
Sierra Madre, se-er'rà mad'ray, a mountain chain in the n part of Mexico, extending from about 21° to 32° n Lat., traversing the states of Durango and Chihuahua. Height unknown.
Sierra Nevada, se-er'rà na-vah'dà, *i. e.* the "snow-clad ridge," a mountain chain running nearly n and s through Upper California, at the distance of from 100 to 200 m. from the Pacific. It is supposed to be even higher than the Rocky Mountains. The pass by which Captain Fremont crossed the Sierra was about 9,300 ft. in height, and the peaks around him rose several thousand feet higher.
Siloam, pv. Madison co. N.Y. 110 w of Al.
Siloam, pv. Surry co. N C. 140 wnw of Rh.
Silvan, tp. Washtenaw co. Mich.
Silver Creek, tp. Greene co. O. [3-4 m. wide.
Silver Lake, Wyoming co. N.Y. 3 m. long,

* Sierra literally signifies a "saw." The term is also applied to a "mountain ridge," which from its notched appearance may be supposed to resemble a saw.

Digitized by Google

Silver Lake, pt. Susquehanna co. Pa. on Silver Lake. [of Carlisle.
Silver Spring, tp. Cumberland co. Pa. 7 ne
Silverton, pv. Barnwell dist. S. C. on Savannah r. [of New Orleans.
Simms Port, pv. Avoyelles par. La. 237 nw
Simonsville, pv. Windsor co. Vt.
Simpsonville, pv. Shelby co. Ky. 31 w of F.
Simsbury, pt. Hartford co. Conn. 13 n of Hd.
Sinaloa. See Cinaloa.
Sinclairsville, v. Chautauque co. N.Y.
Sing Sing, pv. Westchester co. N.Y. on the Hudson, 25 n of New York. One of the state prisons is located here. [of Ca.
Sinking Spring, pv. Highland co. O. 84 sw
Sinnemahoning cr. Pa. enters W. Br. of Susquehanna r.
Sioux. See Gazetteer.
Sippican, pv. Plymouth co. Mass. 60 s of B.
Sisal, se-sal', a sea-port of Yucatan, near 21° n Lat., and 90° w Lon. Hides are exported from this place to the United States.
Sissonville, pv. Kanawha co. Va. on Pocatalico river.
Sistersville, pv. Tyler co. Va. on Ohio r.
Skeneateles, sken'e-at'les, lake, N.Y. lies between Cayuga and Onondaga cos.; 15 m. long, and 1-2 to 3-4 m. wide.
Skeneateles, pv. Onondaga co. N.Y. 147 w Al.
Skippack, pt. Montgomery co. Pa. 86 n of H.
Skowhegan, pt. Somerset co. Me. on Kennebec r. [low Burlington.
Skunk r. Iowa, flows into the Mississippi be-
Slab Town, pv. Anderson dist. S. C.
Slatersville, pv. Providence co. R. I. 19 nw of Providence. [Mile cr.
Slaterville, pv. Tompkins co. N.Y. on Six
Slippery Rock, pt. Butler co. Pa. 15 nw of
Slippery Rock, tp. Beaver co. Pa. [Butler.
Slippery Rock, tp. Mercer co. Pa. [Al.
Sloansville, pv. Schoharie co. N.Y. 33 w of
Smith, tp. Washington co. Pa.
Smith, tp. Belmont co. O. [Natchez.
Smithdale, pv. Amite co. Miss. 30 se of
Smithfield, pt. Somerset co. Me.
Smithfield, pt. Providence co. R. I. 16 n of Providence.
Smithfield, tp. Madison co. N.Y. 106 w of Al.
Smithfield, tp. Bradford co. Pa.
Smithfield, pv. Fayette co. Pa. 198 wsw H.
Smithfield, pv. cap. of Isle of Wight co. Va. 65 se of Richmond. [se of Rh.
Smithfield, pv. cap. of Johnson co. N. C. 27
Smithfield, pt. Jefferson co. O. 126 e of Cs.
Smithfield, pv. Alexander co. Ill. 227 s of Sd.
Smithland, pv. cap. of Livingston co. Ky. on Ohio river. [City.
Smithland, pv. Randolph co. Mo. 70 n of Jef.
Smithland, v. Bowie co. Texas, on Ferry Lake, a western branch or arm of L. Caddo.
Smithsboro', pv. Tioga co. N.Y. on the Susquehanna, 170 wsw of Albany. [of An.
Smithsburg, pv. Washington co. Md. 106 nw
Smith's Island, N. C. at the mouth of Cape Fear river. [196 nw of H.
Smith's Port, pv. cap. of M'Kean co. Pa.
Smithville, pv. Abbeville dist. S. C. 94 w of Columbia.
Smithton, pv. St. Clair co. Ill. 108 s of Sd.
Smithtown, pt. Suffolk co. N.Y. 48 e of N.Y.
Smithville, tp. Chenango co. N.Y. 15 w of Norwich.
Smithville, pv. Jefferson co. N.Y.
Smithville, pv. Lancaster co. Pa. 46 ene of H.
Smithville, pv. Powhatan co. Va. 40 w of R.
Smithville, pv. cap. of Brunswick co. N. C. on Cape Fear river.
Smithville, pv. cap. of De Kalb co. Tenn. 69 e of Nashville. [Strawberry r.
Smithville, pv. cap. of Lawrence co. Ark. on
Smithville, pv. Wayne co. O. 100 ne of Cs.
Smithville Flats, pv. Chenango co. N.Y. 195 w of Al. [ene of Albany.
Smoky Hollow, pv. Columbia co. N.Y. 37
Smyrna, pt. Chenango co. N.Y. 103 w of Al.
Smyrna, pv. Kent co. Del. 12 n of Dover.
Smyrna, pv. Harrison co. O. 100 ene of Cs.
Sneedsboro', pv. Anson co. N. C. on Yadkin river.
Snickersville, pv. Loudon co. Va. 168 n R.
Snidersville, pv. Monongalia co. Va. 287 nw of Richmond. [of Dandridge.
Snoddyville, pv. Jefferson co. Tenn. 12 ne
Snow Hill, Md. See Gazetteer.
Snow Hill, pv. cap. of Greene co. N. C. 99 ene of Raleigh.
Snow Hill, pv. Walker co. Ga. 241 nw of M.
Snow Hill, pv. Clinton co. O. 74 wsw of Cs.
Snow Shoe, pt. Centre co. Pa. 100 nw of H.
Snowsville, pv. Choctaw co. Miss. 110 ene of Jackson.
Snyder, tp. Jefferson co. Pa.
Snydersville, pv. Monroe co. Pa. 116 ne H.
Society Land, tp. Hillsborough co. N. H.
Society Hill, pv. Darlington dist. S. C. on Great Pedee river.
Society Hill, pv. Macon co. Ala. 187 se of T.
Sodus, pt. Wayne co. N.Y. 12 n of Lyons.
Sodus Bay, Wayne co. N.Y. on L. Ontario.
Sodus Point, pv. Wayne co. N.Y. on Great Sodus Bay, 200 wnw of Albany.
Solesbury, tp. Bucks co. Pa. on Delaware r.
Solon, pt. Somerset co. Me. on the Kennebec river.
Solon, pt. Cortland co. N.Y. 12 n of Cortland.
Solon, pt. Cuyahoga co. O. on Chagrin r.
Somerford, tp. Madison co. O.
Somers, pt. Tolland co. Conn. 23 ne of Hd
Somers, pt. Westchester co. N.Y. 30 n o. White Plains.
Somers, tp. Preble co. O. [nington.
Somerset, tp. Windham co. Vt. 15 ne of Ben-
Somerset, pt. Bristol co. Mass. 44 s of B.
Somerset, pt. Niagara co. N.Y. 14 ne of Lockport. [40 w of H.
Somerset, borough, cap. of Somerset co. Pa.
Somerset, tp. Washington co. Pa. [of P.
Somerset, pv. cap. of Pulaski co. Ky. 84 sse
Somerset, tp. Belmont co. O.
Somerset, pv. cap. of Perry co. O. 47 ene Cs.
Somerset, pt. Hillsdale co. Mich. [Tn.
Somer's Point, pv. Atlantic co. N. J. 90 s of
Somersworth, tp. Strafford co. N. H. 45 e of Concord.
Somerton, pv. Nansemond co. Va. 95 se R.
Somerton, pv. Belmont co. O. 107 e of Cs.
Somerville, pv. St. Lawrence co. N.Y. 176 nnw of Albany. [31 n of Ta.
Somerville, pv. cap. of Somerset co. N. J.
Somerville, pv. Fauquier co. Va. 53 n of R.
Somerville, pv. cap. of Morgan co. Ala. 138 nne of Tuscaloosa. [wsw of Ne.
Somerville, pv. cap. of Fayette co. Tenn. 155
Somerville, pv. Butler co. O. 100 wsw of Cs.
So-no'ra, a province in the nw part of Mexico, w of Chihuahua. It forms with Cinaloa the state of Occidente. [Merrimack r.
Soucook r. Hillsborough co. N. H. flows into
South Albion, pv. Kennebec co. Me. 25 ne A.

Digitized by Google

South Alton, pv. Belknap co. N. H. 28 ne of Concord.
South Amboy, tp. Middlesex co. N. J. on the Raritan river. [Powow r.
Southampton, pt. Rockingham co. N. H. on
Southampton, pt. Hampshire co. Mass. 102 w of Boston. [part of Long I.
Southampton, pt. Suffolk co. N.Y. on the e
Southampton, tp. Bedford co. Pa. [town.
Southampton, tp. Bucks co. Pa. 12 se Doyles-
Southampton, tp. Cumberland co. Pa. 18 sw of Carlisle. [Chambersburg.
Southampton, tp. Franklin co. Pa. 13 ne of
Southampton, tp. Somerset co. Pa.
South Anna r. Va. unites with North Anna r. to form the Pamunky.
South Anna, pv. Louisa co. Va. 67 nw of R.
South Anson, pv. Somerset co. Me. 44 ne A.
South Attleborough, pv. Bristol co. Mass. 43 ssw of Boston. [on Susquehanna r.
South Bainbridge, pv. Chenango co. N. Y.
South Barre, pv. Washington co. Vt. 8 sse of Montpelier. [on St. Joseph's r.
South Bend, pv. cap. of St. Joseph co. Ind.
South Berwick, pt. York co. Me. on Salmon Falls river. [of Cs.
South Bloomfield, pv. Pickaway co. O. 17 s
Southborough, pt. Wo'ster co. Mass. 26 w B.
Southbridge, pt. Wo'ster co. Mass. 60 sw B.
South Bristol, pt. Ontario co. N.Y. 12 s of Canandaigua. [s of Hd.
South Britain, pv. New Haven co. Conn. 57
South Brunswick, tp. Middlesex co. N. J. 12 sw of New Brunswick.
Southbury, pt. New Haven co. Conn. 20 nw of New Haven. [nw of Hd.
South Canaan, pv. Litchfield co. Conn. 43
South Charleston, pv. Clarke co. O. 55 wsw of Columbus.
South Creek, pt. Bradford co. Pa. 160 n of H.
South Deerfield, pv. Rockingham co. N.H. 18 ese of Concord. [of B.
South Deerfield, pv. Franklin co. Mass. 90 w
Southeast, pt. Putnam co. N.Y. 107 s of Al.
South Easton, borough, Northampton co. Pa. on Lehigh river.
South Egremont, pv. Berkshire co. Mass.
South Farms, pv. Litchfield co. Conn. 40 w of Hartford. [Island.
Southfield, tp. Richmond co. N.Y. on Staten
Southfield, pt. Oakland co. Mich. 17 n of D.
Southford, pv. New Haven co. Conn.
South Florence, v. Franklin co. Ala. on Tennessee river. [9 s of Hd.
South Glastonbury, pv. Hartford co. Conn.
South Hadley, pt. Hampshire co. Mass. 88 w of Boston. [Mass. on Connecticut r.
South Hadley Canal, pv. Hampshire co.
South Hanover, pv. Jef. co. Ind. 93 se of Is.
South Hartford, pv. Washington co. N.Y. 55 nne of Albany. [sw of Boston.
South Harwich, pv. Barnstable co. Mass. 90
South Haven, tp. Van Buren co. Mich.
South Hawley, pv. Franklin co. Mass. 114 w of Boston. [Montpelier.
South Hero, pt. Grand Isle co. Vt. 58 nw of
South Hill, pv. Bradford co. Pa. 150 n of H.
South Hingham, pv. Plymouth co. Mass. 18 se of Boston. [Pa.
South Huntingdon, tp. Westmoreland co.
Southington, pt. Hartford co. Conn. 18 sw of Hartford.
Southington, pt. Trumbull co. O. 170 ne of Cs.
South Jackson, pv. Jackson co. Mich. 76 w D.
South Jefferson, pv. Lincoln co. Me. 22 nne of Augusta. [of Hd.
South Kent, pv. Litchfield co. Conn. 55 w
South Killingly, pv Windham co. Conn. 51 e of Hartford. [R. I. 30 s Providence.
South Kingston, pv. cap. of Washington co.
South Lee, pv. Berkshire co. Mass. 130 w B.
South Lincoln, pv. Penobscot co. Me. 110 ne of Augusta. [s of Hartford.
South Lyme, pv. New London co. Conn. 50
South Middletown, pv. Orange co. N.Y. 112 ssw of Albany.
South Middletown, tp. Cumberland co. Pa.
South Natick, pv. Middlesex co. Mass. 15 wsw of Boston. [106 wsw of Al.
South New Berlin, pv. Chenango co. N.Y.
South Newport, pv. M'Intosh co. Ga. 108 se of Milledgeville.
South Norwalk, pv. Fairfield co. Conn.
Southold, pt. Suffolk co. N.Y. on Long I. Sound. [of Hartford.
South Port, pv. Fairfield co. Conn. 60 sw
South Port, pt. Chemung co. N.Y. on Chemung river. [Michigan.
South Port, pv. Racine co. Wisconsin, on L.
South Reading, pt. Middlesex co. Mass. 11 n B
South Salem, pv. Westchester co. N.Y. 118 s of Albany. [64 s of B.
South Sandwich, pv. Barnstable co. Mass.
South Scituate, pv. Plymouth co. Mass. 24 se of Boston.
South Seekonk, pv. Bristol co. Mass. 48 s B.
South Shenango, pt. Crawford co. Pa.
South Shrewsbury, pv. Worcester co. Mass. 37 w of Boston.
South Sodus, pv. Wayne co. N.Y. 188 w Al.
South Strabane, tp. Washington co. Pa.
South Tyringham, pv. Berkshire co. Mass.
South Union, pv. Logan co. Ky. 158 sw F.
Southville, pv. Shelby co. Ky. 31 wnw F.
South Warren, pv. Worcester co. Mass. 66 w of Boston.
Southwest, tp. Warren co. Pa. [w of Al
South Westerloo, pv. Albany co. N.Y. 27
Southwest Harbour, pv. Hancock co. Me. 114 se of Augusta. [of Boston.
South Westport, pv. Bristol co. Mass. 72 s
South Whitehall, pt. Lehigh co. Pa. 87 ene of Harrisburg. [of Springfield.
Southwick, pt. Hampden co. Mass. 10 wsw
South Williamstown, pv. Berkshire co. Mass. 135 w of Boston. [37 ne of Cd.
South Wolfborough, pv. Carroll co. N. H.
South Woodstock, pv. Windsor co. Vt. 55 s of Montpelier.
South Woodbury, tp. Bedford co. Pa.
South Worcester, pv. Otsego co. N.Y. 62 w of Albany. [82 se of B.
South Yarmouth, pv. Barnstable co. Mass.
South Zanesville, v. Muskingum co. O.
Sowardtown, pv. Kent co. Del. 27 s Dover.
Soxville, pv. Monroe co. Pa. 130 ne of H.
Spafford, pt. Onondaga co. N.Y. 18 w of Syracuse. [seraga cr.
Sparta, pt. Livingston co. N.Y. on Canas-
Sparta, pv. Sussex co. N. J. 78 n of Tn.
Sparta, tp. Westmoreland co. Pa.
Sparta, pv. Edgecombe co. N. C. 84 e of Rh.
Sparta, pv. cap. of Hancock co. Ga. 92 ne M.
Sparta, pv. cap. of Conecuh co. Ala. on Murder creek. [Nashville.
Sparta, pv. cap. of White co. Tenn. 83 e of
Sparta, pv. Knox co. O. 46 ne of Cs.
Sparta, pv. cap. of Buchanan co. Mo.

Digitized by Google

Spartanburg C. H. pv. cap. of Spartanburg dist. S. C. 98 NW of Ca.
Spartanburg, pv. Randolph co. Ind.
Spartapolis, pv. Rockingham co. Va. 142 NW of Richmond. [Owego cr.
Speedsville, pv. Tompkins co. N.Y. on W.
Speedwell, pv. Barnwell dist. S. C. on Savannah river.
Speedwell, pv. Claiborne co. Tenn. 212 E Ne.
Speight's Bridge, pv. Greene co. N. C. 80 ESE of Raleigh.
Spencer, pt. Worcester co. Mass. 53 W of B.
Spencer, pt. Tioga co. N.Y. 15 W of Owego.
Spencer, pv. Davidson co. N. C. 190 W of Rh.
Spencer, pv. cap. of Van Buren co. Tenn. 90
Spencer, tp. Guernsey co. O. [SE of Ne.
Spencer, pt. Medina co. O. 110 NE of Ca.
Spencer, pv. cap. of Owen co. Ind. 58 SW Is.
Spencerport, pv. Monroe co. N.Y. 234 W Al.
Spencersburg, pv. Pike co. Mo. 88 NE of Jefferson City. [of Al.
Spencertown, pv. Columbia co. N.Y. 30 SSE
Spencerville, pv. De Kalb co. Ind. 150 NNE of Indianapolis. [NNW of R.
Sperryville, pv. Rappahannock co. Va. 123
Spinnerstown, pv. Bucks co. Pa. 90 E of H.
Spoon r. Ill. flows into Illinois r.
Spottedville, pv. Stafford co. Va. 76 N of R.
Spottswood, pv. Middlesex co. N. J. 36 NE of Trenton. [co. Va. 70 N of R.
Spottsylvania C. H. cap. of Spottsylvania
Spraker's Basin, pv. Montgomery co. N.Y. 47 WNW of Albany.
Spread Eagle, pv. Delaware co. Pa. 83 ESE
Spriggs, tp. Adams co. O. [of H.
Spring, tp. Centre co. Pa.
Spring, pt. Crawford co. Pa. 257 NW H. [of D.
Spring Arbour, pt. Jackson co. Mich. 80 W
Springborough, pv. Warren co. O. 74 SW Cs.
Spring Creek, pt. Warren co. Pa.
Springersville, pv. Fayette co. Ind. 64 E Is.
Springfield, pt. Penobscot co. Me. 60 NE of Bangor.
Springfield, pt. Sullivan co. N. H. 35 NW Cd.
Springfield, pt. Windsor co. Vt. on Conn. r.
Springfield, pv. cap. of Hampden co. Mass. on Connecticut river. [perstown.
Springfield, pt. Otsego co. N.Y. 8 N of Coo-
Springfield, tp. Burlington co. N. J. 5 NE of Mount Holly.
Springfield, pt. Essex co. N. J. 52 NE of Tn.
Springfield, pt. Bradford co. Pa.
Springfield, tp. Bucks co. Pa. 40 N of Phila.
Springfield, tp. Delaware co. Pa. 12 WSW Phila.
Springfield, tp. Erie co. Pa. [Huntingdon.
Springfield, tp. Huntingdon co. Pa. 21 S of
Springfield, tp. Mercer co. Pa.
Springfield, tp. Montg. co. Pa. 10 N of Phila.
Springfield, tp. York co. Pa. [of Richmond.
Springfield, pv. Hampshire co. Va. 197 NNW
Springfield, pv. cap. of Effingham co. Ga. 28 NW of Savannah.
Springfield, pv. Greene co. Ala. 33 SSW of T.
Springfield, pv. Madison co. Miss. 41 NNE of Jackson. [NW of New Orleans.
Springfield, pv. cap. of Livingston par. La. 65
Springfield, pv. cap. of Robertson co. Tenn. 26 N of Nashville. [66 SSW of F.
Springfield, pv. cap. of Washington co. Ky.
Springfield, pv. cap. of Clarke co. O. 43 W Cs.
Springfield, tp. Hamilton co. O.
Springfield, tp. Richland co. O.
Springfield, tp. Summit co. O.
Springfield, pt. Oakland co. Mich. 37 NW D.
Springfield, pv. Franklin co. Ind. 70 NNE of Is.
Springfield, pv. cap. of Greene co. Mo. 158 SW
Springfield, pv. Jackson co. Iowa. [Jef. City.
Spring Garden, tp. York co. Pa.
Spring Garden, a suburb of Phila. N of the city.
Spring Garden, pv. Pittsylvania co. Va. 154
Spring Hill, tp. Fayette co. Pa. [WSW R.
Spring Hill, pv. Marengo co. Ala. 70 S of T.
Spring Place, pv. cap. of Murray co. Ga. 184 NW of Milledgeville. [Nashville.
Spring Place, pv. Marshall co. Tenn. 66 S of
Springport, tp. Cayuga co. N.Y. 9 SW of Auburn.
Springport, pt. Jackson co. Mich. 100 W of D.
Spring Prairie, tp. Walworth co. Wisconsin.
Springtown, pv. Bucks co. Pa. 106 E of H.
Springvale, pv. York co. Me. 66 SW of A.
Springville, pv. Erie co. N.Y. on Spring cr.
Springville, pt. Susquehanna co. Pa.
Springville, pv. St. Clair co. Ala. 83 ENE of T.
Springville, pv. Greenup co. Ky. on Ohio r.
Springville, pv. Seneca co. O. 90 N of Cs.
Springville, pv. Lenawee co. Mich. 68 SW D.
Springville, pv. Lawrence co. Ind. 80 SSW Is.
Springwater, pt. Livingston co. N.Y. 226 W of Albany.
Spring Wells, tp. Washtenaw co. Mich.
Spruce Head, tp. Hancock co. Me.
Squam, lake, N. H. 6 m. long, 3 broad; the outlet, called Squam r. enters the Merrimack.
Squam, v. Essex co. Mass. on Cape Ann.
Squankum, pv. Monmouth co. N. J. 43 SE Tn.
St. Alban's. See Alban's, St.
St. Augustine. See Augustine, St., and so for all other names with the prefix of St.
Stafford, tp. Tolland co. Conn. 24 NE of Hd.
Stafford, pt. Genesee co. N.Y. 243 W Al. [hold.
Stafford, tp. Monmouth co. N. J. 38 S of Free-
Stafford C. H. pv. cap. of Stafford co. Va. on Rappahannock river. [NE of Hd.
Stafford Springs, pv. Tolland co. Conn. 28
Staggville, pv. Orange co. N. C. 31 NW Rh.
Stamford, pt. Bennington co. Vt. 9 SE of Bennington.
Stamford, pt. Fairfield co. Conn. 77 SW of Hd.
Stamford, pt. Delaware co. N.Y. 60 WSW Al.
Stanardsville, pv. cap. of Greene co. Va. 95 NW of Richmond.
Standish, pt. Cumberland co. Me. 62 SSW A.
Stanford, tp. Dutchess co. N.Y. 16 NE of Poughkeepsie. [of P.
Stanford, pv. cap. of Lincoln co. Ky. 52 SSE
Stanford, pv. Monroe co. Ind. 60 SSW of Is.
Stanfordville, pv. Dutchess co. N.Y. 67 S of Albany.
Stanfordville, pv. Putnam co. Ga. 21 NW M.
Stanhope, pv. Sussex co. N. J. 60 N of Tn.
Stanhope, pv. Monroe co. Pa. 128 NE of H.
Stanhope, pv. Nash co. N. C. 32 E of Rh.
Stantonsburg, pv. Edgecombe co. N. C. 70 E of Raleigh.
Stantonville, pv. Anderson dist. S. C. [I.
Stapleton, v. Richmond co. N.Y. on Staten
Stark, pt. Coos co. N. H. 10 NE of Lancaster.
Starkey, pt. Yates co. N.Y. 10 NE of Penn Yan.
Starks, pt. Somerset co. Me. on Kennebec r
Starks, tp. Herkimer co. N.Y. 12 SE Herkimer
Starksborough, pt. Addison co. Vt. 42 W of Montpelier. [Albany.
Starksville, pv. Herkimer co. N.Y. 62 NW of
Starksville, v. Rensselaer co. N.Y.
Starkville, pv. cap. of Lee co. Ga. 130 SW M.
Starkville, pv. Oktibbeha co. Miss. 140 NE J.

Digitized by Google

Stare, pt. Hocking co. O. 60 se of Cs.
Starrsville, pv. Newton co. Ga. 55 nnw M.
Starucca, pv. Wayne co. Pa. 190 ne of H.
Staten Island, N.Y. between New York Bay and Raritan Bay, 14 m. long, 4 to 8 wide.
Statesborough, pv. cap. of Bullock co. Ga. 133 se of Milledgeville.
Statesburg, pv. Sumter dist. S. C. 53 e of Cs.
Statesville, pv. cap. of Iredell co. N. C. 145 w of Raleigh.
Statesville, pv. Wilson co. Tenn. 40 e of Ne.
Staunton, pv. New Castle co. Del. 50 n of Dover. [Lewis cr.
Staunton, pv. cap. of Augusta co. Va. on
Staunton, pv. Granville co. N. C.
Staunton, tp. Miami co. O.
Staunton, pv. Macoupin co. Ill. 70 ssw of Sd.
Stearnsville, pv. Berkshire co. Mass. 134
Steelsville, pv. Chester co. Pa. [w of B.
Steeleville, pv. cap. of Crawford co. Mo. on Maramec r. 75 sse of Jefferson City.
Stephensport, pv. Breckenridge co. Ky.
Stephens, St., pv. Wn. co. Ala. on the Tombigbee, 150 w of Tuscaloosa.
Stephentown, pt. Rensselaer co. N.Y. 28 ese of Albany. [Bridgeport.
Stepney, pv. Fairfield co. Conn. 11 n of
Sterling, tp. Lamoille co. Vt. 24 nw of Mtr.
Sterling, pt. Worcester co. Mass. 40 w of B.
Sterling, pt. Windham co. Conn. 60 e of Hd.
Sterling, pt. Cayuga co. N.Y. on L. Ontario.
Sterling, pt. Wayne co. Pa. on Lehigh r.
Sterling, tp. Macomb co. Mich.
Sterlingsville, pv. Jefferson co. N.Y.
Stetson, pt. Penobscot co. Me. 70 ne of A.
Steuben, pt. Washington co. Me. on Narraguagus Bay.
Steuben, pt. Oneida co. N.Y. 100 wnw of Al.
Steuben, pv. Huron co. O. 87 n of Cs.
Steubenville, O. See Gazetteer.
Steubenville, pv. Steuben co. Ind. 170 nnw of Indianapolis. [of R.
Stevensburg, pv. Culpepper co. Va. 90 nnw
Stevensburg, pv. Hardin co. Ky. 90 sw of F.
Stevensville, pv. Bradford co. Pa. 160 n H.
Stevensville, pv. King and Queen co. Va. 48 ne of Richmond. [20 se of Ne.
Stewartsborough, pv. Rutherford co. Tenn.
Stewartstown, pt. Coos co. N. H. on Connecticut river. [of Rh.
Stewartstown, pv. Richmond co. N. C. 137 sw
Stewartsville, pv. Warren co. N. J. 56 nnw of Trenton. [sw of Rh.
Stewartsville, pv. Richmond co. N. C. 107
Stilesville, pv. Hendricks co. Ind. 28 w Is.
Still Valley, pv. Warren co. N. J. 48 nnw of Trenton.
Stillwater, pt. Saratoga co. N.Y. 20 n of Al.
Stillwater, pt. Sussex co. N. J. 77 n of Tn.
Stockbridge, pt. Windsor co. Vt. 42 s of Mtr.
Stockbridge, pt. Berkshire co. Mass. [cr.
Stockbridge, pt. Madison co. N.Y. on Oneida
Stockbridge, pt. Ingham co. Mich.
Stockbridge, pv. Calumet co. Wis. on Winnebago Lake. [St. Regis r.
Stockholm, pt. St. Lawrence co. N. Y. on
Stockholm, pv. Passaic co. N. J 95 nne of Tn.
Stockport, pt. Columbia co. N.Y. 24 s of Al.
Stockport, pv. Wayne co. Pa. on Delaware r.
Stockton, pt. Chautauque co. N.Y. 7 e of Mayville
Stock Township, pt. Harrison co. O.
Stockville, pv. Buncombe co. N. C.
Stoddard, pt. Cheshire co. N H. 44 sw of Cd.
Stoddartsville, pv. Monroe co. Pa. 128 ne of Harrisburg.
Stone Arabia, pv. Montgomery co. N.Y. 57
Stoneham, tp. Oxford co. Me. [wnw of Al.
Stoneham, pt. Middlesex co. Mass. 10 n B.
Stonelick, tp. Clermont co. O.
Stone Ridge, pv. Ulster co. N.Y. 97 ssw Al.
Stonerstown, pv. Bedford co. Pa. 100 w H.
Stonesville, pv. Greenville dist. S. C. 97 nw of Columbia.
Stonington, Conn. See Gazetteer.
Stony Brook, pv. Suffolk co. N Y. on the n side of Long Island. [Somerset.
Stony Cr. pt. Somerset co. Pa. 12 ne of
Stony Point, Orange co. N.Y. on the Hudson
Storeville, pv. Anderson dist. S. C.
Stoughtstown, pv. Cumberland co. Pa. 30 wsw of Harrisburg.
Stoughton, pt. Norfolk co. Mass. 20 s of B.
Stow, pt. Oxford co. Me. 74 w of Augusta.
Stow, pt. Lamoille co. Vt. 22 nnw of Mtr.
Stow, pt. Middlesex co. Mass. 25 w of B.
Stow, pt. Summit co. Ohio, on Cuyahoga r.
Stow Cr. tp. Cumberland co. N. J.
Stowsville, pv. Lincoln co. N. C. 180 w of Raleigh. [w of H.
Stoystown, borough, Somerset co. Pa. 130
Strabane, tp. Adams co. Pa. 6 ne of Gettysburg. [creek.
Strabane, tp. Washington co. Pa. on Chartier's
Strabane, pv. Lenoir co. N. C. 78 se of Rh.
Strafford, pt. Strafford co. N. H. 25 ene Cd.
Strafford, pt. Orange co. Vt. 34 sse of Mtr.
Strasburg, pt. Lancaster co. Pa. 46 nne H.
Strasburg, pv. Shenandoah co. Va.
Strasburg, pv. Tuscarawas co. O. 115 ene Cs
Stratford, pt. Coos co. N. H. on Conn. r.
Stratford, pt. Fairfield co. Conn. 50 sw of Hd.
Stratford, tp. Fulton co. N.Y. 60 nw of Al.
Stratham, pt. Rockingham co. N.H. 40 se Cd.
Stratton, pt. Windham co. Vt. 110 s of Mtr.
Strattonsville, pv. Clarion co. Pa. 180 wnw of Harrisburg.
Strawntown, pv. Bucks co. Pa. 108 e of H.
Strawtown, pv. Hamilton co. Ind. on White river. [of Cs.
Streetsborough, pt. Portage co. O. 140 ne
Strickersville, pv. Chester co. Pa. 78 e H.
Strong, pt. Franklin co. Me. 43 nw of A.
Strongstown, pv. Indiana co. Pa. 140 wnw of Harrisburg. [of Cs.
Strongsville, pt. Cuyahoga co. O. 130 nne
Strongville, pv. Breathitt co. Ky. 133 se F.
Stroud, tp. Monroe co. Pa. [Pa. 124 ne H.
Stroudsburg, borough, cap. of Monroe co.
Strykersville, pv. Wyoming co. N.Y. on Buffalo creek. [of B.
Sturbridge, pt. Worcester co. Mass. 60 wsw
Sturgeonsville, pv. Brunswick co. Va. 83 ssw of Richmond.
Stuyvesant, stI've-sant, formerly Kinderhook Landing, pv. Columbia co. N.Y. 17 s of Albany. [s of Al.
Stuyvesant Falls, pv. Columbia co. N.Y. 27
Suckasunny, pv. Morris co. N. J. 60 n of Tn.
Sudbury, pt. Rutland co. Vt. 75 ssw of Mtr.
Sudbury, pt. Middlesex co. Mass. 20 w of B.
Sudlersville, pv. Queen Anne co. Md. 45 e of Baltimore.
Suffield, pt. Hartford co. Conn. 17 n of Hd.
Suffield, pt. Portage co. O. 134 ne of Cs.
Suffolk C. H. N.Y. See River Head.
Suffolk, pv. cap. of Nansemond co. Va. on Nansemond river, 85 se of Richmond.

Digitized by Google

Sugar cr. Pa. flows into French cr. in Venango co. [Sangamon r.
Sugar cr. Sangamon co. Ill. is a s branch of
Sugar cr. Ill. enters Illinois r. in Schuyler co.
Sugar Cr. tp. Armstrong co. Pa.
Sugar Cr. tp. Venango co. Pa. 8 NW Franklin.
Sugar Cr. tp. Greene co. O.
Sugar Cr. tp. Stark co. O.
Sugar Cr. tp. Tuscarawas co. O.
Sugar Cr. tp. Wayne co. O. [water cr.
Sugar Grove, pv. Warren co. Pa. on Still-
Sugar Loaf, pv. Orange co. N.Y. 105 ssw of Albany. [creek.
Sugar Loaf, pt. Columbia co. Pa. on Fishing
Sugar Loaf, tp. Luzerne co. Pa.
Sugartown, pv. Chester co. Pa. 80 ESE of H.
Suggsville, pv. Clarke co. Ala. 150 s of T.
Sullivan, pt. Hancock co. Me. 100 E of A.
Sullivan, tp. Cheshire co. N. H. 52 wsw Cd.
Sullivan, pt. Madison co. N.Y. on Canaseraga creek.
Sullivan, pt. Tioga co. Pa. 146 N of H.
Sullivan, pt. Lorain co. O. 90 NNE of Cs.
Summerfield, pv. Guilford co. N. C. 99 WNW of Raleigh.
Summerfield, pv. Stewart co. Ga. 145 sw of M.
Summerfield, pt. Monroe co. Mich. on Raisin river. [Auburn.
Summer Hill, pt. Cayuga co. N.Y. 24 SE of
Summer Hill, pv. Cambria co. Pa. 150 w of H.
Summer Hill, tp. Crawford co. Pa.
Summersville, pv. cap. of Nicholas co. Va. 268 sw of Richmond.
Summersville, pv. Greene co. Ky. 95 ssw of F.
Summerville, pv. Charleston dist. S. C.
Summerville, pv. cap. of Chattooga co. Ga. 180 NW of Milledgeville.
Summerville, pv. Cass co. Mich.
Summit, pt. Schoharie co. N.Y. 52 w of Al.
Summit, pv. Cambria co. Pa. 130 w of H.
Summit, pv. Cook co. Ill. 13 sw of Chicago.
Summit, pt. Milwaukie co. Wis.
Summit Bridge, pv. Newcastle co. Del. 41 N of Dover. [of H.
Summit Hill, pv. Northampton co. Pa. 84 NE
Summitsville, pv. Wayne co. Pa. 135 NE H.
Sumner, pt. Oxford co. Me. 40 w of A.
Sumneytown, pv. Montg. co. Pa. 30 NNW of Philadelphia.
Sumter, tp. Wayne co. Mich. on Huron r.
Sumterville, pv. cap. of Sumterville dist. S. C. 63 E of Cn. [bee r.
Sumterville, pv. Sumter co. Ala. on Tombig-
Sumterville, pv. Lee co. Ga.
Sunapee Lake, N. H. 9 m. long, 1½ wide.
Sunbury, borough, cap. of Northumberland co. Pa. on the Susquehanna.
Sunbury, pv. Gates co. N. C. 224 ENE of Rh.
Sunbury, Ga. See Gazetteer.
Sunbury, pv. Delaware co. O. 25 N of Cs.
Sunbury, pv. Livingston co. Ill. 120 NE of Sd.
Suncook r. N. H. flows into the Merrimack.
Sunderland, pt. Bennington co. Vt. 15 NE of Bennington.
Sunderland, pt. Franklin co. Mass. on Conn. r.
Sunderland, pv. Calvert co. Md. 37 ssw An.
Superior, pt. Washtenaw co. Mich. 31 w D.
Surry, pt. Hancock co. Me. 83 E of A.
Surry, pt. Cheshire co. N. H. 55 sw of Cd.
Surry C. H. pv. cap. of Surry co. Va. 55 SE R.
Susquehanna, tp. Cambria co. Pa. [creek.
Susquehanna, tp. Dauphin co. Pa. on Paxton
Susquehanna, tp. Lycoming co. Pa. [of R.
Sussex C. H. pv. cap. of Sussex co. Va. 48 SSE
Sutton, pt. Merrimack co. N. H. 28 WNW Cd.
Sutton, pt. Caledonia co. Vt. 53 NNE of Mtr.
Sutton, pt. Worcester co. Mass. 46 w of B.
Suwanee r. Flor. See Gazetteer. [of M.
Swainsboro', pv. cap. Emanuel co. Ga. 92 SE
Swan, pt. Noble co. Ind. 156 NNE of Ia.
Swan, pt. Taney co. Mo.
Swangestown, pv. Cleveland co. N. C. 197 w of Raleigh. [of Rh.
Swansborough, pv. Onslow co. N. C. 160 SE
Swan's Island, tp. Hancock co. Me.
Swanton, pt. Franklin co. Vt. on Lake Champlain.
Swanton, pv. Lucas co. O. 140 NW of Cs.
Swanville, pt. Waldo co. Me. 50 E of A.
Swanzey, pt. Bristol co. Mass. 48 s of B.
Swanzey, pt. Cheshire co. N. H. 53 sw of Cd.
Swart'wout (-wowt), one of the seats of justice of Liberty co. Texas, on the E or left bank of Trinity r., 180 m. E of Austin. Pop. 100.
Swatara r. Pa. enters the Susqa. 8 s of H.
Swatara, tp. Lebanon co. Pa. 9 N Lancaster.
Sweden, pt. Oxford co. Me. 60 wsw of A.
Sweden, pt. Monroe co. N.Y. 237 w of Al.
Sweden, borough, Potter co. Pa. 170 NNW H.
Swedesborough, pv. Gloucester co. N. J. 47 ssw of Trenton.
Sweet Springs, pv. and noted watering-place, Monroe co. Va. 209 w of Richmond.
Sycamore, pt. Crawford co. O. 75 N of Cs.
Sycamore, tp. Hamilton co. O. on Mill cr.
Sydnorsville, pv. Franklin co. Va. 183 w R.
Sykesville, pv. Carroll co. Md. 60 NNW An.
Syracuse, N.Y. See Gazetteer.

Tab-as'co, or Victoria, a sea-port of Mexico, at the mouth of Tabasco r., 250 m. E by S from Vera Cruz. Logwood and fustic are the chief exports.
Tabasco, a state in the SE part of Mexico, bordering on Yucatan and the Gulf of Mexico. Area 10,000 sq. m. Pop. 55,000. Capital, Villa Hermosa.
Tabberg, pv. Oneida co. N.Y. 118 WNW of Al.
Tafton, pv. Pike co. Pa. 175 NE of H.
Taftsville, pv. Windsor co. Vt. 54 s of Mtr.
Taghkanic, pt. Columbia co. N.Y. 13 E of Hudson.
Taghkanic, mts. a branch of the Green Mts., running from Rensselaer co. N.Y. into Mass.
Talbotton, pv. cap. of Talbot co. Ga. 92 WSW of Milledgeville.
Talcahuana, tal-ka-wah'nä, a decayed sea-port of South America, in Chili, on the bay of Conception. [E of T.
Talladega, pv. cap. of Talladega co. Ala. 116
Tallassee, pv. Tallapoosa co. Ala. on Tallapoosa river.
Tallmadge, pt. Summit co. O. 148 NE of Ca.
Tallmadge, tp. Oceana co. Mich.
Tallmadge, pt. Ottawa co. Mich. 180 WNW D.
Tamaulipas, tam-ou-le'pas, a state in the ENE part of Mexico, bordering on the Gulf of Mexico. It formerly extended E of the Rio del Norte, as far as the Nueces. Area 25,000 sq. m. Pop. 50,000. [of H.
Tamaqua, borough, Schuylkill co. Pa. 80 NE
Tamarwa, pv. St. Clair co. Ill. on Kaskaskia r.
Tampa, pv. cap. of Hillsborough co. Flor. on Tampa Bay.
Tamworth, pt. Carroll co. N. H. 45 N of Cd.
Taneytown, pv. Carroll co. Md. 70 NNW An.
Taneyville, pv. Lycoming co. Pa.

Digitized by Google

Tangipaha r. Miss. and La. flows into Lake Pontchartrain. [of Al.
Tannersville, pv. Greene co. N.Y. 60 sw
Tannersville, pv. Monroe co. Pa. 124 ne of H.
Taos, tah'oce, a small t. of New Mexico, n of Santa Fe.
Tappahannock, Va. See Gazetteer.
Tap-pan' Bay, an expansion of the Hudson, 22 m. n of New York.
Tappantown, pv. Rockland co. N.Y. 134 s Al.
Tarborough, pv. cap. of Edgecombe co. N.C. on Tar river, 76 e of Raleigh.
Tar r. N. C. See Gazetteer. [ghany r.
Tarentum, pv. Alleghany co. Pa. on Alle-
Tariffville, pv. Hartford co. Conn. 12 n Hd.
Tarlton, pv. Pickaway co. O. 46 s of Cs.
Tarrytown, pv. Westchester co. N.Y. on the Hudson.
Tarversville, pv. Twiggs co. Ga. 50 ssw M.
Tate, tp. Clermont co. O.
Taunton, Mass. See Gazetteer.
Taunton r. Mass. enters Mount Hope Bay.
Taycheida, pv. Fond du Lac co. Wis.
Taylorstown, pv. Wn. co. Pa. 216 w of H.
Taylorsville, pv. Bucks co. Pa. on the Delaware.
Taylorsville, pv. Hanover co. Va. 22 n of R.
Taylorsville, pv. cap. of Patrick co. Va. on Mayo river, 226 wsw of R. [332 e of Ne.
Taylorsville, pv. cap. of Johnson co. Tenn.
Taylorsville, pv. cap. of Spencer co. Ky. on Salt river.
Taylorsville, pv. Christian co. Ill. 26 se of Sd.
Tazewell C. H. or Jeffersonville, pv. cap. of Tazewell co. Va. 284 w of R.
Tazewell, pv. cap. of Marion co. Ga. 110 sw of Milledgeville. [e of Ne.
Tazewell, pv. cap. of Claiborne co. Tenn. 220
Tchocunna r. Ga. flows into Ocmulgee r.
Tchula, pv. Holmes co. Miss. on Yazoo r.
Teche r. La. See Gazetteer.
Tecumseh, pt. Lenawee co. Mich. 57 sw D.
Tehuacan, tā-wah-kan', a t. of Mexico, 65 m. se of La Puebla.
Tehuantepec, tā-wan'ta-pek', or tā-oo-an'-ta-pek', a t. on the w coast of Mexico, in the state of Oaxaca, on a gulf of the same name; important on account of its salt works. Lat. about 16° 20' n, Lon. 95° 10' w.
Tekonsha, pv. Calhoun co. Mich. on St. Joseph's river.
Temple, pt. Franklin co. Me. 40 nnw of A.
Temple, pt. Hillsborough co. N. H. 44 ssw of Concord. [of Boston.
Templeton, pt. Worcester co. Mass. 60 wnw
Templeton, pv. Prince George co. Va. 36 se R.
Texoxtitlan, v. Milam co. Texas, on the Brazos, 100 m. ene of Austin.
Tensaw r. Ala. See Mobile r. Gazetteer.
Tensaw r. La. flows into Washita r.
Te-pic', a t. of Mexico. in Jalisco, 20 m. ese of San Blas.
Te-poz-co-lu'la, a small t. of Mexico, in Oaxaca, on an affluent of the Rio Verde, remarkable for the culture of cochineal.
Terre Coupee, pv. St. Joseph co. Ind. 163 n of Indianapolis. [Wabash r.
Terre Haute, pv. cap. of Vigo co. Ind. on
Terryville, pv. Litchfield co. Conn. 21 wsw of Hartford. [of Ca.
Terrysville, pv. Abbeville dist. S. C. 104 w
Terrytown, pv. Bradford co. Pa. 150 n H.
Tewksbury, pt. Middlesex co. Mass. 21 nw of Boston.
Tewksbury, tp. Hunterdon co. N. J. 14 ne of Flemington.
Texana, cap. of Jackson co. Texas, on the La Vacca r., near its junction with the Navidad, 150 sse of Austin. Pop. 150.

TEXAS, formerly an independent republic, was annexed to the United States in December 1845. It now constitutes a single state, though its superficial extent is about seven times as great as that of Pennsylvania. Its constitution is in the main similar to those of the other slaveholding states. For a general and brief notice of the country, climate, &c., see Texas, in the Gazetteer. A more particular description of the surface and soil will be found under the heads of the respective counties in this Appendix.

It may be proper here to add, that the sea-coast of Texas, though indented by numerous bays and inlets, does not afford a single harbour for vessels of a large size. Galveston inlet, the deepest, has 12 feet water, the entrance of Matagorda Bay 11 feet, and San Luis 10 feet. It may be further observed, that the principal rivers of this country, though of great length, are not navigable to any extent except for small vessels, though much might and doubtless will be effected ere long, towards improving their navigation. The Trinity is navigable farther than any of the others; it may be ascended by boats nearly 300 m. The Brazos is navigable 150 m., the Nueces about 100 m., and the San Jacinto 50 m. The Colorado is obstructed by a raft 10 m. from its mouth: when this is removed, it will in all probability be rendered navigable for small steamboats to Austin, above 200 m. The Sabine r. on the e border, is navigable 150 m. The Rio del Norte, on the w, though a very rapid stream, may (except at low water) be ascended by small steamboats nearly 200 m. The Red R. is also navigable for a considerable extent along the northern border. Texas is divided into 36 counties.* Capital, Austin.

Texas, tp. Wayne co. Pa.
Texas, tp. Kalamazoo co. Mich.
Thames r. Conn. formed by the union of Shetucket and Yantic, enters Long I. Sound.
Thames, temz, a r. of Canada West. After flowing for a considerable distance nearly parallel to the n shore of Lake Erie, it enters Lake St. Clair.
Theresa, pt. Jefferson co. N.Y. 183 nw Al.
Thetford, pt. Orange co. Vt. 43 sse of Mtr.
Thibodeauxville, tib'o-do'vil, pv. cap. of La Fourche par. La. 106 sw of New Orleans.
Thomas, St. pt. Franklin co. Pa. 53 sw of H.
Thomas, St. a t. of Canada West, on Kettle cr., which flows into L. Erie. Lat. about 42° 50' n, Lon. 81° 20' w.
Thomaston, pt. Lincoln co. Me. 42 se of A.
Thomaston, pv. cap. Upson co. Ga. 50 w M.
Thomastown, pv. Leake co. Miss. 52 ne J.
Thomasville, pv. cap. of Thomas co. Ga 230 sww of Milledgeville.

* Austin, Bastrop, Bexar, Bowie, Brazoria, Brazos, Colorado, Fannin, Fayette, Fort Bend, Galveston, Goliad, Gonzales, Harris, Harrison, Houston, Jackson, Jasper, Jefferson Lamar, Liberty, Matagorda, Milam, Montgomery, Nacogdoches, Red River, Refugio, Robertson, Rusk, Sabine, San Augustine, San Patricio, Shelby, Travis, Victoria, Washington.

Digitized by Google

Thomasville, pv. Washington co. Tenn. 200 E of Nashville. [Hartford.
Thompson, pt. Windham co. Conn. 48 ENE of
Thompson, tp. Sullivan co. N.Y. 110 SW Al.
Thompson, pt. Susqa. co. Pa. 184 NNE of H.
Thompson, pv. Warren co. Ga. 56 NE of M.
Thompson, pt. Geauga co. O. 190 NE of Cs.
Thompsontown, pv. Juniata co. Pa. on Juniata river. [of Hd.
Thompsonville, pv. Hartford co. Conn. 20 N
Thompsonville, pv. Sullivan co. N.Y. 105 SSW of Albany.
Thorn, tp. Perry co. O.
Thornapple, tp. Barry co. Mich. [of R.
Thornburg, pv. Spottsylvania co. Va. 76 NNW
Thornbury, pt. Chester co. Pa. 20 SW Phila.
Thornbury, tp. Delaware co. Pa. 20 W Phila.
Thorndike, pt. Waldo co. Me. 42 NE of A.
Thornton, pt. Grafton co. N.H. 52 N of Cd.
Thornton, pv. Delaware co. Pa.
Thornton, pt. Cook co. Ill. on Thorn cr.
Thorntown, pv. Boone co. Ind. 35 NE of Is.
Thornville, pv. Perry co. O. 35 E of Cs.
Thoroughfare, pv. Prince William co. Va. 118 N of Richmond. [WSW of B.
Three Rivers, pv. Hampden co. Mass. 76
Three Rivers, pv. St. Joseph co. Mich. 145 SW of Detroit.
Throg's Point, tp. Westchester co. N.Y. 16 NE of N. York. [N.Y. 3 NW of Auburn.
Throopsville, troops'vil, pv. Cayuga co.
Ticonderoga, pt. Essex co. N.Y. on Lake
Tiffin, tp. Adams co. O. [Champlain.
Tiffin, pv. Seneca co. O. on Sandusky r.
Tiffin's r. rises in Mich. and enters the Maumee near Defiance, in O.
Timbalier, bay, Terre Bonne par. La.
Timberville, pv. Rockingham co. Va. 145 NW of Richmond.
Timpano'gos, Lake, California, on the Spanish maps; supposed to be the same as the Great Salt Lake. [of Rh.
Tindallsville, pv. Anson co. N. C. 136 SW
Tinmouth, pt. Rutland co. Vt. 76 S of Mtr.
Tin'icum, tp. Bucks co. Pa. 37 N of Phila.
Tinicum, tp. Delaware co. Pa. 9 SW of Phila.
Tioga r. See Gazetteer.
Tioga, pt. Tioga co. N.Y. on Susquehanna r.
Tioga, pt. Tioga co. Pa. on Tioga r.
Tionesta, tp. Jefferson co. Pa.
Tionesta, pt. Venango co. Pa. on Susqa. r.
Tippecanoe r. Ind. flows into the Wabash.
Tippecanoe, pt. Tippecanoe co. Ind. 82 NW Is.
Tipton, pv. cap. of Cedar co. Iowa. [Wabash.
Tiptonsport, pv. Carroll co. Ind. on the
Tisbury, tp. Dukes co. Mass. 85 SSE of B.
Titusville, pv. Mercer co. N. J. 8 E of Tn.
Tiverton, pt. Newport co. R. I. 13 NE of
Tiverton, pt. Coshocton co. O. [Newport.
Tlal-pan', a Mexican t. important from being the capital of the state of Mexico, situated 15 m. S by W of the city of Mexico. Pop. about 6,000.
Tlam'ath, also called Klam'et (See Gazetteer, p. 402, *note*), a lake of Oregon, in about 42° 25′ N Lat. and 121° 20′ W Lon. Also a river which discharges the waters of this lake into the Pacific.
Tivoli, pv. Dutchess co. N.Y. on the Hudson.
Tobacco Port, pv. Stewart co. Tenn. 85 WNW of Nashville. [of F.
Tobacco Port, pv. Caldwell co. Ky. 227 WSW
Tobehanna r. Pa. flows into the Lehigh. [r.
Tobehanna, tp. Monroe co. Pa. on Tobehanna
Tobyne, tp. Perry co. Pa.
Toby, tp. Clarion co. Pa. on Alleghany r.
Todd, pt. Huntingdon co. Pa.
Toledo, pv. cap. Lucas co. O. on Maumee r
Tolersville, pv. Louisa co. Va. 54 NW of R.
Tolland, pt. Hampden co. Mass. on Farmington river, 118 W of Boston. [of Hd.
Tolland, pv. cap. of Tolland co. Conn. 18 ENE
Tombigbee r. Miss. and Ala. See Gazetteer.
Tompkins, tp. Del. co. N.Y. 22 SW of Delhi.
Tompkins, pt. Jackson co. Mich. 90 W of D.
Tompkinsville, pv. Richmond co. N.Y. on Staten Island. [153 SSW of P.
Tompkinsville, pv. cap. of Monroe co. Ky.
Tom's r. N. J. flows into Barnegat Bay.
Tom's R. pv. Monmouth co. N. J. 38 SE of Tn.
Tomsville, pv. Chester dist. S. C. 74 N of Cs.
Tonawanda cr. N.Y. flows into Niagara r.
Tonawanda, pt. Erie co. N.Y. on Niagara r.
Topsfield, pt. Washington co. Me. 235 NE A
Topsfield, pt. Essex co. Mass. 25 N of B.
Topsham, pt. Lincoln co. Me. on Androscoggin river.
Topsham, pt. Orange co. Vt. 23 SE of Mtr.
Torringford, pv. Litchfield co. Conn. 24 W of Hartford. [of Hd.
Torrington, pt. Litchfield co. Conn. 62 W
Toughnioga r. N.Y. flows into Chenango r.
Toulon, pv. Haywood co. Tenn. 167 WSW Na.
Toulon, pv. cap. of Stark co. Ill. [of Phila.
Towamensing, tp. Montgomery co. Pa. 20 N
Towamensing, tp. Northampton co. Pa. on the Lehigh.
Towanda, borough, cap. of Bradford co. Pa. on the North Branch of Susquehanna river.
Tower Hill, pv. Washington co. R. I. 37 S of Providence.
Town Bluff, one of the capitals of Liberty co. Texas, 50 m. E of Swartwout.
Townsend, pt. Windham co. Vt. 117 S Mtr.
Townsend, pt. Middlesex co. Mass. 40 NW B.
Townsend, pt. Huron co. O. 3 E of Norwalk.
Townsend, pt. Sandusky co. O. 100 N of Cs.
Townsend Harbor, pv. Middlesex co. Mass. 40 NW of Boston. [Annapolis.
Towsontown, pv. Baltimore co. Md. 37 N of
Transylvania, pv. Greene co. O. on Little Miami river.
Trappe, pv. Montgomery co. Pa. 81 E of H.
Trappe, pv. Talbot co. Md. 54 ESE of An.
Traveller's Rest, pv. Dooly co. Ga. 87 SSW of Milledgeville.
Trav'is, a co. in the central part of Texas, intersected by the Colorado. A considerable portion of the surface is hilly and broken. The soil, especially along the streams, is very fertile in the southern portion, but towards the N some parts are quite sterile. Capital, Austin.
Travis, v. of Austin co. Texas, on the W or right bank of the Brazos. [Phila
Tredyf'rin, tp. Chester co. Pa. 17 NW of
Tremont, tp. cap. of Tazewell co. Ill. 57 S
Trenton, tp. Hancock co. Me. [of Sd
Trenton, pt. Oneida co. N.Y. 12 N of Utica.
Trenton, pv. cap. of Jones co. N. C. on Trent river, 130 SE of Raleigh.
Trenton, pv. cap. of Dade co. Ga. 200 NNW M.
Trenton, pv. Jackson co. Ala. 177 NE of T.
Trenton, pv. cap. of Gibson co. Tenn. 130 W Ne
Trenton, pv. Todd co. Ky. 197 SW of F.
Trenton, pv. Butler co. O. 94 WSW of Cs.
Trenton, tp. Delaware co. O.
Trenton, pv. Knox co. Ill. 106 NNW of Sd

Digitized by Google

Trenton, pv. cap. of Grundy co. Mo. on the East Fork of Grand river.
Trenton, pv. Henry co. Iowa.
Trenton Falls, pv. Oneida co. N.Y. 15 nne of Utica. Here, on the W. Canada cr., in the space of 2 m., are several beautiful and picturesque water-falls, which are much visited by travellers. [cook Bay.
Trescott, tp. Washington co. Me. on Cobscook Bay.
Trexlertown, pv. Lehigh co. Pa. 80 ene H.
Triadelphia, pv. Montgomery co. Md. 50 wnw of Annapolis.
Triana, pv. Madison co. Ala. on Tenn. r.
Triangle, pt. Broome co. N.Y. on Tioughnioga river.
Trimble, pt. Athens co. O. 70 se of Cs.
Trin-id-ad' (de Cuba), a sea-port on the s side of Cuba, 220 m. se of Havana, on a little river, 3 m. from the sea. Pop. stated at 13,000. [nw of Al.
Trip's Hill. pv. Montgomery co. N.Y. 37
Troupsburg, pt. Steuben co. N.Y. 246 w Al.
Troupsville, pv. cap. of Lowndes co. Ga. on Withlacoochee river.
Troy, pt. Waldo co. Me. 40 ne of A.
Troy, pt. Cheshire co. N. H. 57 sw of Cd.
Troy, pt. Orleans co. Vt. 53 n of Mtr.
Troy, pt. Bradford co. Pa. 150 n of H.
Troy, tp. Crawford co. Pa.
Troy, pv. cap. of Pike co. Ala. 174 se of T.
Troy, pv. Yalabusha co. Miss. 120 nne of J.
Troy, pv. cap. of Obion co. Tenn. 164 w Ne.
Troy, tp. Athens co. O.
Troy, pv. cap. Miami co. O. on Great Miami r.
Troy, tp. Richland co. O.
Troy, pt. Oakland co. Mich. 22 nw of D.
Troy, tp. Fountain co. Ind.
Troy, pv. cap. of Perry co. Ind. on Ohio r.
Troy, pv. cap. of Lincoln co. Mo. on Cuivre r.
Troy, pv. Milwaukie co. Wis. 73 e of Madison.
Troy, tp. Walworth co. Wis.
Truago, pv. Wayne co. Mich. on Detroit r.
Trumansburg, pv. Tompkins co. N.Y. 173 w of Albany.
Trumbauersville, pv. Bucks co. Pa.
Trumbull, pt. Fairfield co. Conn. 60 sw Hd.
Trumbull, pt. Ashtabula co. O. 186 ne of Cs.
Trumbull Long Hill, pv. Fairfield co. Conn. 62 s w of Hartford. [lantic.
Truro, pt. Barnstable co. Mass. on the At-
Truro, tp. Franklin co. O. [niogа r.
Truxton, pt. Cortland co. N.Y. on Tough-
Tuckahoe Bridge, pv. cap. of Cape May co. N. J. 76 s of Trenton. [wsw of Rh.
Tuckasaga, pv. Mecklenburg co. N. C. 170
Tuckerton, N. J. See Gazetteer.
Tuftonborough, pt. Carroll co. N. H. 44 e Cd.
Tule, too'le or too'lay, *i. e.* a "bulrush." The Tule or Bulrush Lakes are two lakes in Upper California, connected during the wet season, or spring, with the head waters of the river San Joaquin. The lower and larger lake is probably 80 m. in length, and 15 in its greatest breadth. The other is much smaller. Their shores are lined with bulrushes.
Tully, pt. Onondaga co. N.Y. 10 s Syracuse.
Tully, pv. Lewis co. Mo. 136 n of Jef. City.
Tullyton, pv. Greenville dist. S. C. 107 wnw of Columbia.
Tullytown, pv. Bucks co. Pa. 4 ne of Bristol.
Tulpehocken, tp. Berks co. Pa.
Tulpehocken cr. Berks co. Pa. enters Schuylkill river nearly opposite Reading.
Tunkhannock r. Pa. enters Susquehanna r. in Wyoming co. [on Susqa. r. 154 nne H.
Tunkhannock, pv. cap. of Wyoming co. Pa.
Tunbridge, pt. Orange co. Vt. 32 sse of Mtr.
Tupper's Lake, Franklin co. N.Y. 6 m. long, 2 broad.
Turbut, tp. Juniata co. Pa. [Sunbury.
Turbut, tp. Northumberland co. Pa. 14 n of
Turin, pt. Lewis co. N.Y. 126 nw of Al.
Turkey Foot, pt. Somerset co. Pa. 15 sw of Bedford. [Coosa r.
Turkey Town, pv. Cherokee co. Ala. on
Turman's cr. Ind. flows into the Wabash.
Turnbull, pv. Monroe co. Ala. 127 s of T.
Turner, pt. Oxford co. Me. 30 wsw of A.
Turnersville, pv. Robertson co. Tenn. 36 nnw of Nashville.
Turtle Creek, tp. Warren co. O.
Tuscahoma, pv. Tallahatchee co. Miss. on the Yalabusha, 117 n of Jackson.
Tuscarawas r. O. unites with the Walhonding to form the Muskingum.
Tuscarawas, tp. Stark co. O. [carawas r.
Tuscarawas, pv. Tuscarawas co. O. on Tus-
Tuscarora cr. N.Y. flows into Canisteo r.
Tuscarora, v. Niagara co. N.Y. 3 e of Lewis-
Tuscarora cr. Pa. flows into Juniata r. [ton.
Tuscarora, tp. Bradford co. Pa. on Tuscarora
Tuscarora, tp. Juniata co. Pa. [cr.
Tuscarora, mts. Schuylkill co. Pa.
Tuscarora, pv. Schuylkill co. Pa. 75 ne of H.
Tuscola, pt. Livingston co. Mich.
Tuscola, tp. Saginaw co. Mich.
Tuscumbia, pv. Franklin co. Ala. 66 w of Huntsville. [Osage r.
Tuscumbia, pv. cap. of Miller co. Mo. on
Tuskegee, pv. cap. of Macon co. Ala. 152 nne T.
Tuthill, pv. Ulster co. N.Y. 80 ssw of Al.
Tuxtla, tooxt'lä, a volcanic mt. of Mexico, in the state of Vera Cruz. Lat. 18° 30' n, Lon. 95° w. Near it is a small t. of the same name.
Twin, tp. Preble co. O.
Twin, tp. Ross co. O.
Twinsburg, pt. Summit co. O. 140 ne of Cs.
Tymochtee cr. O. flows into Sandusky r.
Tymochtee, pt. Crawford co. O. 73 n of Cs.
Tyngsborough, pt. Middlesex co. Mass. 28 nw of Boston.
Tyre, pt. Seneca co. N.Y. on Clyde r.
Tyringham, pt. Berkshire co. Mass. 130 w B.
Tyrone, pt. Steuben co. N.Y. 200 w of Al.
Tyrone, tp. Adams co. Pa. 10 ne of Gettysburg.
Tyrone, tp. Fayette co. Pa.
Tyrone, tp. Huntingdon co. Pa.
Tyrone, tp. Perry co. Pa.
Tyrone, pv. Wilkes co. Ga. 70 ne of M.
Tyrone, pt. Livingston co. Mich. 60 wnw D.
Tywapity, tp. Scott co. Mo.

Uchee, pv. Russell co. Ala. 194 ene of T.
Uchee Anna, pv. cap. of Walton co. Flor. on a branch of Choctawhatchie river.
Ufaula, pv. Randolph co. Ga. on Chattahoochee river.
Ulster, v. in Saugerties tp. Ulster co. N.Y.
Ulster. pt. Bradford co. Pa. on the Susqa.
Ulysses, tp. Tompkins co. N.Y. 8 nw Ithaca.
Ulysses, pt. Potter co. Pa. 180 nnw of H.
Umbagog Lake, N. H. and Me. 18 m. long, and 10 m. wide. Its outlet joins the Androscoggin.
Umqua (um'quaw) Indians, a tribe dwelling in the sw part of Oregon, near a small river

to which they give their name: it flows into the Pacific.
Unadilla r. N.Y. enters the Susquehanna.
Unadilla, pt. Otsego co. N.Y. on the Susqa.
Unadilla, pt. Livingston co. Mich. on Portage
Unadilla Forks, pv. Otsego co. N.Y. [river.
Uncasville, pv. New London co. Conn. 45 se of Hartford.
Underhill, pt. Chittenden co. Vt. 56 nw Mtr.
Unika, mts. a name given to that portion of the Alleghanies dividing Tenn. from N. C.
Union, pt. Lincoln co. Me. 31 se of A.
Union, pt. Tolland co. Conn. 35 ne of Hd.
Union, pv. Broome co. N.Y. on Susqa. r.
Union, pt. Essex co. N. J. 48 ne of Tn.
Union, tp. Gloucester co. N. J.
Union, tp. Berks co. Pa. on Schuylkill r.
Union, tp. Erie co. Pa. 22 se of Erie.
Union, tp. Fayette co. Pa. on Redstone cr.
Union, tp. Huntingdon co. Pa. 15 s of Hun-
Union, tp. Luzerne co. Pa. [tingdon.
Union, tp. Mifflin co. Pa.
Union, tp. Schuylkill co. Pa.
Union, tp. Tioga co. Pa.
Union, tp. Union co. Pa. on the Susquehanna.
Union, tp. Washington co. Pa.
Union, pv. cap. of Monroe co. Va. 230 w R.
Union, pv. Talbot co. Ga. 68 wsw of M.
Union, pv. Greene co. Ala. 33 ssw of T.
Union, pv. Newton co. Miss. 75 e of J.
Union, pv. cap. of Union co. Ark. on Washita
Union, pv. Boone co. Ky. 73 n of F. [river.
Union, tp. Belmont co. O. on Stillwater r.
Union, tp. Brown co. O. on Ohio r.
Union, tp. Butler co. O.
Union, tp. Clermont co. O.
Union, tp. Clinton co. O.
Union, tp. Highland co. O.
Union, tp. Knox co. O. on Mohiccan r.
Union, tp. La Fayette co. O.
Union, tp. Lawrence co. O.
Union, tp. Licking co. O.
Union, tp. Madison co. O.
Union, tp. Miami co. O.
Union, pv. Montg. co. O. 12 nw of Dayton.
Union, tp. Morgan co. O.
Union, tp. Muskingum co. O.
Union, tp. Ross co. O.
Union, tp. Union co. O.
Union, tp. Warren co. O.
Union, tp. Branch co. Mich.
Union, pv. Cass co. Mich. 160 wsw of D.
Union, pv. cap. of Franklin co. Mo. 73 e of
Jefferson City. [Joseph's r.
Union City, pv. Branch co. Mich. on St.
Union Falls, pv. Clinton co. N.Y. on Saranac river, 168 n of Albany.
Union Mills, pv. Fulton co. N.Y. 46 nw Al.
Union Mills, pv. Erie co. Pa. 250 nw of H.
Union Mills, pv. Carroll co. Md. 65 nnw An.
Union Mills, pv. Fluvanna co. Va. on Rivanna river, 73 wnw of Richmond.
Union Springs, pv. Cayuga co. N.Y. on Cayuga Lake.
Union Springs, pv. Macon co. Ala. 153 se of T.
Union Square, pv. Montgomery co. Pa.
Uniontown, pv. cap. of Fayette co. Pa. 180 w of Harrisburg. [Baltimore.
Uniontown, pv. Carroll co. Md. 35 nw of
Uniontown, pv. Perry co. Ala. 60 ssw of T.
Uniontown, pv. Belmont co. O. 114 e of Cs.
Uniontown, v. Stark co. O. 12 n of Canton.
Union Vale, tp. Dutchess co. N.Y. on Fishkill river.
Union Village, pv. Orange co. Vt. 46 se Mtr.
Union Village, v. Washington co. N.Y. on Battenkill river. [88 ene of R
Union Village, pv. Northumberland co. Va
Union Village, v. Warren co. O. 4 w Lebanon
Unionville, pv. Middlesex co. Mass. 25 w F
Unionville, pv. Hartford co. Conn. 10 w of Hd
Unionville, pv. Orange co. N.Y. 120 ssw of Al
Unionville, pv. Chester co. Pa. 74 ene of H.
Unionville, pv. Frederick co. Md. 67 nw An
Unionville, pv. Union dist. S. C. 70 nw of Cs
Unionville, pv. Monroe co. Ga. 63 w of M.
Unionville, pv. Bedford co. Tenn. 46 sse Ne
Unionville, pv. Lake co. O. 122 ne of Cs.
Unionville, pv. Lenawee co. Mich. 75 sw D.
Unison, pv. Luzerne co. Pa. 133 ne of H.
Unison, pv. Loudon co. Va. 137 n of R.
Unity, pt. Waldo co. Me. 34 ne of A.
Unity, pt. Sullivan co. N. H. 45 w of Cd.
Unity, tp. Westmoreland co. Pa. 7 e of Greensburg.
Unity, pv. Montgomery co. Md. 58 wnw An.
Unity, pv. Cabarrus co. N. C. 153 wsw Rh.
Unity, pt. Columbiana co. O. 164 ne of Cs.
Unity, pv. cap. Alexander co. Ill. 240 s of Sd.
Unityville, pv. Lycoming co. Pa.
Upatoie, pv. Muscogee co. Ga. 138 wsw M.
Upper, tp. Cape May co. N. J. 13 ne of Cape
Upper, tp. Lawrence co. O. [May C. H.
Upper Alton, pv. Madison co. Ill. 80 s Sd.
Upper Aquebogue, pv. Suffolk co. N.Y. on Long Island. [se of Salem.
Upper Alloways Cr. tp. Salem co. N. J. 7
Upper Bern, tp. Berks co. Pa. on the Schuyl-
Upper California. See California. [kill.
Upper Chichester, tp. Delaware co. Pa.
Upper Darby, tp. Delaware co. Pa. 8 w of Philadelphia.
Upper Dublin, pt. Montg. co. Pa. 106 e of H.
Upper Freehold, tp. Monmouth co. N. J. on Millstone creek.
Upper Hanover, pt. Montgomery co. Pa. 25 nw of Philadelphia. [e of An.
Upper Hunting Cr. pv. Caroline co. Md. 57
Upper Loutre, tp. Montgomery co. Mo.
Upper Macungy, tp. Lehigh co. Pa. [ne H.
Upper Mahantango, pt. Schuylkill co. Pa. 65
Upper Mahony, tp. Northumberland co. Pa.
Upper Makefield, tp. Bucks co. Pa. 25 nne of Philadelphia.
Upper Marlborough, pv. cap. of Prince George's co. Md. 23 sw of Annapolis.
Upper Middletown, pv. Middlesex co. Conn. 12 s of Hartford. [w of H.
Upper Middletown, pv. Fayette co. Pa. 184
Upper Mount Bethel, tp. Northampton co.
Upper Merion, tp. Montgomery co. Pa. [Pa.
Upper Milford, tp. Lehigh co. Pa.
Upper Nazareth, tp. Northampton co. Pa.
Upper Oxford, tp. Chester co. Pa.
Upper Paxton, tp. Dauphin co. Pa. 22 n H
Upper Penns Neck, tp. Salem co. N. J. on Delaware river. [w of Phila.
Upper Providence, tp. Delaware co. Pa. 15
Upper Providence, tp. Montgomery co. Pa.
Upper Red Hook, pv. Dutchess co. N.Y. on the Hudson.
Upper Salford, tp. Montgomery co. Pa.
Upper Sandusky, pv. Crawford co. O. on Sandusky river. [creek.
Upper Saucon, tp. Lehigh co. Pa. on Saucon
Upper St. Clair, tp. Alleghany co. Pa. on Chartier's creek. [on Penobscot r.
Upper Stillwater, pv. Penobscot co. Me

Digitized by Google

Upper Strasburg, pv. Franklin co. Pa. 10 NW of Chambersburg. [Swatara cr.
Upper Swatara, tp. Dauphin co. Pa. on
Upper Tulpehocken, tp. Berks co. Pa.
Upperville, pv. Fauquier co. Va. 130 N R.
Upper Yarmouth, pv. Cumberland co. Me. 47 sw of Augusta.
Upsonville, pv. Susqa. co. Pa. 180 NNE H.
Upton, pt. Worcester co. Mass. 35 WSW of B.
Urbanna, pt. Steuben co. N.Y. 211 w of Al.
Urbanna, pv. Frederick co. Md. 76 NW of An.
Urbanna, pv. cap. of Middlesex co. Va. on Rappahannock river.
Urbanna, pv. cap. of Champaign co. O. 46 w of Columbus. [ENE of Sd.
Urbanna, pv. cap. of Champaign co. Ill. 92
Utah (pronounced and sometimes written Eu'taw) Indians, a numerous tribe dwelling in the E part of California.
The Pah Utah Indians dwell along the s margin of the Great Basin.
Utah, lake. See Great Salt Lake.
Utica, pv. Hinds co. Miss. 38 W of J.
Utica, pv. Licking co. O. 50 E of Cs.
Utica, pv. Macomb co. Mich. on Clinton r.
Utica, pv. Clarke co. Ind. on Ohio r.
Utica, pv. Livingston co. Mo. on Grand r.
Uwchlan, yook'lan, pt. Chester co. Pa. 30 W of Philadelphia.
Uxbridge, pt. Worcester co. Mass. 38 SW B.

Valatie, pv. Columbia co. N.Y. 20 s of Al.
Valcour Island, N.Y. in Lake Champlain.
Valleene, pv. Orange co. Ind. 104 s of Is.
Valley, tp. Columbia co. Pa. [Phila.
Valley Forge, pv. Chester co. Pa. 20 NW of
Vallonia, pv. Jackson co. Ind. 75 s of Is.
Valparaiso, pv. cap. of Porter co. Ind. on Salt creek, 138 NNW of Indianapolis.
Van Buren, pt. Onondaga co. N.Y. 12 NW of Syracuse.
Van Buren, pv. De Kalb co. Ala. 135 NE of T.
Van Buren, pv. Itawamba co. Miss. on Tombigbee river. [of Ne.
Van Buren, pv. Hardiman co. Tenn. 172 WSW
Van Buren, pv. cap. of Crawford co. Ark. on Arkansas river.
Van Buren, pt. Hancock co. O. 96 NNW of Cs.
Van Buren, tp. Wayne co. Mich. on Huron r.
Van Buren, tp. La Grange co. Ind.
Van Buren, pt. Clay co. Ind. 60 WSW of Is.
Van Buren, pv. cap. of Ripley co. Mo. on Cur-
Van Buren, pv. Van Buren co. Iowa. [rent r.
Van Buren Harbour, pv. Chautauque co. N.Y. on Lake Erie.
Vancleborough, pv. Winnebago co. Ill.
Vancleburg, pv. Lewis co. Ky. on Ohio r.
Vancouver's (van-koo'verz) Island, formerly called Quadra and Vancouver's I., is situated on the w coast of N. America, being intersected by the 50th parallel of N Lat., and the 125th meridian of w Lon. Length 280 m., with an average breadth of about 50 m. This island, as well as Queen Charlotte's, is uncultivated, being inhabited by Indian savages; but the coasts of both are indented with numerous bays, and fringed with towering forests, and the soil appears to be productive. It belongs to England.
Vandalia, pv. cap. of Fayette co. Ill. on Kaskaskia r. 70 SSE of Springfield. [137 w B.
Van Deusenville, pv. Berkshire co. Mass.
Van Rensselaer, tp. Ottawa co. O. [WNW M.
Van Wert, pv. cap. of Paulding co. Ga. 138
Van Wert, pv. cap. of Van Wert co. O. 138 NW of Columbus. [of Ca.
Varennes, pv. Anderson dist. S. C. 122 WNW
Varick, pt. Seneca co. N.Y. 8 s of Waterloo
Varna, pv. Tompkins co. N.Y. 160 w of Al.
Varysburg, pv. Wyoming co. N.Y. on Ton awanda creek. [of A.
Vassalborough, pt. Kennebec co. Me. 11 N
Vaughn, tp. Jefferson co. Ark.
Velasco, a sea-port of Brazoria co. Texas, at the mouth of the Brazos. Pop. 500.
Venango, tp. Butler co. Pa.
Venango, tp. Crawford co. Pa.
Venango, tp. Erie co. Pa.
Venice, pt. Cayuga co. N.Y. 15 s Auburn.
Venice, pv. Erie co. O. on Cold cr.
Venice, tp. Seneca co. O. [Pop. about 1,000
Vergennes, city, Addison co. Vt. 66 w Mtr.
Vermilion r. La. flows into Vermilion Bay.
Vermilion r. O. flows into Lake Erie.
Vermilion, pt. Erie co. O. on Vermilion r.
Vermilion, tp. Richland co. O.
Vermilion r. Ill. flows into Illinois r.
Vermilion, tp. Vermilion co. Ind. [La.
Vermilionville, pv. cap. of Lafayette par.
Vermilionville, pv. La Salle co. Ill.
Vermont, pv. Fulton co. Ill.
Vermont, pv. Cooper co. Mo. [of D.
Vermontville, pv. Eaton co. Mich. 110 WNW
Vernon, pt. Windham co. Vt. on Conn. r.
Vernon, pt. Tolland co. Conn. 12 ENE of Hd
Vernon, pt. Oneida co. N.Y. 16 w of Utica.
Vernon, pt. Sussex co. N. J. 92 N of Tn.
Vernon, tp. Crawford co. Pa.
Vernon, pv. Kent co. Del. 32 SSW of Dover.
Vernon, pv. Troup co. Ga. on Chattahoochee r
Vernon, pv. Autauga co. Ala. on Alabama r.
Vernon, pv. Madison co. Miss. on Big Black r
Vernon, pv. Hickman co. Tenn. 62 sw of Ne
Vernon, pv. Allen co. Ky. 53 sw of F.
Vernon, pt. Trumbull co. O. 190 NE of Cs.
Vernon, tp. Clinton co. O.
Vernon, tp. Richland co. O.
Vernon, tp. Shiawassee co. Mich.
Vernon, pv. cap. of Jennings co. Ind. 65 SE Is.
Vernon, tp. Washington co. Ind.
Vernon, pt. Milwaukie co. Wis. [WNW Ai
Vernon Centre, pv. Oneida co. N. Y. 105
Verona, tp. Oneida co. N.Y. 20 w of Utica.
Verona, pv. Boone co. Ky. 53 N of F.
Verona, pv. Vanderburg co. Ind. 182 SW Is.
Verplanck, pv. Westchester co. N.Y. on Hudson river. [Pittsburg.
Versailles, tp. Alleghany co. Pa. 12 SE of
Versailles, pv. Williamson co. Tenn. 38 s Ne.
Versailles, pv. cap. of Woodford co. Ky. 12 SSW of Frankfort.
Versailles, pv. cap. of Ripley co. Ind. 70 SE Is.
Versailles, pv. Brown co. Ill. [of Jef. City.
Versailles, pv. cap. of Morgan co. Mo. 36 w
Vershire, pt. Orange co. Vt. 31 SE of Mtr.
Vestal, pt. Broome co. N.Y. 147 WSW Al.
Veteran, pt. Chemung co. N.Y. 11 N Elmira.
Vevay, pv. cap. Switzerland co. Ind. on Ohio
Vevay, pt. Ingham co. Mich. 80 WNW D. [r.
Vicksburg, Miss. See Gazetteer. [dnigua.
Victor, pv. Ontario co. N.Y. 12 NW Canan-
Victoria, pv. Bolivar co. Miss. on Miss. r.
Victoria, a co. in the s part of Texas, between the San Antonio r. and La Vacca r. and Bay. It includes St. Joseph's Island. The soil consists principally of a rich black mould, very fertile; near the coast, however, it is generally poor and sandy.

Digitized by Google

Victoria, a small v. of Texas, cap. of the above co. on the E or left bank of Guadalupe r.
Victory, tp. Essex co. Vt. on Moose r.
Victory, pt. Cayuga co. N.Y. 20 N of Auburn.
Vidalia, v. cap. of Concordia par. La. on Mississippi river.
Vienna, pt. Kennebec co. Me. 23 NW of A.
Vienna, pt. Oneida co. N.Y. 3 NW of Utica.
Vienna, pv. Ontario co. N.Y. on the outlet of Canandaigua Lake. [river.
Vienna, pv. Dorchester co. Md. on Nanticoke
Vienna, pv. Stokes co. N. C. 123 W of Rh.
Vienna, pv. Pickens co. Ala. on Tombigbee r.
Vienna, pv. cap. of Dooly co. Ga. 85 SSW of M.
Vienna, pt. Trumbull co. O 178 NE of Cs.
Vienna, tp. Genesee co. Mich.
Vienna, pv. Macomb co. Mich.
Vienna, pv. Scott co. Ind. 85 S of Is.
Vienna, pv. cap. of Johnson co. Ill. 190 S Sd.
Villa del Fuerte, veel'yä del fwer'tay, a city of Mexico, cap. of Sonora and Cinaloa, on the little r. Fuerte, which falls into the Gulf of California. Lat. about 27° N, Lon. 108° W. Pop. 8,000. [of H.
Village Green, pv. Delaware co. Pa. 90 E
Villanova, pt. Chautauque co. N.Y. 22 NE of Mayville.
Vinalhaven, pt. Waldo co. Me. 12 SE Camden.
Vincennes, Ind. See Gazetteer.
Vincent, pt. Chester co. Pa. 30 NW of Phila.
Vincenttown, pv. Burlington co. N. J. 26 S of Trenton.
Vineyard, pt. Grand Isle co. Vt. 78 NW of
Vinton, pv. Gallia co. O. 92 S of Cs. [Mtr.
Vinton, tp. Athens co. O. on Racoon cr.
Violet, tp. Fairfield co. O. [river.
Virgil, pt. Cortland co. N.Y. on Toughnioga
Virginia, tp. Coshocton co. O.
Virginia, pv. cap. of Cass co. Ill. 36 W of Sd.
Virginsville, pv. Berks co. Pa. 68 E of H.
Volinia, pt. Cass co. Mich. 160 W of D.
Volney, pt. Oswego co. N.Y. on Big Black cr.
Voluntown, pt. Windham co. Conn. on Pachaug river.
Volusia, v. Mosquito co. Flor. on St. John's r.
Vrain's Fort, St., in the Indian Territory, on the South Fork of the Platte r., near its source, 4,900 ft. above the sea.

Wabash, pv. cap. of Wabash co. Ind. on Wabash river. [feet above the sea.
Wachusett, mt. Worcester co. Mass. 3000
Wacoochee, pv. Russell co. Ala. 187 ESE of T.
Wacousta, pv. Clinton co. Mich. 100 NW D.
Waddam's Grove, pt. Stephenson co. Ill.
Waddington, pv. St. Lawrence co. N.Y. on St. Lawrence river. [Neuse r.
Wadesborough, pv. cap. of Anson co. N.C. on
Wadesborough, pv. cap. of Callaway co. Ky. 255 SW of Frankfort.
Wadeville, pv. Owen co. Ind. 47 SW of Is.
Wading River, pv. Suffolk co. N.Y. on Long Island. [E of Cd.
Wadley's Falls, pv. Strafford co. N. H. 36
Wadsworth, pv. Medina co. O. 127 NNE Cs.
Wagontown, pv. Chester co. Pa. 62 ESE of H.
Wah-Satch, mts. California, a chain running along the SE margin of the Great Basin.
Waitsfield, pt. Washington co. Vt. on Mad r.
Wakefield, pt. Carroll co. N. H. 46 NE Cd.
Wakefield, pv. Washington co. R. I. 37 S of Providence.
Wakefield, pv. Carroll co. Md. 68 NNW An.
Wakefield, pv. Wake co. N. C. 20 N of Rh.
Wakeman, pt. Huron co. O. 12 E Norwalk.
Walahmutte. See Willamette.
Walden, pt. Caledonia co. Vt. 30 NE of Mtr.
Walden, pv. Orange co. N.Y. on Wallkill r.
Waldo, pt. Waldo co. Me. 47 ENE of A.
Waldo, pv. Moore co. N. C. 62 SW of Rh.
Waldoborough, Me. See Gazetteer.
Wales, pt. Lincoln co. Me. 23 SW of A.
Wales, pt. Hampden co. Mass. 74 WSW of B.
Wales, pt. Erie co. N.Y. 18 SE of Buffalo.
Walesville, v. Oneida co. N.Y.
Walhonding r. O. one of the main branches of Muskingum r., joins Tuscarawas r. opposite Coshocton.
Walker, pt. Centre co. Pa. 94 NW of H.
Walker, tp. Huntingdon co. Pa.
Walker, tp. Juniata co. Pa. [of An.
Walkersville, pv. Frederick co. Md. 60 NW
Walkersville, pv. Mecklenburg co. N. C. 194 SW of Raleigh. [on Mattapony r.
Walkertown, pv. King and Queen co. Va.
Wallace, pv. Jones co. Ga. 13 SW of M.
Wallace, pv. Fountain co. Ind. 70 NW of Is.
Walla-Walla, wol'lä-wol'lä, a small r. of Oregon, falling into the Columbia in 46° 5' N Lat. and 118° 30' W Lon. Also a British fort at the mouth of the above river.
Walla-Walla Indians, a tribe of Oregon, dwelling in the vicinity of Walla-Walla r.
Wallingford, pt. Rutland co. Vt. 70 SSW of Montpelier. [Hartford.
Wallingford, pt. New Haven co. Conn. 24 S of
Wallkill, tp. Orange co. N.Y. 22 W of Newburg. [co. N.Y.
Wallkill r. unites with Rondout cr. in Ulster
Wallonia, pv. Trigg co. Ky. 234 SW of F.
Walloomsack r. Vt. flows into Hoosick r.
Walnut cr. O. flows into Scioto r.
Walnut, tp. Fairfield co. O. on Ohio canal.
Walnut, tp. Gallia co. O.
Walnut, tp. Holmes co. O. on Sugar cr.
Walnut, tp. Pickaway co. O. on Scioto r.
Walpack, pt. Sussex co. N. J. on Flatkill cr
Walpole, pt. Cheshire co. N. H. on Conn r.
Walpole, pt. Norfolk co. Mass. 21 SW of B.
Walterborough, pv. cap. of Colleton dist
Waltham, tp. Hancock co. Me. [S. C. 99 S Ca
Waltham, tp. Addison co. Vt. 24 S Burlington.
Waltham, pt. Middlesex co. Mass. 10 W of B.
Walthamsville, pv. Liberty co. Ga. 904 SE of Milledgeville. [ware r.
Walton, pv. Delaware co. N.Y. on Dela-
Walton, pt. Eaton co. Mich. 100 W D. [Louis.
Waltonham, pv. St. Louis co. Mo. 9 NW St.
Walworth, pt. Wayne co. N.Y. 18 NW of Lyons. [Madison.
Walworth, pt. Walworth co. Wis. 70 SE of
Wampsville, pv. Madison co. N.Y. on Cowasalon creek, 117 W of Albany.
Wantage, tp. Sussex co. N. J. on Wallkill r
Wapahkonetta, pv. Allen co. O. 100 SW Cs.
Wappelo, pv. cap. of Louisa co. Iowa, on Iowa river.
Wappinger's cr. N.Y. flows into Hudson r.
Ward, tp. Randolph co. Ind. [of Mtr
Wardsborough, pt. Windham co. Vt. 190 S
Ware r. Mass. flows into Chickapee r.
Ware, pt. Hampshire co. Mass. on Ware r.
Wareham, pt. Plymouth co. Mass. 53 SSE B
Warehouse Point, pv. Hartford co. Conn. 14 N of Hartford. [212 SSE of M.
Waresborough, pv. cap. of Ware co. Ga.
Warfieldsburg, pv. Carroll co. Md. 56 NNW of Annapolis.

Digitized by Google

Warfordsburg, pv. Bedford co. Pa. 86 sw H.
Warminster, tp. Bucks co. Pa. 17 N Phila.
Warminster, pv. Nelson co. Va. on James r.
Warm Springs, pv. Buncombe co. N. C. 34 NNW of Ashville. [W of M.
Warm Springs, pv. Meriwether co. Ga. 110
Warner, pt. Merrimack co. N. H. 17 WNW of Concord.
Warren, pt. Lincoln co. Me. 37 SE of A.
Warren, pt. Grafton co. N. H. on Baker's r.
Warren, pt. Wn. co. Vt. 31 SE of Burlington.
Warren, pt. Worcester co. Mass. 66 WSW B.
Warren, pt. Litchfield co. Conn. 8 W of Litchfield. [denee.
Warren, pt. Bristol co. R. I. 14 SE of Provi-
Warren, pt. Herkimer co. N.Y. 64 NW of Al.
Warren, tp. Somerset co. N. J. 6 NE of Somerville. [anda.
Warren, tp. Bradford co. Pa. 17 NE of Tow-
Warren, tp. Franklin co. Pa. 20 SW of Chambersburg. [Alleghany r.
Warren, borough, cap. of Warren co. Pa. on
Warren, pv. Baltimore co. Md. 45 N of An.
Warren, pv. Albemarle co. Va. on James r. 80
Warren, pv. Bibb co. Ga. 43 SW of M. [NW R.
Warren, tp. Belmont co. O.
Warren, tp. Jefferson co. O.
Warren, pv. cap. of Trumbull co. O. on the Pennsylvania and Ohio canal.
Warren, tp. Tuscarawas co. O.
Warren, tp. Washington co. O. on Ohio r.
Warren, tp. Macomb co. Mich.
Warren, pv. Huntington co. Ind. 123 NNE Is.
Warren, tp. Putnam co. Ind. [City.
Warren, pv. Marion co. Mo. 105 NNE of Jef.
Warren, tp. Marion co. Mo. [Hudson.
Warrensburg, pt. Warren co. N.Y. on the
Warrensburg, pv. Greene co. Tenn. 242 E Nc.
Warrensburg, pv. cap. of Johnson co. Mo. on Blackwater river. [of Sd.
Warrensville, pv. Du Page co. Ill. 180 NNE
Warrenton, pv. cap. of Fauquier co. Va. 102 N of Richmond. [NNE of Rh.
Warrenton, pv. cap. of Warren co. N. C. 62
Warrenton, pv. Abbeville dist. S. C. 103 W of Columbia. [ENE of M.
Warrenton, pv. cap. of Warren co. Ga. 44
Warrenton, pv. cap. of Marshall co. Ala. 135 NE of Tuscaloosa.
Warrenton, pv. Warren co. Miss. on Miss. r.
Warrenton, pv. Jefferson co. O. on Ohio r.
Warrenton, pv. Gibson co. Ind.
Warrenton, pv. cap. of Warren co. Mo. 70 ENE of Jefferson City. [of Cs.
Warrenville, pt. Cuyahoga co. O. 154 NNE
Warrington, pt. Bucks co. Pa.
Warrington, tp. York co. Pa. [W of H.
Warrior Mark, pt. Huntingdon co. Pa. 108
Warsaw, pv. cap. of Wyoming co. N.Y. 250 W of Albany.
Warsaw, pt. Jefferson co. Pa. 168 NW of H.
Warsaw, pv. cap. of Richmond co. Va. 58 NE of Richmond.
Warsaw, pv. Duplin co. N. C. 80 SSE of Rh.
Warsaw, pv. Gwinnett co. Ga. on Chattahoochee river.
Warsaw, pv. cap. of Gallatin co. Ky. on Ohio r.
Warsaw, pv. cap. of Kosciusko co. Ind. on Tippecanoe river.
Warsaw, pv. Hancock co. Ill. on Miss. r.
Warsaw, pv. cap. of Benton co. Mo. on Osage river.
Warwick, pt. Franklin co. Mass. 80 WNW B.
Warwick, pt. Kent co. R. I. 11 SW Providence.

Warwick, pt. Orange co. N. Y. 24 SW c. Newburg.
Warwick, tp. Bucks co. Pa. 21 N of Phila.
Warwick, tp. Lancaster co. Pa. 9 N of Lancaster.
Warwick, pv. Cecil co. Md. 15 S of Elkton.
Warwick, pv. cap. of Warwick co. Va. 80
Warwick, tp. Tuscarawas co. O. [ENE of R.
Washington, pt. Lincoln co. Me. 31 E of A.
Washington, pt. Sullivan co. N. H. 33 W Cd.
Washington, pt. Orange co. Vt. 15 SE of Mtr.
Washington, pt. Berkshire co. Mass. 128 W B.
Washington, pt. Litchfield co. Conn. 47 WSW of Hartford. [Poughkeepsie.
Washington, pt. Dutchess co. N.Y. 12 E of
Washington, tp. Bergen co. N. J. on Hackensack river. [Woodbury.
Washington, tp. Burlington co. N. J. 22 S of
Washington, tp. Gloucester co. N. J. 12 W of Woodbury. [Morristown.
Washington, tp. Morris co. N. J. 18 W of
Washington, tp. Berks co. Pa.
Washington, tp. Cambria co. Pa. on a branch of Kiskiminetas river.
Washington, tp. Erie co. Pa.
Washington, tp. Fayette co. Pa.
Washington, tp. Franklin co. Pa. 11 SW of Chambersburg.
Washington, tp. Greene co. Pa. [er.
Washington, tp. Indiana co. Pa. on Crooked
Washington, tp. Jefferson co. Pa.
Washington, tp. Luzerne co. Pa.
Washington, tp. Lycoming co. Pa.
Washington, tp. Union co. Pa.
Washington, borough, cap. of Washington co. Pa. 209 W of Harrisburg.
Washington, tp. Westmoreland co. Pa. 16 N of Greensburg.
Washington, tp. York co. Pa. [NNW of R.
Washington, pv. Rappahannock co. Va. 123
Washington, N. C. See Gazetteer.
Washington, pv. cap. of Wilkes co. Ga. 78 NE of Milledgeville.
Washington, pv. Autauga co. Ala. on Alabama river, 102 SE of Tuscaloosa. [of T.
Washington C. H. pv. Wn. co. Ala. 140 SSW
Washington, pv. Adams co. Miss. 6 NE of Natchez. [Bayou Teche.
Washington, pv. St. Landry par. La. on
Washington, pv. cap. of Hempstead co. Ark. 111 SW of Little Rock. [Tennessee river.
Washington, pv. cap. of Rhea co. Tenn. on
Washington, pv. cap. Mason co. Ky. 77 NNE F.
Washington, tp. Clermont co. O. on Ohio r.
Washington, tp. Clinton co. O. [50 SW Cs.
Washington C. H. pv. cap. of Fayette co. O.
Washington, pv. Guernsey co. O. 85 E of Cs.
Washington, tp. Harrison co. O.
Washington, tp. Holmes co. O.
Washington, tp. Licking co. O.
Washington, tp. Marion co. O.
Washington, tp. Miami co. O.
Washington, tp. Muskingum co. O.
Washington, tp. Preble co. O.
Washington, tp. Richland co. O. [Scioto r.
Washington, tp. Scioto co. O. on Ohio and
Washington, tp. Shelby co. O.
Washington, tp. Tuscarawas co. O.
Washington, pt. Macomb co. Mich. 30 NE D.
Washington, pv. cap. of Daviess co. Ind. 108 SW of Indianapolis.
Washington, tp. Harrison co. Ind.
Washington, tp. Marion co. Ind.
Washington, tp. Putnam co. Ind.

Digitized by Google

Washington, tp. Randolph co. Ind.
Washington, tp. Washington co. Ind.
Washington, tp. Wayne co. Ind.
Washington, pv. Tazewell co. Ill. 71 N of Sd.
Washington, pv. Franklin co. Mo. 76 E of Jefferson City.
Washington, pv. cap. of Washington co. Iowa, 30 S of Iowa City.
Washington, a co. in the SE central part of Texas, W of, and bordering on the Brazos r. The soil consists chiefly of a deep rich loam, very fertile, especially on the bottom lands.
Washington, the seat of justice of the above co. and the temporary capital of Texas, on the Brazos r., about 100 m. in a straight line E of Austin. Pop. 1,200.
WASHINGTONVILLE, v. Oswego co. N.Y.
Washingtonville, v. Orange co. N.Y. 10 W of Newburg. [of H.
Washingtonville, pv. Columbia co. Pa. 80 NNE
Washingtonville, pv. Columbiana co. O.
WASHITA r. Ark. and La. See GAZETTEER.
WATAUGA r. N. C. unites with the S. Fork of the Holston. [York.
WATERBOROUGH, pt. York co. Me. 25 N of
Waterborough, pv. Chautauque co. N.Y.
WATERBURG, pv. Calhoun co. Mich. on Kalamazoo river. [Montpelier.
WATERBURY, pt. Washington co. Vt. 12 NW of
Waterbury, pt. New Haven co. Conn. 52 SSW of Hartford. [15 NW of Mtr.
WATERBURY CENTRE, pv. Washington co. Vt.
WATERFORD, pt. Oxford co. Me. 53 W of A.
Waterford, pt. Caledonia co. Vt. on Conn. r.
Waterford, pv. Worcester co. Mass. 42 W B.
Waterford, pt. New London co. Conn. 46 SE of Hartford.
Waterford, pt. Saratoga co. N.Y. 10 N of Al.
Waterford, tp. Gloucester co. N. J. 12 W of Woodbury.
Waterford, pt. Erie co. Pa. 13 SE of Erie.
Waterford, pv. Loudon co. Va. 160 N of R.
Waterford, pv. Marshall co. Miss. 184 N of J.
Waterford, pv. Gibson co. Tenn. 120 W of Ne.
Waterford, pt. Washington co. O. on Muskingum r.
Waterford, pt. Oakland co. Mich. 32 NW D.
Waterford, pv. Fulton co. Ill. 50 NW of Sd.
WATERLOO, pv. Seneca co. N.Y. 170 W of Al.
Waterloo, pv. Juniata co. Pa. 70 NW of H.
Waterloo, pv. Carroll co. Md. 60 NNW of An.
Waterloo, pv. Granville co. N. C. 50 N of Rh.
Waterloo, pv. Laurens dist. S. C. 80 W Ca.
Waterloo, pv. Lauderdale co. Ala. on Tenn. r.
Waterloo, pv. Point Coupee par. La. on Mississippi river.
Waterloo, tp. Athens co. O. on Racoon cr.
Waterloo, pt. Fayette co. Ind. 60 E of Is.
Waterloo, pv. cap. of Monroe co. Ill. 115 S of Springfield. [W of Mississippi r.
Waterloo, pv. cap. of Clarke co. Mo. a little
WATER STREET, pv. Huntingdon co. Pa. on Juniata river.
WATERTOWN, pt. Middlesex co. Mass. 7 W B.
Watertown, pt. Litchfield co. Conn. 42 SSW of Hartford. [Black r.
Watertown, pv. cap. of Jefferson co. N.Y. on
Watertown, pt. Wn. co. O. 92 ESE of Cs.
Watertown, pv. Clinton co. Mich. 112 WNW of Detroit.
Watertown, pt. Jef. co. Wis. on Rock r.
WATERVALE, pv. Onondaga co. N.Y. 125 W of Albany.

WATERVILLAGE, pv. Carroll co. N.H. 48 NE Cd.
WATERVILLE, pt. Kennebec co. Me. 16 N A.
Waterville, tp. Grafton co. N. H. 60 N of Cd.
Waterville, pt. Lamoille co. Vt. 43 NW Mtr.
Waterville, pv. Oneida co. N.Y. 90 WNW Al.
Waterville, pt. Lucas co. O. 130 NW of Cs.
WATERVLIET, pt. Albany co. N.Y. 5 N of Al.
WATKINSVILLE, pv. Goochland co. Va. 30 WNW of Richmond. [N of M.
Watkinsville, pv. cap. of Clarke co. Ga. 66
WATSON, pt. Lewis co. N.Y. 10 NE of Martinsburg. [77 N of H
WATSONTOWN, pv. Northumberland co. Pa.
WATTSBOROUGH, pv. Lunenburg co. Va. 116 SW of Richmond. [creek.
WATTSBURG, borough, Erie co. Pa. on French
WAUPUN, pv. Fond du Lac co. Wis. 80 NE of
WAUSHARA, pv. Dane co. Wis. [Madison.
WAVERLEY, pv. Humphreys co. Tenn. 60 W Ne.
WAWARSING, pt. Ulster co. N.Y. 22 SW of Kingston.
WAWATOSA, tp. Milwaukie co. Wis.
WAYLAND, pt. Middlesex co. Mass. 17 W B.
WAYLANDSBURG, pv. Culpepper co. Va. 104 NNE of Richmond.
WAYMART, pv. Wayne co. Pa. 166 NE of H.
WAYNE, pt. Kennebec co. Me. 15 W of A.
Wayne, pt. Steuben co. N.Y. on Crooked L
Wayne, tp. Armstrong co. Pa.
Wayne, tp. Clinton co. Pa.
Wayne, tp. Crawford co. Pa. on Sugar r.
Wayne, pt. Erie co. Pa. on French cr. [burg.
Wayne, tp. Greene co. Pa. 15 SW of Waynes-
Wayne, tp. Mifflin co. Pa. on Juniata r.
Wayne, tp. Schuylkill co. Pa.
Wayne, pt. Ashtabula co. O. 197 NE of Cs.
Wayne, tp. Belmont co. O.
Wayne, tp. Butler co. O.
Wayne, tp. Champaign co. O.
Wayne, tp. Clermont co. O.
Wayne, tp. Clinton co. O.
Wayne, tp. Jefferson co. O. on Cross cr.
Wayne, tp. Knox co. O.
Wayne, tp. La Fayette co. O.
Wayne, tp. Montgomery co. O. on Miami r.
Wayne, tp. Pickaway co. O.
Wayne, tp. Scioto co. O.
Wayne, tp. Tuscarawas co. O.
Wayne, tp. Warren co. O. on Little Miami r.
Wayne, tp. Wayne co. O.
Wayne, tp. Cass co. Mich.
Wayne, tp. Allen co. Ind.
Wayne, tp. Henry co. Ind.
Wayne, tp. Marion co. Ind.
Wayne, tp. Wayne co. Ind. [55 WSW of H.
WAYNESBOROUGH, borough, Franklin co. Pa.
Waynesborough, pv. Augusta co. Va. on South river. [on Neuse r.
Waynesborough, pv. cap. of Wayne co. N. C.
Waynesborough, pv. cap. of Burke co. Ga. 82 E of Milledgeville. [on Green r.
Waynesborough, pv. cap. of Wayne co. Tenn.
WAYNESBURG, boro', Greene co. Pa. 222 W H.
Waynesburg, pv. Lincoln co. Ky. 67 SSE F.
Waynesburg, pv. Stark co. O. on Sandy cr.
WAYNESVILLE, pv. cap. of Haywood co. N C. 30 W of Raleigh.
Waynesville, pv. Wayne co. Ga. 247 SE of M
Waynesville, pv. Warren co. O. on Little Miami river.
Waynesville, pv. M'Lean co. Ill. 55 NE of Sd.
Waynesville, pv. cap. of Pulaski co. Mo. on Gasconade river. [of Is.
WAYNETOWN, pv. Montg. co. Ind. 66 WNW

Digitized by Google

Wea, pv. Tippecanoe co. Ind. 60 nw of Ia.
Weare, ware, pt. Hillsboro' co. N. H. 14 sw of Concord.
Weare's Bridge, pv. Belknap co. N. H. 34 ne of Concord. [river.
Weathersfield, pt. Windsor co. Vt. on Black
Weathersfield, tp. Trumbull co. O. on Mahoning river.
Weaversville, pv. Northampton co. Pa.
Webster, pt. Lincoln co. Me. 31 s of A.
Webster, pt. Worcester co. Mass. 56 wsw B.
Webster, pt. Monroe co. N.Y. 214 w of Al.
Webster, pt. Washtenaw co. Mich. 50 w D.
Weedsport, pv. Cayuga co. N. Y. 7 n of Auburn. [e of T.
Wekwakaville, pv. Talladega co. Ala. 107
Weissenburg, wi'cen-burg, tp. Lehigh co. Pa. 72 e of Harrisburg.
Weissenburg, pv. Baltimore co. Md. 55 n An.
Weld, pt. Franklin co. Me. 47 wnw of A.
Weldon, pv. Halifax co. N. C. on Roanoke r.
Wellersburg, pv. Somerset co. Pa. 128 w of Harrisburg. [Cod.
Wellfleet, pt. Barnstable co. Mass. on Cape
Wellington, pt. Piscataquis co. Me. 62 n A.
Wellington, pt. Lorain co. O. 100 nne of Cs.
Wellington, pv. La Fayette co. Mo. on Mo. r.
Wells, pt. York co. Me. 30 sw of Portland.
Wells, pt. Rutland co. Vt. 83 ssw of Mtr.
Wells r. Vt. flows into Connecticut r.
Wells, pt. Hamilton co. N.Y. 70 nnw of Al.
Wells, tp. Bradford co. Pa. on South cr.
Wells, tp. Jefferson co. O. on Ohio r.
Wellsborough, pv. cap. of Tioga co. Pa. 145 n of Harrisburg. [Ohio r.
Wellsburg, pv. cap. of Brooke co. Va. on
Wellsville, pv. Alleghany co. N.Y. on Genesee river.
Wellsville, pv. Columbiana co. O. on Ohio r.
Wellwood, pv. Haywood co. Tenn. 154 wsw of Nashville.
Wendell, pt. Sullivan co. N. H. 44 nw of Cd.
Wendell, pt. Franklin co. Mass. 78 w of B.
Wenham, pt. Essex co. Mass. 20 n of B.
Wenlock, tp. Essex co. Vt. 53 ne of Mtr.
Wentworth, pt. Grafton co. N. H. 56 nnw of Concord. [116 nw of Rh.
Wentworth, pv. cap. of Rockingham co. N.C.
Wesaw, tp. Berrien co. Mich.
Wesley, pt. Washington co. Me. 170 e of A.
Wesley, pv. Haywood co. Tenn. 174 wsw Ne.
Wesley, pt. Washington co. O. 94 ese of Cs.
Wesley, pv. Fulton co. Ind. 107 n of Is.
Wesleyville, pv. Erie co. Pa. [Conn. r.
West r. Vt. called also Wantasticook, enters
West, tp. Huntingdon co. Pa. 8 n Huntingdon.
West, tp. Columbiana co. O.
West Alexandria, pv. Wn. co. Pa. 225 w H.
West Alexandria, pv. Preble co. O. 158 w Cs.
West Almond, pt. Alleghany co. N.Y. 6 e of Angelica.
West Alton, pv. Belknap co. N. H. 36 ne Cd.
West Arlington, pv. Bennington co. Vt. 106 sw of Montpelier. [68 ssw of B.
West Barnstable, pv. Barnstable co. Mass.
West Bedford, pv. Coshocton co. O. 73 ne of Columbus. [noe r.
West Bedford, pv. White co. Ind. on Tippeca-
West Bethlehem, tp. Washington co. Pa. 12 se of Washington. [Honeoye cr.
West Bloomfield, pt. Ontario co. N.Y. on
West Bloomfield, pv. Essex co. N. J. 56 ne Tn.
West Bloomfield, pt. Oakland co. Mich. 32 nw of Detroit.
Westborough, pt. Wo'ster co. Mass. 39 w B
West Boylston, pt. Worcester co. Mass. 42 w of Boston. [Phila.
West Bradford, tp. Chester co. Pa. 33 w of
West Brattleborough, pv. Windham co. Vt. 123 s of Montpelier. [25 s of B.
West Bridgewater, pt. Plymouth co. Mass.
West Brook, tp. Cumberland co. Me. 53 ssw of Augusta.
West Brook, pt. Middlesex co. Conn. 47 s Hd.
West Brunswick, tp. Schuylkill co. Pa.
West Buffalo, tp. Union co. Pa. 8 nw of New Berlin. [nw of B.
West Cambridge, pt. Middlesex co. Mass. 6
West Camp, pv. Ulster co. N.Y. on Hudson r.
West Caln, tp. Chester co. Pa. 44 w Phila.
West Canaan, pv. Madison co. O. 22 w Cs.
West Canada cr. N.Y. flows into the Mohawk about 15 m. below Utica. On it are the celebrated Trenton Falls. [of Cs.
West Carlisle, pv. Coshocton co. O. 72 ne
West Carrollton, pv. Fairfield co. O.
West Charleston, pv. Penobscot co. Me. 93 nne of Augusta. [Clyde r.
West Charleston, pv. Orleans co. Vt. on
West Charleston, pv. Miami co. O. 78 w Cs.
West Charlton, pv. Saratoga co. N.Y. 33 nnw of Albany. [Chazy r.
West Chazy, pv. Clinton co. N.Y. on Little
West Chester, pv. New London co. Conn 30 ssw of Hartford. [Bronx r.
Westchester, pt. Westchester co. N.Y. on
West Chester, borough, cap. of Chester co. Pa. 27 w of Philadelphia.
West Chester, pv. Butler co. O. 106 wsw Cs.
West Cocalico, tp. Lancaster co. Pa.
West Dedham, pv. Norfolk co. Mass. 16 sw B.
West Deer, tp. Alleghany co. Pa. 16 ne of Pittsburg. [of Lancaster.
West Donegal, tp. Lancaster co. Pa. 17 nw
West Dryden, pv. Tompkins co. N.Y. 170 w of Albany. [Lancaster.
West Earl, tp. Lancaster co. Pa. 13 nw of
Westerloo, pt. Albany co. N.Y. 22 sw Al.
Westerly, pt. Washington co. R. I. 42 sw of Providence.
Western, tp. Oneida co. N.Y. 18 nw Utica.
Westernport, pv. Alleghany co. Md. on the Potomac. [Mohawk.
Westernville, pv. Oneida co. N.Y. on the
West Fairfield, pv. Westmoreland co. Pa. 160 w of Harrisburg. [Montpelier.
West Fairlee, pt. Orange co. Vt. 36 se of
West Fallowfield, tp. Chester co. Pa. 37 w of Philadelphia.
Westfall, tp. Pike co. Pa. [of New York.
West Farms, pv. Westchester co. N.Y. 11 ne
Westfield, pt. Orleans co. Vt. 50 n of Mtr.
Westfield, pt. Hampden co. Mass. 100 w of B.
Westfield, pt. Chautauque co. N.Y. on L. Erie.
Westfield, tp. Richmond co. N.Y. on Staten I.
Westfield, pt. Essex co. N. J. 45 ne of Tn.
Westfield, pt. Tioga co. Pa. 168 n of H.
Westfield, tp. Delaware co. O. 28 n of Cs.
West Findley, pt. Washington co. Pa.
West Florence, pv. Preble co. O. 100 w Cs
Westford, pt. Chittenden co. Vt. 56 nw Mtr
Westford, pt. Middlesex co. Mass. 32 nw of B.
Westford, pv. Windham co. Conn. 30 e Hd.
Westford, pt. Otsego co. N.Y. 65 w of Al.
West Fork, tp. Washington co. Ark.
West Franklin, pv. Posey co. Ind. 162 sw Is.
West Goshen, tp. Chester co. Pa. 21 w Phila.
West Granville, pv. Hampden co. Mass.

Digitized by Google

West Greenville, pt. Mercer co. Pa.
West Greenwich, pt. Kent co. R. I. 18 sw of Providence. [North r. 100 w of B.
West Hampton, pt. Hampshire co. Mass. on
West Hanover, pv. Dauphin co. Pa. 16 se H.
West Hartford, pv. Hartford co. Conn. 4 w of Hartford. [nw of Hd.
West Hartland, pv. Hartford co. Conn. 31
West Haven, pt. Rutland co. Vt. 90 sw Mtr.
West Hempfield, tp. Lancaster co. Pa. 8 w of Lancaster. [of Augusta.
West Jefferson, pv. Lincoln co. Me. 16 sse
West Jefferson, pv. Madison co. O. 14 w Cs.
West Kill, pv. Greene co. N.Y. 60 sw of Al.
West Killingly, pv. Windham co. Conn. 48 e of Hartford.
Westland, pv. Halifax co. N. C. 86 ne Rh.
Westland, tp. Guernsey co. O. 70 e of Cs.
West Lebanon, pv. Warren co. Ind. 84 nw Is.
West Liberty, pv. Ohio co. Va. 357 nw R.
West Liberty, pv. cap. of Morgan co. Ky. on Licking river.
West Liberty, pv. Logan co. O. on Mad r.
West Manchester, tp. York co. Pa.
West Marlborough, tp. Chester co. Pa. 33 sw of Philadelphia. [nw of Al.
West Martinsburg, pv. Lewis co. N.Y. 137
West Middleborough, pv. Plymouth co. Mass. 43 s of Boston.
West Middleborough, pv. Logan co. O. 56 nw of Columbus. [Pa. 220 w of H.
West Middletown, boro', Washington co.
West Milford, pt. Passaic co. N. J. 100 nne of Trenton. [Albany.
West Milton, pv. Saratoga co. N.Y. 31 n of
Westminster, pt. Windham co. Vt. on Connecticut river. [of B.
Westminster, pt. Worcester co. Mass. 53 wnw
Westminster, pv. Windham co. Conn. 38 e of Hartford. [nw of An.
Westminster, pv. cap. of Carroll co. Md. 56
Westminster West, pv. Windham co. Vt. 106 s Montpelier. [creek.
West Monroe, pt. Oswego co. N.Y. on Bog
Westmore, tp. Orleans co. Vt. [sw Cd.
Westmoreland, pt. Cheshire co. N. H. 65
Westmoreland, pt. Oneida co. N.Y.
Westmoreland C. H. pv. cap. of Westmoreland co. Va. 70 ne of Richmond. [of Phila.
West Nantmeal, tp. Chester co. Pa. 34 nw
West Needham, pv. Norfolk co. Mass. 14 wsw of Boston. [rimack r.
West Newbury, pt. Essex co. Mass. on Mer-
West Newton, pv. Middlesex co. Mass. 9 w of Boston. [sw of Phila.
West Nottingham, tp. Chester co. Pa. 45
Weston, pt. Aroostook co. Me. 260 ne of A.
Weston, pt. Windsor co. Vt. 91 s of Mtr.
Weston, pt. Middlesex co. Mass. 14 w of B.
Weston, pt. Fairfield co. Conn. 63 sw of Hd.
Weston, pv. Somerset co. N. J. 90 n of Tn.
Weston, pv. cap. of Lewis co. Va. on Monongahela river.
Weston, pt. Wood co. O. on Maumee r.
Weston, pv. Platte co. Mo. on Missouri r.
West Penn, pt. Schuylkill co. Pa. 80 ne of H.
West Pennsboro', tp. Cumberland co. Pa. 8 w of Carlisle.
West Pikeland, tp. Chester co. Pa.
West Pike Run, tp. Washington co. Pa.
West Philadelphia, pv. Phila. co. Pa. on the Schuylkill, opposite Philadelphia.
West Point, pv. Orange co. N.Y. on Hudson r. Here is the U. S. Military Academy.
West Point, pv. Orange co. N. C. 30 nw Rh
West Point, pv. Troup co. Ga. 136 w of M.
West Point, pv. Hardin co. Ky. on Ohio r.
West Point, pv. Columbiana co. O. 138 ne Cs.
West Point, pv. Tippecanoe co. Ind. 77 nw Is.
West Port, pt. Lincoln co. Me. 38 s of A.
West Port, pv. Cheshire co. N. H. 60 sw Cd.
West Port, pt. Bristol co. Mass. 60 s of B.
West Port, pt. Fairfield co. Conn. 64 sw Hd.
West Port, pt. Essex co. N.Y. on Black cr.
West Port, pv. Oldham co. Ky. 43 nw of F
West Port, pv. Decatur co. Ind. 70 se of Is.
West Port, pv. Jackson co. Mo. 158 wsw of Jefferson City. [w of Al.
West Richmond, pv. Ontario co. N.Y. 238
West R. tp. Randolph co. Ind. [of Phila.
West Rockhill, tp. Bucks co. Pa. 33 nnw
West Roxbury, pv. Norfolk co. Mass. 10 sw of Boston. [of Mtr.
West Rutland, pv. Rutland co. Vt. 66 ssw
West Sand Lake, pv. Rensselaer co. N.Y. 14 e of Albany. [ssw of B.
West Sandwich, pv. Barnstable co. Mass. 56
West Salem, tp. Mercer co. Pa. 17 nw of Mercer. [se of B.
West Scituate, pv. Plymouth co. Mass. 20
West Somers, pv. Westchester co. N.Y. 116 s of Albany. [on Connecticut r.
West Springfield, pt. Hampden co. Mass.
West Stockbridge, pt. Berkshire co. Mass.
West Stockbridge Center, pv. Berkshire co. Mass. 140 w of B [wsw of B.
West Sutton, pv. Worcester co. Mass. 50
West Thompson, pv. Windham co. Conn. 46 ene of Hartford.
West Tisbury, pv. Dukes co. Mass. 96 sse B.
West Town, pv. Orange co. N.Y. 116 ssw Al.
West Town, tp. Chester co. Pa. 20 w Phila.
West Trenton, pv. Hancock co. Me. 98 e of Augusta.
West Turin, tp. Lewis co. N.Y. on Salmon r.
West Union, pv. Marshall co. Va. on Wheeling river. [of Columbus.
West Union, pv. cap. of Adams co. O. 106 s
West Union, pv. Knox co. Ind. 108 sw of Is.
Westville, pv. New Haven co. Conn. 40 wsw of Hartford.
Westville, pv Otsego co. N.Y. 68 w of Al.
Westville, tp. Franklin co. N.Y. on Salmon r.
Westville, pv. cap. of Simpson co. Miss. 55 sse of Jackson.
Westville, pv. Champaign co. O. 50 w of Cs.
Westville, v. Columbiana co. O.
West Vincent, tp. Chester co. Pa. 30 nw of Philadelphia. [sse of B.
West Wareham, pv. Plymouth co. Mass. 49
West Waterville, pv. Kennebec co. Me. 19 n of Augusta. [of Phila.
West Whiteland, pt. Chester co. Pa. 26 w
West Winchester, pv. Cheshire co. N. H. 67 sw of Concord. [of H.
West Windham, pv. Bradford co. Pa. 158 n
West Windsor, tp. Mercer co. N. J.
West Woodville, pv. Clermont co. O. 90 sw of Columbus. [80 se of B.
West Yarmouth, pv. Barnstable co. Mass.
West Zanesville, tp. Muskingum co. O.
Wethersfield, pt. Hartford co. Conn. 4 s Hd.
Wethersfield, pt. Wyoming co. N.Y. on Tonawanda creek. [ning r
Wethersfield, pt. Trumbull co. O. on Mahoning r
Wethersfield, pv. Henry co. Ill.
Wethersfield Springs, pv. Wyoming co N.Y. 268 w of Albany.

Digitized by Google

Wetumpka, city, Montg. co. Ala. on Coosa r.
Weybridge, tp. Addison co. Vt. 30 s of Burlington.
Weymouth, pt. Norfolk co. Mass. 12 ese of B.
Weymouth, tp. Atlantic co. N. J. [town.
Wharton, tp. Fayette co. Pa. 11 se of Union-
Wharton, pt. Potter co. Pa. 180 wsw of H.
Wheately, pt. Franklin co. Mass. 9 n Northampton. [Lockport.
Wheatfield, tp. Niagara co. N.Y. 12 w of
Wheatfield, tp. Perry co. Pa. [Rochester.
Wheatland, pt. Monroe co. N.Y. 14 sw of
Wheatland, pt. Hillsdale co. Mich. 88 sw of D.
Wheeler, pt. Steuben co. N.Y. 216 w of Al.
Wheelersburg, pv. Scioto co. O. 100 s of Cs.
Wheeling cr. rises in Pa. and flows into the Ohio in Va. just below Wheeling.
Wheeling, Va. See Gazetteer. [river.
Wheeling, pv. Holmes co. Miss. on Big Black
Wheeling, pv. Giles co. Tenn. 74 s of Ne.
Wheeling, tp. Belmont co. O.
Wheeling, pv. Delaware co. Ind. 70 nne of Is.
Wheelock, pt. Caledonia co. Vt. 43 ne Mtr.
Whetstone r. O. flows into the Scioto r.
Whetstone, tp. Crawford co. O. 18 se Bucyrus.
White r. Vt. flows into Connecticut r.
White r. Ark. See Gazetteer.
White r. Ind. See Gazetteer.
White, tp. Cambria co. Pa. [Little Rock.
White C. H. pv. cap. White co. Ark. 50 nne of
White Creek, pv. Wn. co. N.Y. 43 ne of Al.
White Deer, pv. Lycoming co. Pa. 78 n H.
White Deer, tp. Union co. Pa.
White Eyes, tp. Coshocton co. O.
Whitefield, pt. Lincoln co. Me. 16 se of A.
Whitefield, pt. Coos co. N. H. 93 n of Cd.
White Hall, pv. Washington co. N.Y. on s end of Lake Champlain, 73 n of Albany.
White Hall, pv. Columbia co. Pa. 87 n of H.
White Hall, pv. Frederick co. Va. 154 nnw of Richmond. [wsw of Rh.
White Hall, pv. Mecklenburg co N. C. 166
White Hall, pv. Abbeville dist. S. C. 93 w Ca.
White Hall, pv. Marengo co. Ala. 94 s of T.
White Hall, pv. Fayette co. Tenn. 190 sw Ne.
White Hall, pv. St. Joseph co. Ind. 133 n Is.
White Hall, pv. Greene co. Ill. 60 sw of Sd.
White Haven, pv. Luzerne co. Pa. 114 ne H.
White Haven, pv. Somerset co. Md. on Wicomico river. [nnw of Tn.
White House, pv. Hunterdon co. N. J. 40
White Lake. pt. Oakland co. Mich. 43 nw D.
Whiteley, pt. Greene co. Pa. on Whiteley cr.
Whiteleysburg, pv. Kent co. Del. 20 sw of Dover. [Phila.
White Marsh, pt. Montg. co. Pa. 11 nw of
White Mts. a group in the n central part of N. H. The highest summit, called Mt. Washington, has an elevation of 6,428 feet above the sea.
White Oak, tp. Ingham co. Mich.
White Oak Springs, pv. Iowa co. Wis. 92 sw of Madison. [wsw of D.
White Pigeon, pv. St. Joseph co. Mich. 148
White Plains, pv. Westchester co. N.Y. on Bronx river, 30 nne of New York.
White Post, pv. Clarke co. Va. 140 nnw R.
White R. tp. Izard co. Ark.
White R. tp. Randolph co. Ind. [wnw Al.
Whitesborough, pv. Oneida co. N. Y. 96
Whitesburg, pv. Madison co. Ala. 143 nne T.
Whitestown, pt. Oneida co. N.Y. 96 wnw of Albany.
Whitestown, pv. Benton co. Mo.
White Sulphur Springs, pv. Greenbrier co. Va. 205 w of Richmond. Many thousand persons visit these springs annually, and large quantities of the water are exported.
Whitesville, pv. Alleghany co. N.Y. 265 w of Albany. [125 s of Rh.
Whitesville, pv. cap. of Columbus co. N. C.
Whitesville, pv. Harris co. Ga. 148 wsw M.
Whitesville, pv. Duval co. Flor. on Black r.
Whitesville, pv. Wilkinson co. Miss. 136 sw of Jackson. [of Ne.
Whitesville, pv. Hardeman co. Tenn. 172 wsw
Whitewater r. Ind. flows into Great Miami river, O. [water r.
Whitewater, tp. Hamilton co. O. on White-
Whitfield, tp. Indiana co. Pa.
Whitford, tp. Monroe co. Mich.
Whiting, pt. Washington co. Me. 170 ene A.
Whiting, pt. Addison co. Vt. 70 sw of Mtr.
Whitingham, pt. Windham co. Vt. on Deerfield river. [w of B.
Whitinsville, pv. Worcester co. Mass. 40
Whitley C. H. Ky. See Williamsburg.
Whitley, pv. Whitley co. Ind. on Eel r. 120 nne of Indianapolis.
Whitlocksville, pv. Westchester co. N. Y. 125 s of Albany. [948 w of Al.
Whitney's Valley, pv. Alleghany co. N.Y
Whitpaine, tp. Montgomery co. Pa.
Whittington, pv. Hot Springs co. Ark. 40 w of Little Rock. [Providence
Wickford, pv. Washington co. R. I. 22 s of
Wicomico r. Del. and Md. flows into Chesapeake Bay.
Wiconisco, pt. Dauphin co. Pa. 53 n of H.
Wilbraham, pt. Hampden co. Mass. 83 wswB.
Wilcox C. H. pv. cap. of Wilcox co. Ala. 97 s of Tuscaloosa. [of Sd.
Wilcoxville, pv. Schuyler co. Ill. 54 wnw
Wilfong's Mills, pv. Lincoln co. N. C. 173 w of Raleigh.
Wilkesbarre, pv. cap. of Luzerne co. Pa. on the Susquehanna, 127 ne of Harrisburg.
Wilkesborough, pv. cap. of Wilkes co. N. C. on Yadkin river.
Wilkesborough, pv. M'Lean co. Ill. 74 ne Sd.
Wilkesville, pt. Gallia co. O. 84 sse of Cs.
Wilkins, pt. Alleghany co. Pa. 10 s of Pittsburg. [of H.
Wilkinsburg, pv. Alleghany co. Pa. 192 w
Wilkinsonville, pv. Worcester co. Mass. 40 w of Boston. [ssw of R.
Wilkinsonville, pv. Chesterfield co. Va. 33
Wilkinsville, pv. Union dist. S. C. 98 nw of Columbia.
Wilkinsville, v. Clarke co. Ga.
Willammette, wil-lam'met, written also Wal-ah'mutte, a r. of Oregon, falling into the Columbia near Ft. Vancouver. The valley of this river is regarded as the finest and most fertile portion of the whole territory.
Willemstadt, a pretty sea-port t., cap. of Curaçoa, in the West Indies. Pop. estimated at 7,000. [land.
Willet, pt. Cortland co. N.Y. 18 se of Cort-
Williams r. Vt. flows into the Connecticut.
Williams, tp Northampton co. Pa.
Williamsborough, pv. Granville co. N. C. 48 n of Raleigh. [Pleasant r.
Williamsburg, pt. Piscataquis co. Me. on
Williamsburg, pt. Hampshire co. Mass. 100 w of Boston.
Williamsburg, Long I. See Gazetteer.
Williamsburg, borough, Huntingdon co. Pa. on the Juniata. [59 ene of H.
Williamsburg, v. cap. of James City co. Va.

Williamsburg, pv. Iredell co. N. C. 157 w of Raleigh. [92 se of J.
Williamsburg, pv. cap. of Covington co. Miss.
Williamsburg, pv. Mason co. Ky. 90 ene of F.
Williamsburg, pv. cap. of Whitley co. Ky. on Cumberland river. [Cincinnati.
Williamsburg, pt. Clermont co. O. 28 e of
Williamsburg, pv. Wayne co. Ind. 73 e of Is.
Williamsburg, pv. Callaway co. Mo. 37 nne of Jefferson City. [nw of Cs.
Williams Centre, pv. Williams co. O. 170
Williams College Grant, tp. Aroostook co. Me. [of Cs.
Williamsfield, pt. Ashtabula co. O. 200 ne
Williamson, pt. Wayne co. N. Y. on Lake Ontario, 200 wnw of Albany.
Williamsport, boro', cap. Lycoming co. Pa. 160 nw of Philadelphia. [tomac r.
Williamsport, pv. Washington co. Md. on Po-
Williamsport, pv. Hardy co. Va. 180 nw of R.
Williamsport, pv. Maury co. Tenn. 45 ssw
Williamsport, v. Columbiana co. O. [of Ne.
Williamsport, pv. Pickaway co. O. 35 s Cs.
Williamsport, pv. cap. of Warren co. Ind. on the Wabash. [Tuscaloosa.
Williamston, pv. Barbour co. Ala. 186 se of
Williamstown, pt. Orange co. Vt. 11 se Mtr.
Williamstown, pt. Berkshire co. Mass. on Hoosick river. It is the seat of Williams College. [Oswego.
Williamstown, pt. Oswego co. N. Y. 28 e of
Williamstown, pv. Lancaster co. Pa. 50 ene of Harrisburg. [on Roanoke r.
Williamstown, pv. cap. of Martin co. N. C.
Williamstown, pv. cap. of Grant co. Ky. 50 nne of Frankfort. [Indianapolis.
Williamstown, pv. Decatur co. Ind. 55 se of
Williamsville, pv. Windham co. Vt. 120 s of Montpelier.
Williamsville, pv. Erie co. N. Y. 278 w of Al.
Williamsville, pv. Kent co. Del. 22 ssw Dover.
Williamsville, pv. Person co. N. C. 60 nnw Rh.
Willimanset, pv. Hampden co. Mass. on Connecticut r. [r. to form the Shetucket.
Willimantic r. Conn. unites with Natchaug
Willimantic, pv. Windham co. Conn. 28 e Hd.
Willingborough, tp. Burlington co. N. J. 7 nw of Mount Holly.
Willington, tp. Piscataquis co. Me.
Willington, pt. Tolland co. Conn. 28 w of Hd.
Willington, pv. Abbeville dist. S. C. 100 w Ca.
Williston, pt. Chittenden co. Vt. 32 nnw of Montpelier.
Williston, pv. Barnwell dist. S. C. 98 ssw Ca.
Williston, pv. Callaway co. Ky. 265 wsw F.
Willistown, tp. Chester co. Pa. 20 nw Phila.
Willoughby, pv. Lake co. O. 164 nne of Cs.
Willow Grove, pv. Montg. co. Pa. 13 n Phila.
Willsborough, pt. Essex co. N. Y. 15 ne of
Willsborough, tp. Tioga co. Pa. [Elizabeth.
Wills, tp. Guernsey co. O.
Willshire, pt. Van Wert co. O. 130 wnw Cs.
Wilmington, pt. Windham co. Vt. 17 e of Bennington. [of B.
Wilmington, pt. Middlesex co. Mass. 16 nnw
Wilmington, pt. Essex co. N. Y. on Saranac r.
Wilmington, Del. See Gazetteer.
Wilmington, pv. Fluvanna co. Va. 58 wnw R.
Wilmington, N. C. See Gazetteer.
Wilmington, pv. M'Cracken co. Ky. [of Cs.
Wilmington, pv. cap. of Clinton co. O. 72 sw
Wilmington, pv. Dearborn co. Ind. 84 se of Is.
Wilmington, pv. Will co. Ill. 152 ne of Sd.
Wilmington Island, Ga. in Savannah r. 6 m. long, 4 broad.
Wilmore, pv. Cambria co. Pa.
Wilmot, pt. Merrimack co. N. H. 27 nw Cd.
Wilmurt, tp. Herkimer co. N. Y. 35 n of Herkimer. [sw of Al.
Wilna, pt. Jefferson co. N. Y. on Black r. 157
Wilna, pv. Houston co. Ga. 60 sw of M.
Wilson, pt. Piscataquis co. Me. [port.
Wilson, pt. Niagara co. N. Y. 10 nw of Lock-
Wilsonville, pv. Bath co. Va. 198 wnw R.
Wilsonville, pv. Lincoln co. N. C. 185 wsw of Raleigh.
Wilsonville, pv. Shelby co. Ala. 92 e of T.
Wilsonville, pv. Spencer co. Ky. 35 wsw F.
Wilton, pt. Franklin co. Me. 38 wnw of A
Wilton, pt. Hillsborough co. N. H. 40 s of Cd
Wilton, pt. Fairfield co. Conn. 74 sw of Hd.
Wilton, pt. Saratoga co. N. Y. 43 n of Al.
Wilton, pv. Granville co. N. C. 34 n of Rh.
Winchendon, pt. Worcester co. Mass. 60 wnw of Boston. [Concord.
Winchester, pt. Cheshire co. N. H. 64 sw of
Winchester, pt. Litchfield co. Conn 26 nw Hd.
Winchester, Va. See Gazetteer.
Winchester, pv. cap. of Wayne co. Miss. on Chickasawha r. 130 ese of J. [94 sse Ne.
Winchester, pv. cap. of Franklin co. Tenn.
Winchester, pv. cap. Clarke co. Ky. 44 ene F.
Winchester, tp. Adams co. O.
Winchester, pv. Guernsey co. O. 87 e of Cs.
Winchester, pv. cap. of Randolph co. Ind. 81 ene of Indianapolis. [of Sd.
Winchester, pv. cap. of Scott co. Ill. 50 wsw
Winchester, pv. Clarke co. Mo. 105 n of Jef.
Winchester, pv. Van Buren co. Iowa. [City.
Winchester Centre, pv. Litchfield co. Conn. 30 nw of Hartford. [Augusta.
Windham, pt. Cumberland co. Me. 56 sse of
Windham, pt. Rockingham co. N. H. 40 se Cd.
Windham, pt. Windham co. Vt. 104 s of Mtr.
Windham, pt. Windham co. Conn. 31 e of Hd
Windham, pt. Greene co. N. Y. 45 sw of Al.
Windham, pt. Bradford co. Pa. 162 n of H.
Windham, tp. Luzerne co. Pa. 25 nw of Wilkesbarre.
Windham, pt. Portage co. O. 160 ne of Cs.
Windham Centre, pv. Greene co. N. Y. 30 sw of Albany.
Windsor, pt. Kennebec co. Me. 10 e of A.
Windsor, tp. Hillsborough co. N. H. [river.
Windsor, pv. cap. of Windsor co. Vt. on Conn.
Windsor, pt. Berkshire co. Mass. 123 w of B.
Windsor, pt. Hartford co. Conn. 7 n of Hd.
Windsor, pt. Broome co. N. Y. on Susqa. r.
Windsor, tp. Berks co. Pa. on Schuylkill r.
Windsor, pt. York co. Pa. 42 s of H.
Windsor, pv. cap. Bertie co. N. C. 100 ene Rh.
Windsor, pv. Walton co. Ga. 70 nnw of M.
Windsor, pt. Ashtabula co. O. 126 ne of Cs.
Windsor, pt. Lawrence co. O. 110 sse of Cs.
Windsor, pv. Randolph co. Ind. 71 ene of Is.
Windsor, pv. Bureau co. Ill. 120 n of Sd.
Windsor Locks, pv. Hartford co. Conn. 14 n of Hartford.
Winesburg, pv. Holmes co. O. 105 ne of Cs.
Winfield, pt. Herkimer co. N. Y. 76 w of Al.
Wingville, pv. Grant co. Wis. 67 w Madison
Winhall, pt. Bennington co. Vt. 97 s of Mtr.
Winnebago, lake, Wis. 24 m. long, 10 broad.
Winnemac, pv. cap. of Pulaski co. Ind. 100 n of Indianapolis.
Winnicut r. N. H. a tributary of Piscataqua river, which it enters through Great Bay.
Winnipisiogee, lake and r. N. H. See Gazetteer. [S. C. 30 nnw of Ca
Winnsborough, pv. cap. of Fairfield dist

Winslow, pt. Kennebec co. Me. 20 N of A.
Winslow, pv. Gloucester co. N. J. 54 S of Tn.
Winslow, pv. Pike co. Ind. 146 SSW of Is.
Wintersville, pv. Jef. co. O. 134 ENE of Cs
Winthrop, pt. Kennebec co. Me. 10 W of A.
Winton, pv. cap. of Hertford co. N. C. on Chowan river.
Wiota, pv. Iowa co. Wis. 75 N of Madison.
Wire Town, pv. Monmouth co. N. J. 50 E Tn.
Wirt, tp. Alleghany co. N.Y.
Wiscasset, Me. See Gazetteer.
Wisconisco, tp. Dauphin co. Pa.

WISCONSIN, State of. An act was passed at the last session of Congress providing for the admission of Wisconsin into the Union as a sovereign state, with the following boundaries—Beginning at the north-east corner of the state of Illinois—that is to say, at a point in the centre of Lake Michigan where the line of 42° 30′ N Lat. crosses the same; thence, running with the boundary line of the state of Michigan, through Lake Michigan, Green Bay, to the mouth of the Menomonie river; thence up the channel of said river to the Brulé river; thence up said last mentioned river to Lake Brulé; thence along the southern shore of Lake Brulé in a direct line to the centre of the channel between Middle and South islands, in the Lake of the Desert; thence in a direct line to the head waters of the Montreal river, as marked upon the survey made by Captain Cramm; thence down the main channel of the Montreal river to the middle of Lake Superior; thence through the centre of Lake Superior to the mouth of the St. Louis river; thence up the main channel of said river to the first rapids in the same, above the Indian village, according to Nicollet's map; thence due south to the main branch of the river St. Croix; thence down the main channel of said river to the Mississippi; thence down the centre of the main channel of that river to the north-west corner of the state of Illinois; thence due east with the northern boundary of the state of Illinois to the place of beginning.

Wisconsin comprises a portion of a rich mineral region which extends into Illinois and Iowa. Lead ore is abundant; copper occurs in considerable quantities. Antimony is said to have been recently discovered in great abundance, near Helena, in Buchanan county.

Wisenburg, pv. Lehigh co. Pa.
Wissahickon cr. a small stream falling into the Schuylkill 6 m. above Philadelphia, noted for the wild and picturesque scenery along its banks. [of Cs.
Withamsville, pv. Clermont co. O. 128 SW
Woburn, pt. Middlesex co. Mass. 10 NW of B.
Wolcott, pt. Lamoille co. Vt. 23 N of Mtr.
Wolcott, pt. New Haven co. Conn. 54 S of Hd.
Wolcott, pt. Wayne co. N.Y. on L. Ontario.
Wolcottsville, pv. Litchfield co. Conn. 26 W of Hartford.
Wolf, tp. Lycoming co. Pa. [Mercer.
Wolf Creek, tp. Mercer co. Pa. 10 SE of
Wolfsborough, pt. Carroll co. N. H. 40 NNW of Concord. [WSW of Rh.
Wolfsville, pv. Mecklenburg co. N. C. 178
Wolverton, pv. M'Minn co. Tenn. 185 ESE of Nashville. [Reading.
Womelsdorf, pv. Berks co. Pa. 14 W of
Wonasquatucket r. Providence co. R. I. flows into Providence Cove.
Wood cr. N.Y. flows into Oneida Lake.
Wood cr. Washington co. N.Y. flows into L. Champlain. [of Al.
Woodbourne, pv. Sullivan co. N.Y. 103 SW
Woodbourne, pv. Knox co. Tenn. 200 E of Ne.
Woodbridge, tp. New Haven co. Conn. 6 NW of New Haven.
Woodbridge, pt. Middlesex co. N.J. 43 NE Tn.
Woodbridge, tp. Hillsdale co. Mich.
Woodburn, pv. Macoupin co. Ill. 63 S of Sd.
Woodbury, pt. Litchfield co. Conn. 50 W Hd.
Woodbury, v. Queen's co. N.Y. on Long I.
Woodbury, pv. cap. Glo'ster co. N. J. 37 SSW of Trenton.
Woodbury, pt. Bedford co. Pa. 113 W of H.
Woodbury, tp. Huntingdon co. Pa. [SE of Ne.
Woodbury, pv. cap. of Cannon co. Tenn. 54
Woodbury, pv. Wood co. O. 104 NNW of Cs.
Woodbury, pv. Madison co. Ind. 22 NE of Is.
Woodbury, pv. Coles co. Ill. 105 ESE of Sd.
Woodcock, pt. Crawford co. Pa. 213 NW H.
Woodford, pt. Bennington co. Vt. 190 S Mtr.
Woodford, pv. Woodford co. Ill. on Mackinaw river.
Woodhull, pt. Steuben co. N.Y. 240 W of Al.
Woodhull, tp. Shiawassee co. Mich.
Woodland, pv. Hamilton co. Flor.
Woodland, pv. East Feliciana par. La. 120 NW of New Orleans.
Woodlawn, pv. Lincoln co. N. C. 173 W Rh.
Woodlawn, pv. Edgefield dist. S. C. 98 W Cs.
Woodsborough, pv. Frederick co. Md. 85 NW of Annapolis. [E of Cs.
Woodsfield, pv. cap. of Monroe co. O. 117
Wood's Hole, pv. Barnstable co. Mass. 80 S of Boston.
Woodsonville, pv. Hart co. Ky. on Greene r.
Woodstock, pt. Oxford co. Me. 50 W of A.
Woodstock, pt. Grafton co. N. H. 57 N of Cd.
Woodstock, pv. cap. of Windsor co. Vt. 50 S of Montpelier. [Hartford.
Woodstock, pt. Windham co. Conn. 43 ENE of
Woodstock, pt. Ulster co. N.Y. 70 S of Al.
Woodstock, pv. Anne Arundel co. Md. 50 NW of Annapolis. [on N. Fork of Shenandoah r.
Woodstock, pv. cap. of Shenandoah co. Va.
Woodstock, pv. Cherokee co. Ga. on Little r.
Woodstock, pv. Champaign co. O. 37 NW Cs.
Woodstock, pt. Lenawee co. Mich. 73 WSW of Detroit.
Woodstown, pv. Salem co. N. J. 53 S of Tn
Woodsville, pv. Middlesex co. Mass.
Woodsville, pv. Mercer co. N. J. 13 N of Tn.
Woodville, pv. Litchfield co. Conn. 40 W of Hartford. [Albany.
Woodville, pv. Jefferson co. N.Y. 170 NW of
Woodville, pv. Rappahannock co. Va. 110 NW of Richmond. [of Rh.
Woodville, pv. Perquimans co. N. C. 205 ENE
Woodville, pv. Abbeville dist. S. C. 93 W Cs
Woodville, pv. Greene co. Ga. 55 N of M.
Woodville, pv. Jackson co. Ala. 163 NE of T.
Woodville, pv. cap. of Wilkinson co. Miss. 135 SW of Jackson.
Woodville, pt. Sandusky co. O. on Portage r
Woodville, pv. Jackson co. Ind. 74 S of Is.
Woodville, pv. Hancock co. Ill. 106 WNW Sd
Woodville, pv Macon co. Mo. 96 N Jef. City
Woodwardville, pv. Marengo co. Ala. 104 S of Tuscaloosa.
Woolwich, pt. Lincoln co. Me. 35 S of A.
Woolwich, tp. Gloucester co. N. J. 11 SW of Woodbury.

Woonsocket Falls, pv. Providence co. R. I. 15 NNW of Providence. [Cleveland.
Wooster, pv. cap. of Wayne co. O. 50 s of
Worcester, pt. Washington co. Vt. 8 N Mtr.
Worcester, Mass. See Gazetteer.
Worcester, pv. Otsego co. N.Y. 57 SW of Al.
Worcester, pt. Montgomery co. Pa. 90 E of H.
Worcester, pv. M'Donough co. Ill. 98 NW Sd.
Worthington, pt. Hampshire co. Mass. 17 WNW of Northampton.
Worthington, pv. Armstrong co. Pa. 190 W H.
Worthington, pv. Muhlenburg co. Ky. 172 SW of Frankfort.
Worthington, pv. Franklin co. O. 9 N of Cs.
Worthington, tp. Richland co. O.
Wrentham, pt. Norfolk co. Mass. 32 SSW B.
Wrightsborough, pv. Columbia co. Ga. 95 ENE of Milledgeville.
Wrightstown, pt. Bucks co. Pa. 24 N Phila.
Wrightstown, pv. Burlington co. N. J. 23 s of Trenton. [quehanna r.
Wrightsville, borough, York co Pa. on Sus-
Wrightsville, pv. Roane co. Tenn. 154 E Ne.
Wurtsborough, pv. Sullivan co. N.Y. 97 SW of Albany.
Wyalusing cr. Pa. flows into Susquehanna r.
Wyalusing, pt. Bradford co. Pa. on Wyalusing creek. [hatchee r.
Wyatt, pv. La Fayette co. Miss. on Talla-
Wye r. Md. runs between Talbot and Queen Anne counties into Chesapeake Bay.
Wykertown, pv. Sussex co. N. J. 80 N Tn.
Wynant's Kill, pv. Rensselaer co. N.Y. 10 E of Albany.
Wyoming, pv. Wyoming co. N.Y. 248 W Al.
Wyoming, pv. Luzerne co. Pa. on Susqa. r.
Wyoming, pv. Dinwiddie co. Va. 60 s of R.
Wyoming, pv. Stark co. Ill. 100 N of Sd.
Wyoming, pv. Wayne co. Iowa.
Wysox, pt. Bradford co. Pa. 136 N of H.
Wytheville, pv. Wythe co. Va. 248 W of R.

Xalisco. See Jalisco.
Xenia, pv. cap. of Greene co. O. 60 WSW Cs.

Yadkin r. N. C. See Gazetteer.
Yaqui, or Hiaqui, yah-kee', a r. of Mexico, which falls into the Gulf of California near the 28th parallel of N Lat. and the 110th meridian of W Lon. [NW of Rh.
Yanceyville, pv. cap. of Caswell co. N. C. 87
Yankee Springs, pt. Barry co. Mich. 150 W
Yantic r. Conn. flows into the Thames. [D.
Yardleyville, pv. Bucks co. Pa. on the Delaware. [Boston.
Yarmouth, pt. Barnstable co. Mass. 78 SE of
Yarmouth Port, pv. Barnstable co. Mass. 77 SE of Boston.
Yates, pt. Orleans co. N.Y. 12 N of Albion.
Yazoo r. Miss. formed by the junction of Tallahatchee and Yalabusha, flows into the Mississippi river.
Yazoo City, pv. Yazoo co. Miss. on Yazoo r.
Yellow Ca. pt. Chariton co. Mo. 110 NW of Jefferson City.
Yellow or Chester Springs, v. Chester co. Pa. 30 WNW of Philadelphia.
Yellow Springs, pv. Greene co. O. 52 SW Cs.
Yellow Water r. Ala. and Flor. flows into an arm of Pensacola Bay.
Yellville, pv. cap. of Marion co. Ark. 180 N of Little Rock.
Yelvington, pv. Daviess co. Ky. 136 W of F.
Yerba Buena, yer'bà bwà'nà, a town of California: the same as San Francisco, which see.
Yocumtown, pv. York co. Pa. 21 s of H.
Yonkers, pt. Westchester co. N.Y. on Hudson river. [mouth.
York r. Me. flows into the Atlantic by a broad
York r. Va. See Gazetteer.
York, Me. See Gazetteer.
York, pt. Livingston co. N.Y. 238 W of Al.
York, Pa. See Gazetteer.
York, tp. York co. Pa. 5 SW of York.
York, pv. Fayette co. Ga. 87 WNW M.
York, tp. Athens co. O. on Hockhocking r.
York, tp. Belmont co. O. on Ohio r.
York, tp. Morgan co. O.
York, tp. Sandusky co. O.
York, pt. Washtenaw co. Mich. 46 W of D.
York, tp. Switzerland co. Ind.
York, pv. Clarke co. Ill. on Wabash r.
York Haven, pv. York co. Pa. on Susqa. r.
Yorkshire, pt. Cattaraugus co. N.Y. on Cattaraugus creek. [s of H.
York Sulphur Springs, pv. Adams co. Pa. 21
Yorktown, pt. Westchester co. N.Y. on Croton river.
Yorktown, Va. See Gazetteer.
Yorktown, pv. Delaware co. Ind. 50 NE of Is.
Yorkville, v. New York co. N.Y. 5 N of the City Hall. [of Ca.
Yorkville, pv. cap. of York dist. S. C. 80 N
Yorkville, pv. Pickens co. Ala. 68 WNW of T.
Yorkville, pv. Gibson co. Tenn. 143 W of Ne.
Yorkville, pv. Racine co. Wis. 86 NNE of Madison.
Youghiogheny, yŏh'ho-gā'ne, a r. which rises in Preston co. Va., and flowing through Md. into Pa., falls into the Monongahela 18 m. SE of Pittsburg. It is navigable to the Ohiopyle falls, 30 m. from its mouth. At this obstruction the river has a perpendicular descent of 20 feet.
Young, tp. Indiana co. Pa.
Young, tp. Jefferson co. Pa. [of Ca.
Youngersville, pv. Fairfield dist. S. C. 40 N
Youngstown, pt. Niagara co. N.Y. on Niagara river. [150 W of H.
Youngstown, borough, Westmoreland co. Pa.
Youngstown, pt. Trumbull co. O. 177 NE Cs.
Youngsville, pv. Warren co. Pa. 218 NW H.
Youngsville, pv. Tallapoosa co. Ala. 140 NNE of Tuscaloosa. [134 N of H.
Young Womanstown, pv. Clinton co. Pa.
Youta. See Utah.
Ypsilanti, pv. Washtenaw co. Mich. 30 W D

Zacatula, sac-à-too'là, a r. of Mexico, falling into the Pacific about 18° N Lat., and 102° 25' W Lon. Also, a little town at the mouth of the above.
Zacatecas, zah-kà-tà'kas, a state in the central part of Mexico, immediately s of Coahuila. Area 20,000 sq. m. Pop. 275,000. Zacatecas, the capital of the above, is about 9,600 ft. higher than the sea, and has a population of 25,000. (B.)
Zanesfield, pv. Logan co. O. 64 NW of Cs.
Zanesville, O. See Gazetteer.
Zanesville, pv. Montg. co. Ill. 38 s of Sd.
Zebulon, pv. cap. of Pike co. Ga. 77 W M.
Zebulon, pv. Pike co. Ark. 136 SW of Little Rock.
Zelienople, pv. Butler co. Pa. 294 W of H
Zenas, pv. Jennings co. Ind. 62 s of Is.
Zion, pv. Iredell co. N. C. 155 W of Rh.
Zoar, pv. Tuscarawas co. O. on Tuscarawas river. [sex of Hd
Zoar Bridge, pv. New Haven co. Conn. 89

PREFACE TO THE SUPPLEMENT.

The principal object of the authors in preparing the following Supplement, has been to furnish a manual of geographical pronunciation adequate to the wants of teachers. Many names occurring on the maps ordinarily used in schools, had been omitted in the original Gazetteer, either from the impossibility of then ascertaining the true pronunciation, or from the conviction that they were intrinsically of little importance. For it is perhaps scarcely necessary to inform the reader that the insertion or omission of names in an atlas furnishes no certain criterion whereby to determine their actual importance, since it is not unusual for engravers, in order to obviate the appearance of meagreness or deficiency, to insert the names even of the most insignificant places in those parts of the map where they happen to have plenty of room, while names of real importance are necessarily omitted in other parts for the want of room. It not unfrequently happens, indeed, that the names of places whose existence is doubtful or more than doubtful, are found on maps of those parts of the world which have been but imperfectly explored. Yet names, however insignificant in themselves, occurring in our most popular school atlases, acquire from this very circumstance a certain importance to the teacher of geography. It has accordingly been the aim of the authors to give all the difficult names found in our common school atlases, especially on the maps of those parts of the world which are the best known, and of those which, from commercial or other relations, are most interesting to us.

The names of places in the United States, however, form a partial exception to this general plan, not that it is less important to give the difficult names of our own country, but (as has been stated in the Advertisement to the present edition of this work) "on account of the insuperable difficulties inherent in the task itself." In giving the pronunciation of the names of foreign places—there being ordinarily but one known among the inhabitants—the only points of difficulty, generally speaking, are: first, to ascertain the true sound; and, secondly, to express it in a manner intelligible to the English scholar. With regard, however, to the names of some parts of our own country, it seems impossible to give any pronunciation that will be generally satisfactory, from the fact that in many instances there is no settled pronunciation even among the inhabitants themselves. We have repeatedly known gentlemen of intelligence and education to differ entirely with regard to the proper manner of pronouncing names with which they had been familiar for years. It appears to us that this uncertainty or

Digitized by Google

diversity must necessarily prevail, at least for a time, when the name is of foreign origin (*e. g.* Terre Haute), and the inhabitants are of different nations or from different sections of the country. When this is the case, some will probably conform to the foreign pronunciation, while others will adopt various modes of anglicizing it. We believe that the determining of such questions must be left to time; which will doubtless gradually bring about the same uniformity in the pronunciation of these names as now prevails with respect to the words and names introduced into the English language at the Norman conquest.

It is, moreover, proper to apprise the reader that a multitude of names will not be found in the Supplement as they are given in some of our most popular school atlases, from the fact that they are misspelled in these works. Mistakes in orthography (owing perhaps to the greater difficulty of making corrections on an engraved plate) are much more frequent on maps than in ordinary printing. That the Gazetteer may not be censured—as it has been in several instances—for omissions attributable to the mistakes above alluded to, it is proposed to cite a few examples in illustration and proof of the foregoing statements. That there may be no appearance of reflection on any particular publication, the examples will be taken promiscuously from different popular atlases, and from such only as justly rank among the best works of the kind that have been published.

Incorrectly written.	*Correctly written.*
Amassero	Amasera or Amassera
Ajaccia	Ajaccio
Brasos	Brazos
Beila	Biela
Borezina	Berezina
Brozza	Brazza
Cariola	Curzola
Carma	Carmo
Cheim See	Chiem See
Citschin	Gitschin
Cristano	Oristano
Curugualy	Curuguaty
Dawalageri	Dhawalaghiri
De los Palos	De los Patos
Edinburg	Edinburgh
Eelah	Eelee or Ili
Gervin	Cervin
Grossen	Crossen
Kasil Irmak	Kizil Irmak
Kermansheh	Kermanshah* or Kir-
Kosmin	Kozmin [manshah
Koksah	Koksak or Koksoak
Laugenthal	Langenthal
Lubec	Lubeck
Luisna	Ljusne or Liusne
Mahrburg	Marburg
Maroax	Maros or Marosch
Melviditz	Medvieditza [kolcz
Mischkoks	Mischkoltz* or Mis-
Mentore	Mentone
Monaca	Monaco

Incorrectly written.	*Correctly written.*
Mourden	Moukden or Mookden
Mourzuk	Mourzouk
Muher	Muhr or Mur
Neembuco	Neembucu
Nivada	Nevada
Olensk	Olenek
Oroseci	Orosei
Osium Karahissar	Afium Karahissar
Oualin	Ouanlin or Ocanlin
Oustug	Oustioug or Oostioog
Pambo	Pambu
Paracato	Paraçatu or Paraçatu
Pest	Pesth
Porto Vecchia	Porto Vecchio
Quibdo	Quibo
Sarayuca	Sarayacu
Sassara	Sassari
Selinga	Selenga
Shilkan	Shilka
Sinbirsk	Simbirsk
Sitcha	Sitka [gootol
Surgutoi*	Surgutoi* or Soor-
Sougari	Soungari
Temiscanning	Temiscaming
Tcharri	Tchany
Templeburg	Tempelburg
Tetzel	Ietzo
Udina	Udine
Zazan	Zaizan
Znayn	Znaym
Weishorn	Weisshorn

* These are given first, not because they are preferable in themselves, but because they are evidently the spellings which were before the mind of the engraver when the mistakes were originally made. *Kirmanshah*, *Miskolcz*, and *Soorgootoi* or *Soorgoot*, are in fact preferable to the others.

Digitized by Google

This list might be greatly extended, especially with names from the maps of those portions of the world of which comparatively little is known, *e. g.* the countries of Africa, Asia, and Eastern Europe.

In some few instances mistakes in spelling, which in the first place have doubtless originated in mere inadvertence, have, by being copied from one map to another, gradually become so general, that they seem at length to have bid defiance to the reproach which ordinarily attaches to such faults, or to have become legitimated by the respectability or number of those by which they are adopted. BEHRING'S (Strait) is a remarkable instance of this kind. In only one out of a great number of atlases that we have examined, is it uniformly spelled correctly. But another, in which the name occurs five times, has it misspelled only once. It is very often given differently on the different maps of the same atlas—generally *Bhering*, sometimes *Beering* or *Bering*, but very rarely *Behring*, which is the correct spelling. As the strait alluded to derives its name from the navigator who is supposed to have visited it first, it is evident that the name of the strait should be written in the same manner as that of the navigator. Another instance of a similar kind is furnished in LOS ANGELES, the name of a town in California. This is almost invariably written incorrectly *Los Angelos*. As the name is Spanish, and signifies "the Angels," there is no difficulty in determining the true orthography, which is as we have first given it, *Los Angeles*.

It is, however, important to distinguish between the misspelling of geographical names and that legitimate diversity of spelling, which naturally results from the different power attributed by different nations to the same letters. (See Preface to the Gazetteer, page xii.)

It may be proper to say a few words respecting omissions in the Supplement, which are not referable to mistakes in orthography merely. A number of names have crept into some of our most respectable school atlases, for which, after the most careful research, we can find no sufficient authority. CHOUMALARIE, sometimes given as the highest mountain in the world, may be cited as an example. Balbi (who writes the name *Tchhamoulari*) gives it among the mountains of Asia, but speaks of its height as undetermined; at the same time vaguely assigning it a place "on the limits of Bootan." Cannabich gives it (written *Chamalari*) as one of the highest mountains of Asia, without indicating its position more definitely than merely naming it among the Himalayas. Mount Tchhamoulari or Choumalarie is not to be found on Balbi's map of India, nor on the maps of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, nor in the excellent and accurate atlas of Gilbert, recently published in London. This work, in its list of mountains, gives Dhawalaghiri as the highest on the globe, but does not so much as name Choumalarie. It is a curious if not significant circumstance, that those atlases which give Mount Choumalarie, assign to it almost the identical position that is given to Dhawalaghiri on Balbi's map of India; which position, according to the best authorities, cannot be less than *three*

Digitized by Google

hundred miles from the nearest part of Bootan! The various and contradictory spellings of the name in question, render it no less difficult to determine its pronunciation, than to ascertain the precise locality to which it belongs, if indeed such a locality exist. In view of the foregoing facts, we have thought it advisable to wait for further information before attempting to give the pronunciation of a name, which at present seems wholly involved in doubt and perplexity. In a number of instances, especially, where the pronunciation could not easily be mistaken, we have inserted doubtful names, with a point of interrogation affixed.

From the belief that it will materially contribute to the practical utility of our system of geographical orthoëpy, a list of those names which are most frequently mispronounced is appended to the Supplement. It is obvious that such a list, were it deemed advisable, might readily be much extended in a future edition.

Great pains have been taken in order to render the Supplement a complete key to the various spellings of oriental and other names. (For a full explanation of this interesting subject, see Preface to the Gazetteer, pp. xii. and xiii., and pp. 28 and 29 of the Introduction; also the Table of different spellings at the end of the Introduction.) This feature of our work, which is peculiar to the Pronouncing Gazetteer, and which is so important to every intelligent teacher, inasmuch as it affords the only means of extricating an extensive department of geography from perplexity and confusion, has been much more fully developed in this than in the former editions of the Gazetteer.

Although the utmost care has been taken to render the present edition of our work as faultless as possible, we are not so sanguine as to imagine that it will be found to be without defects. In a publication of this sort, where there are so many minute marks made use of in order to indicate the exact pronunciation,* it is impossible but that some inadvertencies will occur, not to mention those errors which may in some cases result from a deficiency of information. For such unavoidable defects we trust that the candid and enlightened critic will make due allowance.

---

* It may not be improper here to call the attention of our readers to the great advantage possessed by a stereotype work, from the facilities it affords for attaining absolute accuracy. All persons who have any acquaintance with the subject must be aware of the difficulty or rather impossibility of printing any work which shall at first be entirely free from typographical errors. This difficulty is greatly increased in a book like the present, in which many signs and figures are employed to mark the pronunciation. In a stereotype work the errors may be corrected in the plates, as they are discovered, while those parts which are already correct remain undisturbed. In this way any conceivable degree of accuracy may be gradually attained.

Digitized by Google

SUPPLEMENT.

EXPLANATION OF THE SIGNS OF NOTATION USED IN THE FOLLOWING WORK

Fāte, fâr, fâll, fât, mē, mět, nō, nŏt; ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, *long*; ă, ĕ, ĭ, ŏ, ŭ, *short*; ę, ọ, į, ọ, *obscure*; oo as in *moon*, o͝o as in *good*, ou as in *our* (or ow as in *now*), ɴ similar to *ng*, gh like *g* hard, th as in *thin*, TH as in *this*. ✻ indicates a sound similar to our *v*; it is intended, however, that the English scholar shall pronounce it like simple *w*.

Ah is employed to denote a sound intermediate between ä and â, but more resembling the latter, *e. g.* al-ę-bah'mę.

When h (not small capital) occurs at the end of a syllable in the pronunciation of a name, it is not to be sounded.

An acute accent (') is used to denote the primary or principal accent; a grave (') to mark the secondary accent of a name, *e. g.* Pas'sę-mę-quod'dy.

☞ For further particulars see pp. 50 and 51 of the Gazetteer—especially Observations 1 and 2, on p. 51.

ADA

Aa, âä.
Aachen, âä'kęn. *See* Aix-la-Chapelle.
Aalborg, ol'borg.
Aar, âär, or Aren, â'ręn.
Aargau, âär'gow (Fr. Argovie, ar'go'vē').
Aarhuus, oR'hooce.
Aath, âät. *See* Ath.
Abaco, â'bā-ko, *i. of W. Indies.*
Abakan, â-bā-kân'.
Abakansk, â-bā-kânsk'.
Abancay, â-bân-kī'.
Abano, â-bâ'no.
Abascia or Abessia, ab-ash'ē-ę.
Abbeville (France), âbb'veel' or âbb'vill'.
Abbeville (S. C.), ab'be-vil.
Abbetibbie or Ab'be-tib'be, *l. of British Amer.*
Abd-el-Curia, âb-del-koo're-â, (written also Kooree or Kouri,) *s. of Ind. Ocean.*
Ab'ęr-broth'ęck or Ar'brōath.
Ab-ęr-deen'.
Abergavenny, ab-ęr-gâ'ne.
Ab-ęr-ist'with (th as in *thin*).
Abert, â'bęrt, *l. of Oregon.*
Ab'ing-tọn.
Abo, â'bo (Sw. Åbo, o'boo).
Abomey, ab-o-mâ'.
Abookeer, Aboukir, or Abukir, â-boo-keer'.
Abootizh, Aboutige, or Aboutij, â-boo-tizh'; written, also, Abutisch and Abootish.
Abrantes, â-brân'tęs.
Abrolhos, â-brole'yoce.
Abruzzo Citra, â-broot'so chee'trâ.
Abruzzo Ultra, â-broot'so ool'trâ.
*Ab-se'cum or Absecombe.
Abukir. *See* Abookeer.
Abutige or Abutisch. *See* Abootizh.
Ab-ys-sin'ī-ę.
Acapulco, â-kâ-pool'ko.
Acaray, â-kâ-rī', *mts. of Brazil.*
Ac'co-mack.
Acera. *See* Acra.
Acheen or Atch-een'.
Achigan, ash'e-gan' or â'she'gân', *r. of Canada.*
Achil, ak'il, *i. of Ireland.*
Achmim or Akhmym, ak-meem'.
Achmouneyn. *See* Oshmooneyn.
Aconcagua, â-kon-kâ'gwâ, *prov. of Chili.*
Acqui or Aqui, â'que.
Ac'rę or Ac'crę.
Acre, â'kęr or â'kęr.
A-dair'.
Adalia, â-dâ'le-â, or Satalia, sâ-tâ'le-â.

AIS

Adana, â'dâ-nâ.
Ad'da, âd'dâ.
Adel, â-del'.
Aden, â'dęn or â'dęn.
Adige, ad'e-je (It. pron. â'de-jâ; Ger. Etsch etch).
Adirbeitzan. *See* Azerbaijan.
Ad-i-ron'dack.
Adlerberg, â'dlęr-berg, or Arlberg, arl'berg
Adour, âd'oor'.
Adowah, â'do-wâ, or Adova, â'do-vâ.
Adramiti, â'drâ-mee'te.
Adria, â'dre-â.
Adrianople, ad-re-ą-n-o'pọl.
Ad'rī-at'ic.
Ægean (Sea) ē-jee'ąn.
Ægina, ē-jī'nę, *i. of Greece.*
Ærōe, â'rō or â'rō-ęh.
Ætna, pronounced, and often written, Et'nę.
Afghanistan, âf-gân'is-tân'.
Afioom, Afioum, or Afium, â-fe-oom'.
Afragola, â-frâ-go'lâ.
Af'rī-cę.
Agably or Aghably, â'gâ-blee', *t. of N. Africa.*
Agadir, â-gâ-deer', (called also Santa Cruz,) *t. of Morocco.*
Agdas, âg'dâs', or Aghades, â'gę-des, *t. of Africa.*
Agde, âgd.
Agen, â'zhân'. [This is an exception to a general rule: the regular pronunciation would be â'zhân', almost â-zhŏng'.]
Aghrim, aug'rim or aun'rim, *t. of Ireland.*
Agnone, ân-yo'nâ.
Agosta, â-gos'tâ.
Agra, â'grę.
Agram, â'grâm, *t. of Austria.*
*Aguadilla, â-gwâ-deel'yâ.
*Agua Nueva, â'gwâ nwâ'vâ.
*Aguas Calientes, â'gwâs kâ-le-ân'tęs.
Aguayo, â-gwī'ō, *t. of Mexico.*
Agulhas, â-gool'yâs, *cape forming the S. point of Africa.*
Ahanta, â-hân'tâ.
Ahmedabad, â'med-ę-bâd'.
Ah'med-nug'ger.
Ahwaz, â'wâz', *t. of Persia.*
Aichstadt. *See* Eichstädt.
Ain, ân.
Aintab, ine-tâb'.
Aisne, âne.

Digitized by Google

Aix, āks.
Aix-la-Chapelle, āks-lā-shā'pell' (Ger. Aachen, ä'kẹn).
Ajaccio, ä-yät'cho, or Ajazzo, ä-yät'so.
Ajan, ä-zhän'.
Ajalon, adj'ạ-lon, *t. of Palestine.*
Ajasaluk. *See* Ayasoolook.
Akaba, ä'kä-bä, *t. of Arabia.*
Akerman, ä'ker-män'.
Akhaf, ä'kăf', *desert of Arabia.*
Akhissar, äk'his-sar'.
Akhmym or Achmim, äk-meem', written sometimes Ekhmym.
Akshehr, Akchehr, or Akscheher, äk-shēh'r' or äk-shä'hẹr.
Aksoo, Aksou, or Aksu, äk'soo', *t. of China. Tartary.*
Alabama, al-ạ-bah'mạ.
Alachua, al-atch'u-ạ.
Alagoas, ä-lä-go'äs, *t. of Brazil.*
Alais, ä'lä'.
*Alamo, ä'lä-mo.
*Alamos, ä'lä-moce.
Aland, ä'lạnd (Sw. Åland, ō'länd).
*Alaqua, al'ạ-quaw.
Alashehr or Alaschehr, ä'lä-shēh'r' or ä-lä-shä'hẹr.
Alba, äl'bä.
Al Baab, äl-bäab, *t. of N. Africa.*
Albacete, äl-bä-thä'tā.
Al'bạ Ju'lī-ạ. *See* Karlsburg.
Al-bá'ni-ạ (Turk. Arnaootleek or Arnaoutlik, ar'nä-oot'leek).
Albano, äl-bä'no.
Albans, St., sẹnt aul'bunz.
Albany, aul'bẹn-e.
Al'be-marle (in England).
Al-be-marle' (in the United States).
Albula, äl'boo-lä, *r. of Switzerland.*
Albuquerque, äl-boo-kẽr'kä.
Alby or Albi, al'be, (Fr. pron. äl'be').
Alcala, ä-kä-lä'.
Alcala de Henares, äl-kä-lä' dā ān-ä'rās.
Alcamo, äl'kä-mo.
Alcañiz, äl-kän-yeeth'.
Alcantara, äl-kän'tä-rä.
Alckmaer. *See* Alkmaar.
Al-co'nạ.
Alcoy, äl-ko'e.
Aldabra, äl-dä'brä, *i. E. of Africa.*
Aldan, äl-dän', *r. of Siberia.*
Alden, aul'dẹn.
Alderney, aul'dẹr-ne.
Alem-Tejo or Alen-Tejo, ä-leng-tā'zho.
Alençon, ạ-len'sọn (Fr. pron. ä'läx'sōx').
Al-ep'po, or Haleb, hä'leb.
Aleria, ä-lā-ree'ä, *t. of Corsica.*
Alessandria, äl-ās-sän'dre-ä.
Aleutian, ạ-lu'she-ạn, or Aleutan, ạ-lu'tạn.
Al-ex-an-dret'ạ. *See* Scanderoon.
Al-ex-an'drī-ạ.
*Alford, aul'furd.
Algarve, al-gar'vā, or Al-gar'bī-ạ.
Algeziras, alg-eg-ee'rạs, or Algeciras (Sp. pron. of both, äl-hä-thee'ras).
Algiers, äl-jeerz'.
Al-go'ạ, *bay in S. Africa.*
Alhama, äl-ä'mä.
Alicante, ä-le-kän'tä, or Al-i-cant'.
Alicata, ä-le-kä'tä.
Alkmaar or Alckmaer, alk-mar'.
Allahabad, äl'läh-hạ-bäd'.
Alle, äl'leh.
Al'le-ghā'ny.
Al'lẹn.
Allier, äl'le-ā'.
Al'lo-ạ.
Almaden, äl-mä-dẹn'.
Almansa, äl-män'sä.
Almeida, äl-mā'e-dä.
Almeria, äl-mā-ree'ä.
Almirante, äl-me-rän'tä, *i. E. of Africa.*
Almunecar, al-moo-nä-kar'.
Alnwick or Alnewick, an'nik.
Al Obeid. *See* Obeid.
Al-pe'nạ.
Alps, älps.
Alsace, äl'säs'.
Als, äls, or Alsen, äl'sẹn.
Alstahong, äls'tä-hong, *t. of Norway.*
Altai, äl-tī'.
Altamaha, aul'tạ-mạ-haw'.
*Altamira, äl-tä-mee'rä.
Altamura, äl-tä-moo'rä.
Altena or Altona, äl'to-nä.
Al'tẹn-burg (Ger. pron. äl'tẹn-bōōrg').
Al-tin or Altyn, äl-tin', *t. of Siberia.*
Alton, aul'tun.
Altorf, äl'torf, or Altdorf.
Altzey or Alzey, ält'sī.
Aluta or Alouta, ä-loo'tä, *r. of Wallachia.*
*Alvarado, äl-vä-rä'do.
Alvarez, äl'vä-rās, *t. of Cuba.*
Amager, ä'mä-ghẹr.
Amalfi, ä-mäl'fe.
Amapala, ä-mä-pä'lä, *t. of Honduras.*
Amarapoura. *See* Ummerapoora.
Amasera or Amasrah, ä-mäs'rạ.
Amasia or Amasieh, ä-mä'see-ẹ.
Amatique, am-ạ-teek', *bay of Central Amer.*
Amaxichi, ä-mäx'e-kee, *t. on Santa Maura I.*
Am'ạ-zọn (Sp. Marañon, mä-rän-yone'; called, also, Orellana, o-rel-yä'nä).
Am-ạ-zo'nī-ạ.
Am'bẹrg (Ger. pron. äm'bōrx).
Ambert, äx'bair'.
Amboise, axb'wäz' (almost äxb'wize').
Am-boy'.
Am-boy'nạ.
Ambrix, am'brix, or äm-breex', *r. of Guiana.*
Am'bro, *cape of Madagascar.*
Am'brose, St., *i. W. of Chili.*
Ameland, ä'mẹl-änt.
Am-e'lī-ạ.
Am-er'ī-cạ.
Amersfort or Amersfoort, ä'mẹrs-fōrt.
Amga, äm'gä, *r. of Siberia.*
Amhara, äm-hä'rạ.
Amherst, am'urst.
Amherstburg, am'urst-burg.
Amiens, am'e-ẹnz (Fr. pron. ä'me-äx').
Amito, am-eet'.
Amlwch, am'look.
Ammer, äm'mẹr, *r. of Bavaria.*
Am-mon-oo'suck.
Amoo or Amou, ä-moo'. *See* Oxus.
Amoor or Amour, ä-moor'.
Amorgo, ä-mor'go, or Amor'gos, *i. of Greece.*
*Amoskeag, am'os-keg'.
Amoy' or Emoui, em-oo'e, *i. on E. coast of China.*
Amretsir, äm-ret-seer', or Um-rit-seer'.
Am'stẹr-dam.
Amu. *See* Amoo.
Amur. *See* Amoor.
An-ab'ạ-rạ, or ä-nä'bä-rä', *r. of Siberia.*
An-ạ-deer' or Anadir.
*Anahuac, än-ä-wäk'.

Digitized by Google

An-ę-to'll-ę. *See* Natolia.
Ancona, ăn-co'nă.
Andalusia, an-da-lu'she-ę, (Sp. Andalucia, ăn-dă-loo-thee'ă).
An-de-man'.
Andelys, Les, laze-ăn'le'.
Andernach, ăn'dęr-năx.
Andes, an'diz.
Andorra, ăn-dor'ră.
An'do-vęr.
Andro, ăn'dro, or An'dros, *t. of Greece.*
An'dros-cog'gin.
Andujar or Anduxar, ăn-doo'xar.
Angara, ăng'gă-ră', *r. of Siberia.*
*Angelica, an-jel'e-kă.
*Angelina, an-je-lee'nę, *r. of Texas.*
Angermanland, ong'ęr-măn-lănd.
Angers, an'jerz, formerly written Angiers (Fr. pron. ăn'zhă').
Anglesey or Anglesea, ang'gl-se.
An-go'lę.
An-go'rę or An-goo'rę (Turk. En-goor').
Angornou or Angornou, an-gor-noo', *t. of Soudan.*
Angostura, ăn-gos-too'ră.
Angoulême, ăn'goo'lame'.
Angra, ăng'gră.
Anguilla, ang-ghil'lę (Sp. Anguila, ăn-ghee'lă).
Angus, ang'gus.
Anhalt, ăn'hălt.
Anholt, ăn'hōlt.
Aniba, ă-ne-bă', *r. of Brazil.*
Anjou, ăn'joo, (Fr. pron. ăn'zhoo').
Anjouan. *See* Anzooan.
Anklam, ăn'klăm.
An-ko'bęr.
An'nę-berg (Ger. pron. ăn'nă-bĕrg').
An-nap'o-lis.
Ann Ar-un'dęl.
Anne, St., (Brazil). *See* Santa Anna.
Annecy, ănn'ce'.
An'no-bon', (Port. Anno-Bom, ăn'no-bōn',) *i. W. of Africa.*
An-no-nay'.
Anspach, ăns'păx.
*An'son.
Antalo, ăn'tă'lo', *t. of Abyssinia.*
Antequera, ăn-tă-kă'ră.
Antibes, ăn'teeb'.
Anticosti, an-te-kos'te.
*Antietam, an-tee'tum.
Antigua, an-tee'gę.
Antilles, an-teel'.
Antioch, an'te-ok (Turk. Antakia, ăn-tă'kee'ă).
Antioquia, ăn-te-o-kee'ă.
An-tip'ę-tris, *t. of Palestine.*
Antisana, ăn-te-să'nă.
Antongil, ăn'tŏn'zheel', or Antongil's, an-ton'jilz, *bay of Madagascar.*
An'trim.
Ant'werp (Dutch Antwerpen, ănt'wĕrp-ęn; Fr. Anvers, ăn'vair').
Anzin, ăn'zăn'.
Anzooan or Anzuan, an-zoo-an'; written, also, Anjouan.
Aosta, ă-os'tă.
Apache, ă-pă'chē, (Indians) *in the S. of California.*
Apalachee, ap-ę-lah'che, *bay of Florida.*
Apalachicola, *See* Appalachicola.
Apapura, ă-pă-poo'ră, *r. of S. America.*
Ap'en-nines.
Apiocacumish, ap'e-o-kak'um-ish', *t. of Labrador.*
Ap-ol-lō'nI-ę, *t. of Palestine.*
Ap-pę-lach-I-co'lę.
Appenzell, ăp-pent-sell'.
Ap'pling.
Ap-po-mat'tox.
Apt, ăpt.
Apure, ă-poo'ră.
Aqui, ă'que.
Aquila, ă'que-lă.
*Aquin, ă'kăn'.
Aquino, ă-quee'no.
Arabia, a-ră'be-ę.
Aracan. *See* Arracan.
Aracati, ă-ră-kă-tee', *t. of Brazil.*
Arad, ă'rad, *t. of Palestine.*
Arad, ŏr'ŏd'.
Aragon, ăr'ę-gon (Sp. pron. ăr-ră-gone').
Araguay, ăr-ă-gwI'.
Aral, ăr'ęl.
Aranjuez, ă-răn-nweth'.
Ar-an'ęs, *t. of Texas.*
*Ar-ap'ę-hoe.
Ararat, ăr'ę-rat.
Aras, ăr'ęs, or Ar-ax'es.
Arauca, ă-rou'kă, *r. of New Granada.*
Araucanians, ar-au-kă'ne-ęns.
Arbe, ar'bă.
Ar-brōath. *See* Aberbrothock.
Ar-că'dI-ę (Modern Gr. Arkadia, ar-kă-dee'ă) *t. of Greece.*
Archangel, ark-ane'jel (Russ. pron. ark-ang'ghel).
Archipelago, ar-ke-pel'ę-go, *a name given originally to the sea which separates Greece from Asia Minor, but now often applied to any sea interspersed with islands.*
Arcis, ar'se', *t. of France.*
Arcola, ar-ko'lă, *t. of N. Italy.*
Ar'cot'.
Ardèche, ar'dăsh'.
Ar'den or Ardennes, ar'denn'.
Ardencaple, ar'dęn-kap'pl, *inlet of Greenland.*
Ar'drah.
Arechat or Arichat, ar'rę-shat', *t. on I. Madame.*
Arecivo, ă-ră-see'vo, *t. of Porto Rico.*
Arensburg, ă'rens-bĕrg. *See* Arnsberg.
Arequipa, ă-ră-kee'pă.
Arezzo, ă-ret'so.
Argentan, ar'zhăn'tăn'.
Argenteuil, ar'zhăn'tUl'.
Argentine (ar'jen-tIne) Republic (Sp. Republica Argentina, ră-poob'le-kă ar-hĕn-tee'nă). *See* Plata, La.
Argentiere, ar'zhăn'te-air'.
Argoon, Argoun, or Argun, ar-goon'.
Ar'gos, *t. of Greece.*
Argostoli, ar-gos'to-le.
Argun. , *See* Argoon.
Argyle or Argyll, ar-ghyle'.
Argyro Castro, ar'ghe-ro kăs'tro.
Arica, ă-ree'kă.
Ariège, ă're-aizh'.
Ar-I-mę-thē'ę, *t. of Palestine.*
Arinhos, ă-reeu'yoce, *r. of Brazil.*
*Arispe, ă-ris'pe.
Ar-kan'ęs, formerly pronounced, and sometimes written, Ar'kan-saw.
Ar-kee'ko; written, also, Arkiko.
Ark'lōw, *t. of Ireland.*
Arl'berg (Ger. pron. arl'bĕrg). *See* Adlerberg.

Digitized by Google

Arles, arlz (Fr. pron. arl).
Armagh, ar'mâ'.
Armagnac, ar'mân'yăk.
Ar-me'nĭ-ę.
Armentière, ar'mân'te-air'.
Arm'strong.
Arn'hem; written, also, Arnheim, arn'hīme.
Ar'no.
Ar'non, *t. of Palestine.*
Arns'berg (Ger. pron. arns'bĕrg).
Arnstadt, arn'stätt.
Aroan or Arouan, ă-roo-ăn', almost ar-wän', *t. of Central Africa.*
Aroer, ăr'o-ęr, *t. of Palestine.*
Ar'ol-sęn or ă'rol-sęn, *t. of Germany.*
Ar-oos'took.
Arpino, ar-pee'no.
Ar'rę-can' or Aracan.
Ar'ręn.
*Ar-rap'ę-hoe. *See* Arapahoe.
Ar'rąs (Fr. pron. ăr'răs').
Ar'roe; more correctly, Ærōe.
Ar'tą or Nar'dą.
Artois, ar'twä'.
Arundel, ăr'un-dęl (in England).
Ar-un'dęl (in the U. S.)
Asaph, az'ăf.
As'ben', *t. of Africa.*
Ascension, as-sen'shun.
Aschaffenburg, ash-af'fen-burg (Ger. pron. ă-shăf'fęn-bŏŏrg').
Aschersleben, ăsh-ęrs-lā'bęn.
Ascoli, ăs'ko-le.
Ash-an'tee, sometimes written Achanti.
Ash'dod (Az-o'tus), *t. of Palestine.*
Ashe, ash.
Ash'er, *tribe of Israelites.*
Ash-tą-bu'lą.
Ash'tą-roth, *t. of Palestine.*
Ash'tŏn.
*Ashuelot, ash'we-lot.
Asia, ă'she-ą (often improperly pronounced ă'zhe-ą).
As'ke-lon, *t. of Palestine.*
Asna. *See* Esne.
Aspern, ăs'pęrn, *t. of Austria.*
As'sam'.
Assen, ăs'sęn.
As-sin'i-boin', *r. of British America.*
Assisi, as-see'se.
Assouan or Asouan. *See* Aswan.
Assumption, as-sump'shun (Sp. Asuncion, ă-soon-the-one').
Aswan, Assouan, or Asouan, ăs-swän'.
Asterabad, ăs'tęr-ą-băd', or Astrabad, ăs'trą-băd'.
Asti, ăs'tę.
Astorga, ăs-tor'gă.
As-to'rĭ-ą.
As-trą-can' or Astrakhan (Russ. pron. ăs-tră-kän').
Asturias, ăs-too're-ăs.
Atacama, ă-tă-kă'mă.
Atauai, ă-tou-ī'. *See* Atooi.
Atchafalaya, atch-af-ą-lī'ą.
Atch-een' or Acheen.
At-fe', sometimes written Atfih.
Ath or Aath, ăăt.
Ath-ą-pes'cow or Ath-ą-bas'cą.
Ath-boy'.
Ath'ens.
Ath-lone'.
Ath'os.
Athy, ath-ī'.
Atico, ă-tee'ko, *t. of Peru.*
Atina, ă-tee'nă.
At-lan'tic.
At'las.
Atooi, ă-too-ī', more properly written Atauai or Tauai.
Atri, ă'tre.
At'ta-la.
Atter, ăt'ter (Ger. Atter-See, ăt'tęr-ză') *l. of Austria.*
Attigny, ăt'teen'ye'.
At'tock' or Attock Benares, at'tock' bĕn-ă'-rez.
At'truck', *r. of Persia.*
Atuai. *See* Atooi.
Aube, ōbe.
Au'burn.
Aubusson, ō'bŭs'sōn'.
Auch, ōsh.
Aude, ōde.
Audenarde, ō'dęn-ard'. *See* Oudenarde.
Auerbach, ou'ęr-băk.
Augs'burg (Ger. pron. ous'bŏŏrg).
Augela or Aujila, au'je-lą, *t. of N. Africa.*
Au-gus'tą or Agosta.
Augustine (St.), au-gus-teen'.
Aurich, ow'rix, *r. of Germany.*
Aurillac, ō'reel'yăk', *t. of France.*
Aurungabad, o-rung-gą-băd'.
Aus'tęr-litz (Ger. pron. ous'tęr-lits).
Aus'trąl (Is.), *a group of Polynesia.*
Australasia, aus-trąl-ă'she-ą.
Australia, aus-trā'le-ą.
Aus'trąl-ind, *t. of Australia.*
Aus'trĭ-ą (Ger. Oestreich, ōst'rīxe).
Au-tau'gą.
Autun, ō'tun'.
Auvergne, ō-vern' or ō'vainñ'.
*Aux Cayes, ō kay.
Auxerre, ō-sair'.
Auxonne, ōx'onn', or Aussonne, ōs'sonn'.
Ava, ă'va.
Avatchka. *See* Awatska.
Avallon, ă'văl'lōn'.
Aveiro, ă-vă'e-ro.
Avella, ă-vel'lă.
Avellino, ă-vĕl-lee'no.
Avenches, ă'vănsh'.
Averno, ă-vĕr'no.
Aversa, ă-vĕr'să.
Avesnes, ă'vain'.
Aveyron, ă'vă'rōn'.
Avezzano, ă-vĕt-să'no.
Avignon, ă'veen'yōn'.
Avila, ă've-lă.
Avlona, ăv-lo'nă.
Avon, ă'vŏn.
Avoyelles, av-oi-elz' (commonly called ą-vī'-el).
Avranches, ăv'rănsh'.
A-wăts'kę or A-vătch'kę.
Awe, au.
Axoom, Axoum, or Axum, ax-oom'.
Ayacucho, ī-ă-koo'cho, *t. of Peru.*
Ayamonte, ī-ą-mon'tă.
Ayasoolook, ī'ą-soo-look'; written, also, Ayasaluk and Ajasaluk.
Aylesbury, ailz'bęr-e.
Ayr, air.
Ayrshire, air'shĭr.
Azerbaijan, ăz-ęr-bī-jăn'.
Az'of, Azoph, or Azov.
Azores, az'ōrs or az-ō'rez (Port. Açores, ă-sō'rĕs).

Digitized by Google

B.

Balbec, bâl'bek'. *See* Balbec.
Bâ'bȩl-man'dȩl, or, more correctly, Bab-el-man'deb.
Bacchiglione, bâk-keel-yo'nâ.
Bę-dag'ry.
Badajos, bad-ę-hoce' (Sp. Badajoz, bâ-dâ hŏth').
Badakhshan. *See* Budukhshan.
Badenweiler, bâ-dęn-wī'lęr.
Badku, bâd-koo', or Bakoo.
Baeza or Baeça, bâ-â'thâ.
Baffa, bâf'fâ.
Baf'fin's (Bay).
Bagdad, bâg-dâd' or bag'dad; written, also, Bagdat.
Baghermeh, bâ-ghęr'męh, *kingdom of Africa.*
Bagnarea, bân-yâ-râ'â, *t. of Italy.*
Bagnères de Bigorre, bân'yair' dęh be'gorr'.
Bagnères de Luchon, bân'yair' dęh lū'shŏn'.
Bagnols, bân'yo'l'.
Bahamas, bę-hâ'maz.
Bahar, bâ-har'.
Bahari, bâ'ri'ree, *prov. of Egypt.*
Bahia, bâ-ee'â, or San Salvador, sân sâl-vâ-dŏr'.
Bahrein, bâh-rane'.
Bahr-el-Abiad, bar-el-â'be-âd', *branch of the R. Nile.*
Bahr-el-Azrek, bar-el-âz'rek', *branch of the Nile.*
Bahr-el-Merj. *See* El Margi.
Baikal, bī'kâl'.
Baireuth, bī'rūth (Ger. pron. bī'roit).
Bairout. *See* Beyroot.
Baja, bâ'yâ.
Bajada or Baxada, bâ-ha'dâ, *t. of La Plata.*
Bajazid. *See* Bayazid.
Bakoo or Bakou, bâ'koo'; written, also, Badku.
Bakteghian or Bakhteghian, bâk-te-ghe-ân', or Bak-te-gan', *l. of Persia.*
Bal'ę-ghauts'.
Balaruc, bâ'lâ'rūk'.
Bal'ę-sore'.
Balston; more correctly, Bálatony, bâl'lâ-tŏñ. *See* Platten See.
Bal'bec or Bal'bek'.
Balcash. *See* Balkash.
Baldwin, bauld'win.
Bâle, bâl. *See* Basel.
Balearic, bal-e-âr'ik (Islands).
Bal-fur-âsh' or Bal-froosh'; written, also, Balfrouch and Balfrusch.
Bali. *See* Bally.
Balize, bâ-leez'.
Balkan, bâl-kân'.
Balkash, bâl'kâsh', *l. of Central Asia.*
Balkh, bâlx; written, also, Bulkh.
Bal'lard.
Bal'ę-ny's, *i. in S. Pacific Ocean.*
Ballina, bal'e-nâ'.
Ballinasloe, bal'lin-ę-slō'.
Ballston, bauls'tǫn.
Balliston Spa, bauls'tǫn spâ or spaw.
Bal'ly.
Bal'ly-shan'nǫn.
Baltic, baul'tic.
Baltimore, baul'te-more or baulț'ę-mǫr.
Baltinglass, bault-ing-glass'.
Bam-ę-koo', *t. of W. Africa.*
Bam-bar'ra.
Bam'berg (Ger. pron. bâm'bârx).
Bam-book'; written, also, Bambouk and Bambuk.
Bamian, bâ'mee'ân', or Bamigan, *city of Afghanistan.*
Bammakoo. *See* Bamakoo.
Bamoo, bâ'moo', written also Bhamo and Bhanmo, b'hân'mō', *t. of Birma.*
Banca, bank'kȩ.
Ban'dȩ.
Ban'dǫn, *t. of Ireland.*
Banff, pronounced, and sometimes written, Bamff.
Banffshire, bamf'shir.
Bangalore, bang'gȩ-lore'.
Bang'kok'.
Bangor, bang'ghor (in England).
Ban'gor (in the U. S.).
Banica, bâ-nee'kâ, *t. of Hayti.*
Banjarmassin, ban-yar-mas-sin' or Ban-jęr-mas-sing', *t. of Borneo.*
Bann, bân.
*Ban'nȩcks (Indians).
Ban'nȩck-burn'.
Ban'tam'.
Bun'try.
Bapaume, bâ'pōme'.
*Bar-ę-co'ę.
Barbados or Barbadoes, bar-bâ'dǫz.
Bar-le-duc, bar'lęh-dūk'.
Bęrbary, bar'bęr-e.
Barbour, bar'bęr.
Barbuda, bar-boo'dȩ.
Bar'cę, *prov. of Africa.*
Bar-cel'lôs, *t. of Brazil.*
Bar-ce-lo'nę or bar-thâ-lo'nâ.
Barège, bâ'raizh'. *See* Barrège.
Bareilly, bar-â'le.
Bari, bâ're.
Barinas, bâ-ree'nâs. *See* Varinas.
Barletta, bar-let'tâ.
Bar'męn, *t. of Prussia.*
Barnaul, bar-nowl'.
*Bar-ne-gat'.
Barnsley, barnz'le.
Barn'stȩ-ble.
Barn'stȩ-ple.
Barn'well.
Barosch, bâ-rōtch'.
Bar-o'dȩ.
Bar'rę, or bâr'râ, *t. of Brazil.*
*Bar're (in two syllables).
Barrège or Barège, bar'raizh'.
Bar'ren.
Barrima or Barima, bâ-ree'mâ, *point near the mouth of the R. Orinoco.*
Bar'rōw.
Bar'ry.
Bartsch, bartch, *r. of Prussia.*
Basel, bâ'zel (Fr. Bâle or Basle, bâl).
Basman, bâs-mân', *t. of Beloochistan.*
Basque, bask, *name given to the provinces in the N. E. of Spain.*
Basrah, bâs'râ. *See* Bassora.
Bassano, bâs-sâ'no.
Bas'sęs, *cape of Africa.*
Basse-terre, bâss'-tair'.
Bassora, bâs'so-râ, or Bas'rah.
Bastia, bâs-tee'â.
Bastogne, bâs'toñ', *t. of Belgium.*
*Bas'trop, *co. and t. of Texas.*
Batavia, bę-tā've-ę.
Bath'urst, *i. of N. America.*
Batiscan, bâ-tis-kân', *r. of Canada.*

Digitized by Google

Baton Rouge, bat'an roosh.
Batroon, Batroun, or Batrun, bâ-troon', *t. of Syria.*
Battaglia or La Battaglia, lâ bât-tâl'yâ.
Bautzen, bout'sən.
Bə-vâ'ri-ə (Ger. Baiern, bī'ərn).
Bayao, bâ-yâ'ōw, almost bâ-yowng', *t. of Brazil.*
Bayazid or Bayazeed, bī-ə-zeed'.
Bayeux, bâ'yuh'.
Bayla, Baila or Bela, bâ'lâ, *t. of Beloochistan.*
Bayonne, bâ'yonn'.
Bayou, bī'oo.
Bazarjik, bâ-zar-jeek', *t. of Bulgaria.*
Bazas, bâ'zâ', *t. of France.*
Béarn, bâ'ar'.
*Beaucoup, bō-koop'.
Beaufort, bu'furt.
Beaujeu, bō'juh', *t. of France.*
Beauley, bō'le.
Beaumaris, bō-mâ'ris.
Beaune, bōne.
Beauvais, bō'vâ'.
Beccles, bek'klz.
Bedfordshire, bed'furd-shir.
Bedouin or Beduin, bed'ōō-in, or Bed'o-ween.
Bee'chey, *caps of British America.*
Bee'der; written, also, Bider.
Beei, bale, *t. of Transylvania.*
Bee-roo', *a kingdom or region of Africa.*
Be-er'she-bə, *t. of Palestine.*
Befort, bâ'fon. *See* Belfort.
Begharmi. *See* Baghermeh.
Behring's, bee'ringz (Strait).
Beila. *See* Biela.
Beira, bâ'e-râ. *See* Beyra.
Beiroot or Beirout. *See* Beyroot.
Beith, beeth.
Beja, bâ'zhâ.
Bē'jə-poor', formerly written Visiapour.
Bel-ed'-el-Jer-eed'; written, also, Beled-el-Jerid, Belad-el-Djeryd, Beled-el-Jerede, and Biled-ul-Gerid.
Belem, bel-eng', *t. of Portugal and Brazil.*
Bel-fast'.
Belfort, bel'fon', or Bé'fort, bâ'fon'.
Belgium, bel'je-um.
Bel'grade' (Turk. Bil-grâd').
Belknap, bel'nap.
*Bellefontaine, bel-fon-tane'.
*Bellefonte, bel-font'.
Belle Isle or Bellisle, bel-Ile', *strait of British America.*
*Bellemonte, bel-mont'.
Belmonte, bel-mon'tâ, *t. of Brazil.*
Beloochistan, bel-oo'chis-tân'.
*Belvidere, bel've-deer'.
Be-loor', *mts. of Tartary.*
Belovar, bel-o-vaz', *t. of Croatia.*
Bembarooghe, bem-bâ-roon or bem-bə-roog'-ə, *r. of S. Africa.*
Bembatook. *See* Bombetok.
Benares, ben-â'rez.
Ben-coo'lən, *t. of Sumatra.*
Ben'der, *t. of Russia.*
Benevente, ben-â-ven'tâ, *t. of Brazil.*
Ben-e-ven'to.
Bengal, ben-gaul'.
Bengazi or Benghasy, ben-gâ'zee, *t. of Tripoli.*
Benguela, ben-gâ'lâ.
Beni, bâ-nee', *r. of Bolivia.*
Beniscoef or Beniscouef, ben'e-ewef', *t. of Egypt.*
Benin, ben-een'.
Benjarmassin. *See* Banjarmassin.
Ben'ning-tən.
Benowm or Benaum, ben-owm', *t. of Africa.*
Ben-sâ'lem.
Bensheim, bens'hime.
Bentheim, bent'hime.
Bentivoglio, ben-te-vole'yo.
Bentschen, bentch'ən, *t. of Prussia.*
Berar, bâ-rar'.
Berat, ber-ât'.
Ber'bə-rə, *prov. of Africa.*
Berbice, ber-beece', *r. of Guiana.*
Beresina or Berezina, bêr-ez-ee'nâ.
Ber-ez-off'; written, also, Berezow.
Bergamo, bêr'gâ-mo.
Bergen, bêr'ghen (in Europe).
*Berg'ən (in the U. S.) [Bergen, in Western New York, is almost universally pronounced ber'jen.]
Ber-goo' or Bergou, *prov. of Africa.*
Bergopzoom, bêr'o'op-zōme'.
Bergues, bêrg.
Berkley, berk'le.
Berkshire, berk'shir.
Bər'lin (Ger. pron. bêr-leen').
Bermudas, bər-moo'dəz, or Ber-moo'thes.
Bərn or Berne (Fr. and Ger. pron. bêrn).
Ber'nard, St. (Fr. pron. sân bêr'nar').
Bernardino, bêr-nar-dee'no, or Bernardin, ber-nar-deen', *mt. of California.*
*Bernardotte, bər'nar-dot'.
Bern'burg or bêrn'boorg, *t. of Germany.*
Ber'ri-en.
Bertie, ber-tee'.
Berut. *See* Beyroot.
Berwick, bêr'rik (in England).
Bər'wick (in the U. S.).
Berwickshire, bêr'rik-shir.
Ber'ytus. *See* Beyroot.
Besançon, bez-ân'sôn'.
Bes-sə-râ'bi-a or Bes-ə-râ'be-ə.
*Beth-ab'ə-rə.
Beth'ə-ny, *t. of Palestine.*
Beth Dâ'gon, "
Beth'el, "
Beth'le-hem, "
Beth-sâi'də, "
Beth-she'an, "
Bethlis. *See* Bitlis.
Bevedero, bâ-vâ-dâ'ro, *t. of La Plata.*
Bev'əl-and (Dutch pron. bâ'vel-ânt).
Bev'ər-ən.
Beverley, bev'ər-le.
Beverly, bev'ər-le.
Bewdley, bude'le.
Beyra or Beira, bâ'e-râ.
*Bexar, bâ-zar', or bâ-ar'.
Beyroot, Berut, Beirut, or Bairout, bâ'root (Turk. pron. bī'root).
Béziers, bâ'ze-â', *t. of France.*
Bhamo or Bhanmo. *See* Bamoo.
Bhat'gong'.
Bhering. *See* Behring.
Bhoo-tân'. *See* Bootan.
Bhō-pâl. *See* Bopaul.
Bhurt'poor' or Bhurt-pore'.
Biafra, be-af'rə, *country of W. Africa.*
Bialystok, be-âl'is-tok.
Bid'de-ford or Bid'e-ford.
Bider. *See* Beeder.
Biel, beel (in Fr Bienne, be-enn'), *t. and l. of Switzerland.*

Digitized by Google

Biela, be-ā'lā (incorrectly written Bella), *r. of Russia.*
Bielefeld, bee'leh-felt'.
Bisque, be-ā'kā, *i. of W. Indies.*
Bilbao, bil-bā'o; often written and pronounced, in English, Bil'bo-ą.
Biled-ul-Gerid, bil-ed'-ool-jer-eed'. *See* Beled-el-Jereed.
*Bil-ler'ic-ą.
Billa'ton.
Bil'mą, *t. of N. Africa.*
*Biloxi, be-lox'e, *bay of Mississippi.*
Bingazi. *See* Bengasi.
Bing'en.
*Bingham, bing'um.
Binghamton, bing'um-tun.
Bio-bio, bee'o-bee'o.
Bjorneborg or Bjorneborg, be-or'neh-borg, *t. of Finland.*
Birket-el-Keroon, or Keroun, bĕr'ket-el-ker-oon', or Birket-el-Koorn.
Birket-el-Marioot, or Mariout, mā're-oot', *l. of Egypt.*
Birlat, beer'lā', *t. of Moldavia.*
Bir'mą or Burma.
Birmingham, bir'ming-am.
Birr, or Parsonstown.
Bis'cay (Sp. Biscaya, bis-kā'yā).
*Bistineau, bis'te-nō'.
Bitlis, bit'leez', *t. of Asiatic Turkey.*
Black'ford.
Blā'den.
Blanc, Mount (Fr. Mont Blanc, mŏn blăn).
Blan'co.
Blank'en-burg (Ger. pron. blănk'en-bŏŏrg').
Blanquilla, blăng-keel'yā, *i. of W. Indies.*
Blas, St., sent blas, *cape of Florida.*
Blas, St. (Mexico). *See* San Blas.
Bled'soe.
Bleĭ'berg (Ger. pron. blī'bĕrg).
Blenheim, blen'im (Ger. pron. blen'hīme).
Blois, blwā, or, more correctly, blwā.
Boa Vista, bō'ā vees'tā, *t. of Brazil.*
Bo'ber.
Bocage, bo'kăzh'.
Bochna, box'nā, *t. of Austria.*
Bœuf, bef (Fr. pron. almost bŭf').
Boden-See, bo'den-zā'. *See* Constance, Lake.
Bod'min.
Bo'drog', *r. of Hungary.*
Boduayn, bo-doo-āne', *t. of Birma.*
Bog, sometimes written Boug, boog.
Boglio, bole'yo.
Bō'gil-poor'.
Bogota, bo-go-tā', or Santa Fe de Bogota.
Bo-he'mi-ą (Ger. Böhmen, or Boehmen, bō'mĕn).
Boisée, boi'sā', *r. and fort of Oregon.*
Bois-le-Duc, bwā'-leh-dŭk'.
Boj-ą-dōr' (Port. pron. bosh-ā-doze').
Bokhara, bo-zā'rā, or Bucharia, bu-kā're-ą.
Bol'bec'.
Bo'lee; written, also, Boli.
Bo-liv'i-ą (Sp. pron. bo-lee've-ā).
Bologna, bo-lone'yā.
Bolsena, bol-sā'nā.
Böl'ton-le-Moors.
Bolzano, bol-zā'no. *See* Botzen.
Bom-bay'.
Bom'be-tok', *bay of Madagascar.*
Bo'nę, *t. of Algeria.*
*Bo-nair' (Sp. Buen Ayre, bwĕn ī'rā).
Bo'na-ven-tu'rą. *See* Buena Ventura.
*Bo'nę Vis'tą or Bo'ą Vis'tą.
Bo-neen'.
Bonifacio, bo-ne-fā'cho.
Bonin, bo-neen', *is. E. of Asia.*
Bonn, bŏnn.
Boom, bōme.
Boone, boon.
Booraits or Bouretes, boo'raits', *a people of Siberia.*
Boorgas, Bourgas, or Burgas, boor'gās', *t. of Turkey.*
Boo-roon' or Bouroun, *cape E. of Bulgaria.*
Boorsa. *See* Bursa.
Boos'ą or Bousa, *t. of Africa.*
Bootan, boo-tān', or Bhootan.
Booth'i-ą, *gulf of N. America.*
Bo-paul; written, also, Bhopāl.
Borba, bor'bā, *t. of Brazil.*
Borcette, box'sett'. *See* Burscheid.
Bordeaux, box-dō', or Bourdeaux, boox'dō'.
Bo'ree', *t. of Afghanistan.*
Borgne, born.
Bor'ne-o.
Born'holm.
Bor'noo'; written, also, Bornou.
Borodino, bor-o-dee'no.
*Bos'co-wen.
Bosh-u-an'ąs or Bet-chu-an'ąs, *tribe of S. Africa.*
Bosna-Seral, bos'nā-ser-ī', called, also, Serajevo.
Bos'ni-ą (called Bos'nā by the Turks).
Bos'po-rus, commonly, but incorrectly, written Bosphorus.
Bos'rah or Bozrah. *See* Bassora.
Bostan, bos'tān', *t. of Asiatic Turkey.*
Bos'teng', *l. of Central Asia.*
Bos'ton.
Bot'ą-ny Bay.
Botetourt, bot'e-turt.
Both'ni-ą.
Bot'zen (It. Bolzano, bol-zā'no).
Bouches du Rhône, boosh dū rone, or Mouths of the Rhone.
Boulogne, boo-lone' (Fr. pron. boo'lōñ').
Bourbon, boor'bun (Fr. pron. boox'bon').
Bourbon, (Ky.), bur'bun.
Bourbon Lancy, boox'bon' lan'se'.
Bourbon L'Archambault, boox'bon' lar'shăm-bō'.
Bourbon Vendée, boox'bon' văn'dā'.
Bourdeaux, boox'dō', now commonly written Bordeaux.
Bourbonnes-les-Bains, boox'bonn'-lā-băn'
Bourg, boox.
Bourgas. *See* Boorgas.
Bourges, boorzh.
Bourgogne, boox'goñ'. *See* Burgundy.
Bouroun. *See* Booroon.
Boursa or Boorsa. *See* Bursa.
Bousa, boo'są. *See* Boosa.
Bowdoin, bo'dęn (College).
*Bowie, boo'e.
Boyne, boin, *r. of Ireland.*
Bozzolo, boi'so-lo, *t. of N. Italy.*
Brabant, brā'bant.
Brack'en.
Brad'ford.
Bradley, brad'le.
Braga, brā'gā.
Brahilov or Brahilow, brā'hee'lov', or Brajlow, brā-ee-lov'; called, also, Ibrail, ee-brā-eel', *t. of Wallachia.*
Brah'mą. *See* Birma.
Brah'mą-poot'rą or Burrampooter.

Digitized by Google

Brancо, brăng'ko, *v. of W. Brasil.*
Bran'dęn-burg (Ger. pron. brăn'dęn-bōōrg').
Bran'dy-wine.
Bras d'or, brā dor, *bay of Cape Breton.*
Braunau, brow'now, *t. of Austria.*
Braunsberg, browns'bĕrg.
Brava, brā'vā, *one of the C. Verde Is.*
Brava, brā'vā, *t. of E. Africa.*
Brax'tŏn.
Brąz-il' (Port. pron. brā-zeel').
Brazos, brah'zōs.
***Braz-o'ri-ą.**
Brazza, brăt'să.
Breathitt, breth'it.
Brechin, brek'in.
Breck'ęn-ridge.
Breck'nock or Brec'ŏn.
Breda, brā-dă'.
Bregentz or Bregenz, brā'ghents, *t. of Tyrol.*
Breisach, brī'zăk (Fr. Brisach, bre'zăk').
Brellington. *See* Bridlington.
Brem'ęn or brā'męn (in Europe).
***Bre'męn** (in the U. S.).
Breneau, bren-ō', *r. of Oregon.*
Bren'tą.
Brescia, bresh'e-ą or bresh'ă.
Breslau, bres'lau or bres'low; sometimes written Breslaw.
Brest (Fr. pron. the same as the English).
Bretagne, bręh-tăñ', or **Brit'tę-ny.**
Breton (Cape), **brit'un.**
Briançon, bre'ăn'sōn'.
Bridge'north.
Bridge'pōrt.
Bridge'town.
Bridge'wā-tęr.
Bridlington and **Brellington,** commonly pronounced **Bur'ling-ton.**
Brid'pōrt.
Brieg, breeg.
Briel, breel.
Brienz, bree-ents', *l. of Switzerland.*
Brieux or **Brieuc, bre'uh'.**
Brighthelmstone, commonly written **Brighton, brī'tŏn.**
Brindisi, brin'dę-se.
Brioude, bre'ood'.
Brisach, bre'zăk'. *See* Breisach.
Bris'tŏl.
Britain, brit'tn or **brit'un.**
Brit'tę-ny (Fr. Bretagne, bręh-tăñ').
Brix'en, *t. of Austria.*
Brixham, brix'am.
Broek'ŏn.
Brod, brode, *t. of Sclavonia.*
Bro'dy.
Broek, brōōk.
Brom'bęrg (Ger. pron. brom'bĕrg).
Brom'ley, brum'le.
Bron'do-lo.
***Brook'line.**
Brook'lyn.
Broome, broom.
Brough, brŭf.
Bruchsal, brōōk'săl.
Bruck, brook, *t. of Germany.*
Bruges, bru'jez (Fr. pron. brūzh).
Brūnn, broon or **brūn.**
Bruns'wick (Ger. Braunschweig, brown'-shwīg).
Bru'są. *See* Bursa.
Brus'sęls (Fr. Bruxelles, brū'sell').
Bry'ŏn.
Brzesc or Brzesc Litewski, bzhests le-tev'ske.
Brzezany, bzhā-zhā'ne, *t. of Galicia.*
Buchanan, buk-an'un.
Bucharia, bu-kā're-ą. *See* Bokhara.
Buchorest, bu'kŏ-rest', or **Bucharest.**
Buck'ę-burg (Ger. Bückeburg, bük'kęn bōōrg'), *cap. of Lippe Schaumburg.*
Buckingham, buk'ing-um.
Buckinghamshire, buk'ing-um-shir.
Bu'dą (Hun. pron. boo'dŏh'; Ger. O'fen).
Budukhshau, bud-uk-shăn'; written, also, **Badakhshan.**
Budweis, bood'wīce.
Buen Ayre, bwĕn ī'rā. *See* Bonair.
Buenaventura, bwā-nā-ven-too'rā.
Buena Vista, bwā'nā vis'tā.
Buenos Ayres, bo'nus ā'riz (Sp. pron. bwā'-noce ī'rĕs).
Buf'fą-lo.
Bug, boog.
Builth, bilth, *t. of Wales.*
Bukke Fiord, book'kĕh fe-ord', *bay on the S. W. coast of Norway.*
Bulgaria, bŏŏl-gā're-ą.
Bulach, boo'lăx, *t. of Switzerland.*
Bŭlkh. *See* Balkh.
Buncombe, bunk'um.
Bun'der Ab-as'see (or **Abassi**). *See* Gombroon.
Bun'poor', *t. of Beloochistan.*
Buntzlau, bŏŏnts'low.
Burd'wăn.
Bureau, bu'ro.
Burg (Ger. pron. bŏŏrg).
Burgas. *See* Bourgas.
Burgdorf, boorg'dorf, *t. of Switzerland.*
Burgos, boor'goce.
Bur'gun-dy (Fr. Bourgogne, boor'gōñ').
Bur'hąm-poor', *t. of Hindostan.*
Burke, burk.
Bur'ling-tŏn.
Burma. *See* Birma.
Burnley, burn'le.
Bur'rąm-poo'tęr. *See* Brahmapootra.
Bursa, boor'să or **Bru'să.**
Burscheid, boor'shīte (Fr. Boroette, bor'sett').
Burs'lem.
Bury, ber're.
Busaco, boo-să'ko, *t. of Portugal.*
Bushire, boo-sheer'. *See* Abooshehr.
Bussorah. *See* Bassora.
But'ler.
Butow, boo'tov, *t. of Prussia.*
Bu-trin'to or **boo-trin'to,** *t. of Greece.*
But'tęr-mere.
Bux'tŏn.
Buz'zard's Bay.
By'am Mar'tin, *i. N. of British America.*
Byzantium, biz-an'she-um.

C.

Cą-bar'rus.
Cab'ell.
Cabenda, kă-ben'da, *t. of W. Africa.*
Cabes, kăb'es or **kăbs;** written, also, **Gabes** and **Gabs,** *t. of N. Africa.*
Cab-ool'; written, also, **Caboul, Cabul,** and **Caubul.**
Cabrera, kă-brā'rā, *one of the Balearic Isles.*
Cabulistan, kă-bool'is-tăn'. *See* Afghanistan.
Caceres, kă'thā-rĕs.
Cachao, katch'ă'o. *See* Ketcho.
Cachina, kă-chee'na. *See* Caxias.

Digitized by Google

Cachoeira, kă-sho-ā'e-rā. *See* Caxoeira.
Cad'do.
Cadiz, kā'diz (Sp. pron. kā'dith).
Caen, kān.
Caernarthen, kęr-mar'thęn.
Caernarvon, kęr-nar'vọn.
Cæsarea Philippi, ses'ę-ree'ę fil-ip'pi, now called **Banias, băn'-e-ăs'** or **Paneas,** *t. of Palestine* [Cæsarea, the ancient name of several towns in Western Asia, is usually modernized by Kaisarieh, Kaisariyeh, or Kesarieh. *See* Kaisarieh.]
Caffraria, kaf-frā're-ę.
Cagliari, kāl'yā-re.
Ca-haw'bę.
Cahir or **Caher, kah'hęr** or **kare.**
***Ca-ho'kī-ę.**
***Cahoos** or **Cahoes, kę-hoze'.** *See* Cohoes.
Cahors, kā'ox'.
Caicos. *See* Caycos.
***Caidareta, kī-dā-rā'tā.**
Cairo (in Egypt), **kī'ro,** called, by the Arabs, **El Kahira, el kăh'he-rę.**
***Cairo** (in the U. S.), **kā'ro.**
Caith'ness.
Calabria, kę-lā'bre-ę or **kā-lā'bre-ā.**
Calahorra, kā-lā-or'rā.
Calais, kal'is (Fr. pron. **kā'lā'**).
Calatayud, kā-lā-tā-yoon'.
Calbongos, kāl-bong'gos, *a people of W. Africa.*
Calcasieu, kāl'kę-shu or **kul'kę-shu.**
Cal-cut'tę.
Caldas da Rainha, kāl'dăs dā rā-een'yā.
Calder, kaul'der.
Caldwell, kauld'wel.
Cal-e-do'nī-ę.
Calhoun, kal-hoon'.
Cal'i-cut.
Cal-i-for'nī-ę.
Callao, kāl-lā'o, or **kāl-yā'o.**
***Cal-ię-poo'yę.**
Cal'ię-way.
Callies, kāl-lees', *t. of Prussia.*
Cal'mar or **Kalmar.**
Calne, kān.
Caltagirone, kāl-tą-je-ro'nā.
Caltanisetta, kal-tā-ne-set'tā.
Cal'u-met.
Calvados, kāl'vā'dōs' or **kāl-vā'dōs.**
Calvary, kal'vę-re, *mt. of Palestine.*
Cal'vert.
Calvi, kāl've, *t. of Corsica.*
Camargo, kā-mar'go, *t. of Mexico.*
Camanche, kā-măn'chē. *See* Comanche.
Cam-ar-o'nēs, *bay* (*and river ?*) *of Patagonia.*
Cam-bay'.
Cam-bo'dī-ę, Cam-bo'dja, or **Cam-boge'.**
Cam'bray or **Cambrai** (Fr. pron. **kăn'brā'**).
Cam'bri-ę.
Cambridge, kame'brij.
Cambridgeshire, kame'brij-shir.
Cam'den.
Cam-er-o'nēs or **Cam-er-oons', *mts. of Africa.***
Caminha, kā-meen'yā, *t. of Portugal.*
Campagna, kăm-păn'yā.
Campbell, kam'el.
Campbelltown, kam'el-town.
Campeachy or **Campeche, kam-pee'che** (Mex. pron. **kăm-pā'chā**).
Cam'po Basso, kăm'po bās'so.
Cā'nę, *t. of Palestine.*
Can'ę-dę.
Canaguan, kan'ę-gwăn', *i. of W. Indies.*
Canajoharie, kan'ę-jo-hăr're.
Canandaigua, kan-an-dā'guę.
Cananea, kā-nā-nā'ā, *i. of Brazil.*
Can-ę-nore'.
Can'ę-rę.
Canaries, kę-nā'reez (Sp. **Canarias, kā-nā're-ăs**).
Ca-nā'ry, Grand (Sp. **Gran Canaria, grăn kā-nā're-ā**).
***Can-ę-eau'gę.**
***Can-a-sto'tę.**
Can-av'e-ral, *cape of Florida.*
Cancao. *See* Kankao.
Can-dę-har' or **Kandahar.**
Can'dī-ę or **Crete.**
Can-e'ę.
Can'ī-ap'us-caw', *t. of Labrador.*
Cannaveral. *See* Canaveral.
Cannes, kānn.
***Can-is-te'o.**
***Cannouchee, kan-noo'che.**
***Can-o'gę.**
***Cę-non'ī-cut.**
Can'ọne-burg.
Canso or **Canseau, kan'so,** *strait of Nova Scotia.*
Cantal, kăn'tăl'.
Canterbury, kan'tęr-bęr-e.
Can-tire', **Cantyre,** or **Kintyre.**
Can-ton' (in China).
Can'tọn (in the U. S.)
Cantyre. *See* Cantire.
Cape Breton, kape brit'tn, or **brit'un.**
Cape Girardeau, je-rar-do'.
Cape Haitien, hā'te-ọn (Fr. **Cape Haitien, kăp ā'e'te-ăn'**).
Cape Pai'męs.
Cape Verd Islands (Port. **Ilhas Verdes, eel' yăs vĕr'dăs**).
Cape Vin'cent.
Cę-pęr'na-um, *t. of Palestine.*
Capitanata, kā-pe-tā-nā'tā, *prov. of Naples.*
Capo d'Istria, kā'po dis'tre-ā, *t. of Austrian Italy.*
Capri, kā'pre.
Capsali. *See* Kapsali.
Cap'u-ę (It. pron. **kā'poo-ā**).
Caqueta, kā-kā'tā.
Car-ac'ąs or **Caracces** (Sp. pron. **kā-rā'kās**).
Caraman, kăr'ā-măn'.
Caramania, kar-ę-mā'ne-ę. [It may be proper to remind the reader that this is not a Turkish, but a Latin name; the antepenultimate **a** should, therefore, be sounded as in *Bavaria.* See the Pronouncing Gazetteer, Introduction, section xi., p. 26.]
Caravellas, kā-rā-vel'lās, *t. of Brazil.*
Car'bọn.
Carbonara, kăr-bo-nā'rā, *cape of Sardinia.*
Carcassonne, kar'kăs'sonn'.
Cardenas, kar'dēn-ăs, *t. of Cuba.*
Cardiff or **Caerdiff, kar'diff.**
Car'dī-gęn.
Cardiganshire, kar'de-gun-shir.
Car-ib-be'ąn Sea.
Car'ib-bee Islands.
Caribou, kăr're-boo', *t. of Maine.*
Cą-rin'thi-ę (Ger. **Kärnthen, kairn'tęn**).
Carlisle, kar-lile'.
Carlos, St. *See* **San Carlos.**
Car'lōw.
Carlowitz or **Karlowitz, kar'lo-vits.**
Carls'bad or **Karlsbad** (Ger. pron. **karls'bät**)
Carlscrona, karls-kroo'nā, or **Carlscroon.**

Digitized by Google

Carlsruhe or Karlsruhe, kaarls'roo.
Carlstadt or Karlstadt, kaarl'stăt, *t. of Croatia.*
Car'mĕl, *mt. of Palestine.*
Car'mĕn, *t. of Mexico.*
Car'mo, *t. of Brazil.*
Car-nat'ic.
Car-nl-o'lę (Ger Krain, krine).
Carolina, kăr-o-lī'nę.
Caroni, kă-ro-nee', *r. of Venezuela.*
Carpathian, kar-pā'the-ăn.
Car'pę-thus, *t. of Greece.*
Car-pen-tā'rl-ę.
Carpentras, kaar'pŏn'trăs'.
Carrara, kăr-rā'rā.
Carriacou, kar're-ę-koo', *t. of W. Indies.*
Carrik on Suir, kar'rik on shure'.
Car'rick-fer'gus.
Car'rŏll.
Car'rŏn, *t. of Scotland.*
Cartagena, kar-tę-je'nę (Sp. pron. kar-tā-nā'nā).
*Cartago, kar-tā'go, *t. of Central America.*
Car'tĕr.
Car'tĕr-et.
Carvoeiro, car-vo-ā'e-ro, *cape of Portugal.*
Casale, kā-sā'lā.
Casal Maggiore, kā-sāl' mād-jo'rā.
Cas'bin or Kazbin (Pers. pron. kăz-been', whence the name is sometimes written Casbeen).
Caserta or Caserta Nuova, kā-zĕn'tā noo-o'vā.
Casey, kā'ze.
Cashan or Kashan, kā'shăn', *t. of Persia.*
Cash'ęt.
Cash-gar'. *See* Kashgar.
Cashmere or Kashmire, kash-meer'.
Cash'nę. *See* Kashna.
Casiquiare, kā-se-ke-ā'rā, *r. of Venezuela.*
Cas'pi-ăn.
Cas'sęl.
Castello Branco, kăs-tel'lo brănk'o, *t. of Portugal.*
Castelnandary, kăs'tel'nō'dā're'.
Castel Vetrano, kās-tel' vā-trā'no.
Castiglione, kās-teel-yo'nā.
Castile, kas-teel' (Sp. Castilla, kās-teel'yā).
Castine, kas-teen'.
Castlebar, kas-sęl-bar'.
Castleton, kas'sęl-tun.
Castres, kăstr.
Castro, kās'tro, *t. of Chili.*
Castro Giovanni, kās'tro jo-vān'ne.
Cas-ween'. *See* Casbin.
Cas'węll.
Catabamba, kā-tā-bām'bā.
Catahoula or Cat-ę-hoo'lę.
Cat-ę-lo'nl-ę (Sp. Cataluña, kā-tā-loon'yā).
Catamarca, kā-tā-mar'kā, *t. of La Plata.*
Catania, kā-tā'ne-ā.
Catanzaro, kā-tān-zā'ro.
Cą-taw'bą.
Catharina, St. *See* Santa Catharina.
Cathay, kath-ā'. *See* China.
Catmandoo, Katmandou, or Khatmandu, kat-man'doo.
Catoche, kā-to'chā, *cape of Yucatan.*
*Catorce, kā-tor'sā.
Cats'kill.
Cat-tą-rau'gus.
Cattaro, kăt-tā'ro, *gulf of the Adriatic.*
Cat'te-gat or Kattegat.
Caubul, kau-bool'. *See* Cabool.
Cauca, kow'kā, *r. of New Granada.*
Cau'cą-sus.
Caune, kōne, *t of France.*
Cava, kā'vā.
Cav'ăn.
Cavery or Cauvery, kau'vęr-e.
Cax-ą-mar'ca (Sp. pron. kăh-mā-mar'kā).
Caxatambo, kăx-tā-tām'bo, *t. of Peru.*
*Caxias or Cachias, kā-shee'ąs.
Caxoeira or Cachoeira, kā-sho-ā'rā.
Caycos, kī'koce, *is. of W. Indies.*
Cayenne, kī-enn'.
Cayes, kā. *See* Aux Cayes.
Cayman, kī-măn', *l. of Mexico.*
Cayuga, kā-yoo'gę.
*Cayuse, kah-yuce'.
Caz-em'be, *country of S. Africa.*
Caz-ęn-o'vi-ę.
Ceara. *See* Ciara.
Cebu, se-boo'. *See* Zebu.
Cecil, sis'sil.
Cē'dron. *See* Kidron.
Cefalu, chĕf-ā-loo'.
Celano, chā-lā'no, *l. of Italy.*
Celebes, sel'e-biz.
Celle or Zelle, tsel'lęh.
Cenis, sā'neece', *mt. of Switzerland.*
Ceph-ę-lo'nl-ą (It. pron. chĕf-ā-lon'e-ā, modern Greek, kef-ā-lo-nee'ā).
Ce-ram' (Port. pron. ser-roung'), also written Serang.
Cerigo, cher'e-go.
Cervera, sĕr-vā'rā.
Cervin, sĕr'văn', *mt. of Switzerland.*
Cervione, sĕr-ve-o'nā, *t. of Corsica.*
Cesena, chā-sā'nā.
Ceu'tą (Sp. pron. thē'oo-tā), *t. of N. Africa.*
Cévennes, sā'venn'.
Cev'er-o Vos'totch'noi', *cape of Siberia.*
Ceylon, see'lon or sil-one'.
*Chagres, chā'grās.
Chalagukoi, shăl'lą'ukoi', *cape of Siberia.*
Chaleur, shal-oor', *bay of New Brunswick.*
Chalons-sur-Marne, shā'lon' sŭr mann.
Chalons-sur-Saône, shā'lon' sŭr sōne.
Chambers, chame'bęrz.
Chăm'bęrs-burg.
Chambéry, shăn'bā're'.
Chamil. *See* Khamil.
Châmouny, shā'moo-ne'.
Champagne, shăn'pān'.
Champaign, sham-pane'.
Champlain, sham-plain'.
Chandeleur, shan-de-loor'.
Chang-hai. *See* Shang-Hai.
Changmai or Tchangmai, chang'mī', *t. Chin-India.*
Chantilly, shăn'teel'ye' or shăn'te'ye'.
*Chapala, chā-pā'lā.
Chap'el Hill. [*the city of Mexico.*
Chapultepec, chā-pool'-tā-pek,' *fortress near*
Charasm. *See* Kharasm.
*Charcas, chaar'kās.
Charente, shā'rănt'.
Charente Inf'rieur, shā'rănt' ăn'fā're-ur'.
Chariton, chăr'e-tǫn.
Charkow, kaar-kof'. *See* Kharkof.
Charles'tǫn.
Charles'town.
Charleville, shaarl'vill'.
Charlevoix, shar'le-voi'.
Charlotte, shar'lǫt.
Charlottesville, shar'lǫts-vil.
Chartres, shaatr.
Cha-tau'que, sha-tau'qua, or Chautauque.
Chateauguay, shat'o-gay.

Digitized by Google

Châteaudun, shâ'tō-dun'.
Château-Gonthier, shâ'tō-gōn'te-ā'.
Châteauroux, shâ'tō'roo'.
Chat-el-Arab. *See* Shat-el-Arab.
Chatellerault, shâ'tell'rō'.
Chatham, chat'um.
Chat-ta-hoo'chee.
Chat-too'gā.
Chaudière, shō'de-air.
Chaumont (France), shō'mōn'.
Chaumont (N. Y.), sho'mo'.
Chautauque *See* Chatauque.
*Chazy, shaz'ee'.
Chebucto, she-buk'to, *bay of Nova Scotia on which Halifax stands.*
Chedabucto, shed'a-buk'to, *bay in N. E. part of Nova Scotia.*
Chelekhof. *See* Shelekof.
*Chelmsford, chemz'furd.
Chelsea, chel'se.
Cheltenham, chelt'num.
Chemnitz, kem'nits.
Chemung, she-mung'.
Chenango, she-nang'go.
Che-naub', *r. of Hindostan.*
Chepstow, chep'sto.
Cher, share.
Che-raw', *t. of N. Carolina.*
Cherburg, sher'burg or share'boor.
Cher'o-kee'.
Cherso, kĕr'so.
Cherson. *See* Kherson.
Chertsey, ches'sy, *t. of England.*
Ches'a-peaks.
Cheshire, chesh'ir.
Ches'ter.
Ches'ter-field.
Che-sun'cook.
Chetimaches, chet-tim-atch'iz or shet'mash'.
Cheviot, chiv'e-ut.
*Cheyenne, she-enn'. *See* Chienne.
*Chiapa, che-ā'pā.
Chiari, ke-ā're.
Chiavari, ke-ā'vā-re.
Chicago, she-kau'go.
Chichester, chitch'es-ter.
Chick-a-pee'.
*Chick-a-hom'i-ny.
Chickeeles. *See* Chilts.
Chick'a-saw.
Chicot, shee'ko.
Chiem See, keem sā.
*Chienne or Cheyenne, she-enn'.
Chieti, ke-ā'te.
Chignecto, shig-nec'to, *bay of New Brunswick.*
Chihuahua, che-wā'wā.
*Chikailis. *See* Chilts.
Chili, chil'le (Sp. Chile, chee'lā.)
Chil-li-coth'e.
Chiloe, cheel-o-ā' (almost chil-way').
*Chilts (*ch* as in *child*) or Chikailis (Chickelis), che-kā'lis.
Chimborazo, chim-bo-rā'zo (Sp. pron. cheembo-rā'tho).
Chi'na.
Chinaub. *See* Chenaub.
Chin In'di-a.
Chinchilla, chin-cheel'yā.
Chinyang, shin'yang'. *See* Mookden.
Chioggia, ke-od'jā, *t. of N. Italy.*
Chippenham, chip'num.
Chippewa, chip'pe-wā.
Chip'pe-way.
Chiquitos, che-kee'tocc.
Chissoumaton, shis-soo-mā-tōn' or shis'soomā-tong', *r. of British America.*
Chiswick, chiz'ik, *t. of England.*
Chit'ten-den.
Choco, cho'ko, *bay of New Granada.*
Choc'taw.
Choczim, kot'sim, *t. of Russia.*
Cholula, cho-loo'lā.
Chonos, cho'nocc (Archipelago), *W. of Patagonia.*
Chorley, chor'le.
Choubar, choo'bar', *t. of Beloochistan.*
Chowan, chō-wān'.
Chris-ti-an'a.
Christiania, kris-te-ā'ne-ā.
Christiansand, kris'te-ān-sānd'.
Christianstadt, kris'te-an-stat (Sw. Christianstad, kris'te-an-stād').
Chrudim, kroo'dim.
Chudleigh, chud'le, *cape of N. America.*
Chum'bul.
Chuquisaca, choo-ke-sā'kā.
Chur, koor. *See* Coire.
Church'ill, *r. of British America.*
Ciara, se-ā'ra; written, also, Ceara and Seara, *t of Brazil.*
Cienfuegos, se-en'fwā'goce.
Cilly, sil'le (Ger. pron. tsil'le), *t. of Styria.*
Cimarron, se-mar-rone', *r. of Indian Territory.*
Cimbebas, sim-bā'bas, *a people said to dwell in the western or interior part of S. Africa. Little or nothing certain is known respecting them.*
*Cinaloa, sin-ā-lo'ā.
Cincinnati, sin-sin-ah'te. [Often improperly pronounced as if written Cincinnatah or Cincinnatūh.
Cinque Ports, sink pōrts.
Cin'tra or seen'trā.
Cir-cars'.
Circassia, ser-kash'e-a.
Cirencester, commonly pronounced sis'e-ter.
Cittadella, chit-tā-del'lā.
Ciudad Real (Spain), the-oo-dād' rā-āl'.
*Ciudad Real (Mexico), se-oo-dād' rā-āl'.
Ciudad Rodrigo, the-oo-dad' ro-ree'go.
Civita Vecchia, chee've-tā vek'ke-ā.
Clack-man'nan.
Clagenfurth or Klagenfurth, klā'ghen-fōōrt'.
Claiborne, clā'burn.
*Cial'ams.
Clamecy, clām'se'.
Clara, klā'rā, *r. of Sweden.*
Clausthal or Klausthal, klous'tāl.
Clay'ton.
Clear'field.
Cler-mont'.
Clermont Ferrand, klĕr'mōn' fĕr'rān'.
Cleveland or Cleaveland, kleev'land.
Cleves, kleevz (Ger. Kleve, klā'vĕh, Fr. Clèves, klāve).
Clicsa, kleek'sā, *t. of Peru.*
Clif'ton.
Clin'ton.
Clitheroe, klizh'er-ō.
Clogher, klŏh'ner.
Cloghnakilty, klŏn'na-kil'te, or Clon'a-kil'ty
Clon-mell'.
Clos'ter-bay', *cape of Iceland.*
Clydes'dale. *See* Lanarkshire.
Co-a-ho'ma.
*Coahuila. *See* Cohahuila.

Digitized by Google

Congo, ko-ang'go, *r. of Africa.*
Co-an'zą, *r. of W. Africa.*
Cob'be, *cap. of Darfoor.*
Cobee or Cobi, ko'bee', *desert of Central Asia.*
Cobija, ko-bee'hă, *t. of Bolivia.*
Cob'lentz (Ger. Coblenz, ko'blĕnts; Fr. Coblence, ko'blăns').
Cobu, ko-boo', *r. of S. America.*
Co'burg (Ger. pron. ko'bŏŏrg).
Cochabamba, ko-chă-bâm'bâ.
Cochin, co-cheen'.
Co'chin Chi'na.
Codogno, ko-dōn'yo.
*Co-do'rus.
Coeslin. *See* Cöslin.
Coetivi, ko-et-ee've, *is. in Indian Ocean.*
Cœur d'Alene, koor dă'lain', *t. of Oregon.*
Coevorden, koo'vor-dęn, *t. of Holland.*
*Coeymans, quee'mąnz.
Cognac, kone-yăk'.
Cohahuila or Coahuila, ko-ă-wee'lă.
*Co-has'set.
*Cohoes or Cahoos, kọ-hoze'.
Co-im-bą-toor' or Co-im-bą-tore'.
Co-im'brą or ko-eem'brâ.
Coire, kwâr (Ger. Chur, koor).
Col'bęrg (Ger. pron. kol'bĕrg).
Cöl'chęs-tęr.
Col'ding, *t. of Denmark.*
*Co-le-rain'.
*Colima, ko-lee'mă.
Col'le-tọn.
Cọl-lump'tọn.
Colne, kōln.
Cologne, ko-lone' (Fr. pron. ko'lōñ'; Ger. Kŏln).
Colombia, ko-lom'be-ă.
Co-lom'bo or Co-lum'bo.
Col'on-są or Col'on-say'.
Colorado, kol-o-rah'do.
*Co-los'se.
Coluguape, ko-loo-gwă'pă, *l. of Patagonia.*
Co-lum'bi-ą.
Co-lum-bi-an'ą.
Co-lum'bo. *See* Colombo.
Columbretes, kol-um-brā'tēs, *group of is. E. of Spain.*
Co-lum'bus.
*Co-mac'.
*Co-man'che or Cą-man'che (Sp. pron. ko-măn'chă).
Comayagua, ko-mī-ă'gwă.
Com'pęr-more, *t. of England.*
Comines, ko'meen', *t. of Belgium.*
Co'mo.
Com'o-rin.
Co'morn or Komorn.
Com'o-ro.
Compiègne, kōñ'po-aiñ'.
Com-po-stel'lą (Sp. Compostela, kom-po-stă'lă).
Concan, kong'kun.
Conception, kọn-sep'shun (Sp. Concepcion, kon-thep-the-ōn').
*Conchas, kon'chăs, *r. of Mexico.*
Conchas, kon'shăs, *r. of Brazil.*
Concord, kong'kurd.
Con-cor'dī-ą.
Condé, kon'de or kōn'dā'.
*Conecocheague, kon'e-ko-cheeg'.
Conecuh, ko-nee'kọ.
*Conemaugh, kon'e-maw.
*Con-es-to'gą.
*Co-ne'sus.
Congaree, kong'gę-ree'.
Congleton, kong'gl-tun.
Congo, cong'go, or Zaïre, zā-eer'.
Connaught, kon'naut.
*Con-ne-aut'.
Connecticut, kọn-net'e-kut.
Con'stąnce (Ger. Constanz, kon'stănts).
Constantina, kon-stăn-tee'nă, *t. of N. Africa.*
Con-stan-tī-no'plę (Turk. Stâm-bool').
Con'way or Conwy, kon'we.
Cooch Ba-har'.
Coo-mas'sie.
Coos (often called Co-os' by the inhabitants).
Coo'są.
*Co-pake'.
*Copano, ko-pah'no.
Co-pęn-hā'gęn (Dan. Kjöbenhavn, kyö'bęn-houn').
Co-pi'ąh.
Co-pi-ą-po'.
Co-pim'es-caw', *l. of Labrador.*
Coquet, kok'et.
Coquimbo, ko-keem'bo.
Corbach, kor'băk, *t. of Germany.*
*Corbeau, kor-bō'.
Corcyra, kor-sī'rą. *See* Corfu.
Cor-dil'le-rąs (Sp. pron. kor-deel-yā'răs).
Cor'do-vą or Cordoba.
Co-re'ą.
Corfu, kor-foo' or kor'fu (modern Greek pron. kor-fee').
Cor'inth.
Corn'wall.
Co'ro, *t. of Venezuela.*
Cor'o-man'dęl.
Coronation, kor'o-nā'shun, *gulf of N. Amer.*
*Corpus Christi, kor'pus kris'te.
Corrèze, kor'raze'.
Cor'rib.
Cor-rī-en'tes, *t. of La Plata.*
Cor'si-cą (Fr. Corse).
Cor'so, *cape of Corsica.*
Corte, kor'tā.
Cört'land.
Cortona, kor-to'nā.
Co-run'ną (Sp. Coruña, ko-roon'yă).
Cor'vo.
*Cor'yd-on.
Cos, kŏs, *i. of Greece.*
*Cosala, ko-să'lă.
Cosenza, ko-sen'zā.
Cosh-oc'tọn.
Cöslin, Coeslin, or Köslin, kōs-leen'.
Cosiguina, ko-se-ghee'nā, *volcano of Central America.*
Cosne, kone.
Cos'sącks.
Cosseir, kos-sare'.
Costarica, kos'tă-ree'kă.
Cosmoledo, kos-mo-lā'do, *cluster of islets E. of Africa.*
Cotagayta, ko-tă-ghī'tă, *t. of Bolivia.*
Côte d'Or, kōt dor.
Côtes du Nord, kōt dū nor.
Cöthen or Coethen, kö'tęn or kö'tęn, *t. of Germany.*
Cotignola, ko-teen-yol'ă, *t. of Italy.*
Cotopaxi, ko-to-pax'e (Sp. pron. ko-to-păh'se).
Cottbus or Kottbus, kott'boos.
Courland, koor'land. *See* Kooriand.
*Courtableau, koor'tă-blō'.
Courtray or Courtrai, koor'trā' (Flem. Kortryk, kort'rike).

Digitized by Google

Coutance, koo'tånce'.
Coventry, kuv'ęn-tre.
Covington, kuv'ing-tun.
Cowes, kowz.
Cow-e'tę.
*Cow'e-litak'.
Cracow, krå'ko (Polish Kraków, krå'koof).
Crato, krå'to, *t. of Brazil.*
Crå'ven.
Craw'ford.
Crécy, kres'se (Fr. pron. krå'cee'), often written *Cressy* by the English, *t. of France.*
Crefeld, krå'fęlt.
Crema, krå'må.
Cremnitz, krem'nits. *See* Kremnitz.
Cre-mo'nę (It. pron. krå-mo'nå).
Cres'sy. *See* Crécy.
Crete. *See* Candia.
Creuse, kruz.
Creutznach, kroits'nåx. *See* Kreutznach.
Crim-e'ę (Russ. Krim).
Crit'tęn-dęn.
Croatia, kro-å'she-ę (called by the natives Horváth Ország, hor-våt or-shåg).
*Crock'ett.
*Cro'ghans-ville.
Croix (St.), kroi. *See* Santa Cruz.
Crom'ar-ty.
Cronstadt, krön'stått.
Cro'tęn.
Croy'dęn.
Crozet, kro'zå', *i. S. of Africa.*
Crystal, kris'tąl, *mts. of Africa.*
Csabe, chöb'öh'.
Csongråd, chon-gråd'.
Cuama. *See* Zambeze.
Cu'bę (Sp. pron. koo'bå).
Cuban, koo-bån'. *See* Kooban.
Cuenca, kweng'kå.
Culhuacan, kool-wå-kån'. *See* Palenque.
*Culiacan, koo-le-å-kån'.
Cul-lo'dęn, *plain of Scotland, noted as the scene of the Duke of Cumberland's victory over the Pretender, in* 1746.
Culm, köölm.
Cul'pep-pęr.
Cul-ross'.
Cumana, koo-må-nå'.
Cumania *or* Kumania, ku-må'ne-ę (Hun. Kunság, koon-shåg).
Cum'bęr-lạnd.
Cunene or Cuneni, koo-nå'ne, *r. of Africa, supposed to be a branch of the Bembarougha.*
Cunnersdorf, koon'nęrs-dorf', *t. of Prussia.*
Cupar, koo'pęr.
Curaçoa, ku'rę-sō'.
Curaray, koo-rå-rī', *r. of Ecuador.*
Curische-Haff, koo'rish-ęh-håf'. *See* Kurische Haff.
Cur'rl-tuck.
Curuguaty, koo-roo-gwå-tee', *r. of La Plata.*
Curzola, koord-zo'lå.
Cüstrin or Küstrin, kûs-treen'.
Cütch.
Cut'tack'.
Cux-hå'vęn or köök-hå'fęn.
Cuyaba, koo-yå'bå, *t. of Brazil.*
Cuyahoga, kī-ę-ho'gę.
Cuzco, koos'ko.
Cym-thi-an'ę.
Cyprus, sī'prus.
Cyrene, sī-ree'ne, *t. of N. Africa.*
Cythera, sith-ee'rę. *See* Cerigo.
Czarnikow, char'ne-kov', *t. of Prussia.*
Czaslau, chås'lou, *t. of Bohemia.*
Czernigow, cher-ne-gof'. *See* Tchernigof.
Czernowitz, cher'no-vits (more correctly, Czernowice, cher'no-vit'seh).
Czirknicz or Zirknitz, tsēēnk'nits.

D.

Dac'ca.
Dac-o'tąh. *See* Sioux.
Daghestan, då'ghis-tån', *country of W. Asia.*
Dago, då'go, *i. in the Baltic.*
Dahomey or Dahomay, dah'ho-mā'.
Dahl, dål.
Dair el Kamer or Kamar, dīre el kåm'ęr, *t. of Syria.*
Dalecarlia, då-le-kar'le-å, or Dalarne, då'-lar-nå.
Dalhousie, dal-hoo'ze, *t. of New Brunswick.*
Dal'ląs.
*Dalles, dalz.
Dalmatia, dal-mā'she-ę.
Dalton, dawl'tun.
Da-mas'cus (Arab. Shâm-el-Ke-beer').
Dambea. *See* Dembea.
Dam-i-et'tę (Arab. Damiat', då-me-åt').
Dam'piers.
Dan'aw. *See* Danube.
Danbury, dan'bęr-e.
Dan'dę, *t. of W. Africa.*
Dannemora, dån-ne-mo'rå, *a noted iron mine in Sweden.*
Dant'zic (Ger. Danzig, dånt-sic).
Dan'ube (Ger. Donau, dō'now.)
Dara, då'rå, *t. of Asiatic Turkey.*
Dardanelles, dar'dę-nelz'.
Dar-foor', written, also, Darfur and Darfour.
Darien, då're-ęn (Sp. pron. då-re-en').
Darke, dark.
Dar'ling-tọn.
Darmstadt, darm'stått.
Daroca, då-ro'kå, *t. of Spain.*
Dartmouth, dart'muth.
Dar'war'.
Das Mortes, dås mor'tęs, *r. of Brazil.*
Dauas, dow'ås', *t. of Asiatic Turkey.*
Dau'phin.
Dauphiné, dō'fe'nā'.
Da'vid-sọn.
Davie, då've.
Davies, då'vis.
Da'vis.
Davis's (Strait), då'vis-ęz.
Dax, dåx.
Day'tọn.
Deal, deel.
Dearborn, deer'burn.
Debreczin or Debretzin, då-bret'sin.
De-cå'tur.
Dec'cąn or Dek'kąn.
Dees, dåce or dåze, *t. of Transylvania.*
De Gatt (Sp. De Gata, då gå'tå), *cape in the S of Spain.*
Deg'gęn-dorf', *t. of Bavaria.*
Deir el Kammer. *See* Dair el Kamer.
De Kalb, de kalb'.
Del-ę-go'ę, *bay in S. E. Africa.*
Delaware, del'ę-węr.
Delft (every letter should be pronounced).
Delfzyl, dēlf'zile, *fortress of Holland.*
Delgado, del-gå'do, *cape of E. Africa.*
Delhi or Dehli (Hindostan), del'lee.
Delhi (in the U. S.), del'hī.
De los Martires. *See* Rio de los Martires.

De los Patos, dā-loce-pā'toce, *t. of Brazil.*
Del'tę.
Del Valle, dĕl vāl'yā, *t. of La Plata.*
Del'vi-no.
Dem'be-ę or dem-bee'ę; written, also, Dambea.
Demerara, dem-ęr-ā'rę.
*De-mop'o-lis.
Denbigh, den'be.
Denbighshire, den'be-shĭr.
Den'dęr-ęh.
Dendermonde, den'dęr-mŏn'dęh, or Dendermond, den'dęr-mŏnt' (Fr. Termonde, tĕr-mŏnd')
Denis (St.), sent den'is or den'e (Fr. Saint Denis, sĕ nd'nee).
Den'mark (Dan. Dan'e-mark).
*Depeyster, de-pīce'tęr.
Deptford, ded'furd.
Der'bend'.
Der'by or dar'be (the latter pron. was formerly universal.)
Derbyshire, dęr'be-shĭr.
Derne or Derneh, der'nĕh, *t. of N. Africa.*
Derr, dĕr.
Derreyeh, der'rā'yęh; written, also, Deraia, *t. of Arabia.*
Der'ry. *See* Londonderry.
Dęr'went.
De Ruyter, de rī'ter.
Desaguadero, dĕs-ā'gwā-dā'ro.
Desconocida, dĕs-ko-no-see'dā, *cape of Yucatan.*
Desengaño, dĕs-en-gān'yo, *bay of Patagonia.*
Desh-ā'.
Des Moines, de moin'.
Desna, des'nā, *r. of Russia.*
Despoblado, dĕs-po-blā'do.
De So'to.
Des'sau (Ger. pron. des'sow), sometimes written Dessaw.
Det'mold (Ger. pron. det'molt).
De-troit'.
Det'ting-ęn.
Deutz, doits.
Deux-ponts, duh'pŏn' (Ger. Zweibrücken, tswī-brük'kęn).
Dev'en-tęr or Dewenter, dā'ven-tęr.
Devizes, de-vī'ziz.
Dev'on-pōrt.
Devonshire, dev'on-shĭr.
Dhawalaghiri, dę-wol'ę-gher're.
Dī-ar'bekr or Diarbekir, dee-ar'be-keer'.
Dibbie, dib'bee`, *l. of Africa.*
Dī'bon, *t. of Palestine.*
Dié or Diez, Saint, sĕn de'ā'.
Diepholz, deep'hŏlts.
Dieppe, dyepp or de-epp'.
Diernstein, deern'stine, *t. of Austria.*
Diest, deest.
Digne, deeñ.
Dijon, de'zhŏn'.
Dil'ling-ęn.
Dinant, de'nān' or de-nānt'.
Dingle, ding'gl.
Din-wid'die.
Dixmude, dix'mūde' (Flem. Dixmuyden, dix-moi'dęn).
Dixier, Saint, sĕn de'ze-ā'.
Djid'dę. *See* Jidda.
Djokjokerta or Djocjocarta, jok-yo-kęr'tą or jok-yo-kar'tą, *t. of Java.*
Djoliba, jol'e-bą. *See* Joliba.
Dnieper, nee'pęr (Rus. pron. dnyep'pęr).
Dniester, nees'tęr (Rus. pron. dnyes'tęr).
Doab or Doosb, doo'ăb'.
Do-frę-fi-eld'. *See* Dovrefield.
Dok'kum, *t. of Holland.*
Dôle, dōl.
Dolgelly, dol-geth'le.
Dol'lart.
Domingo, do-ming'go.
Dominica, dom-e-nee'ką.
Dominique, dom-e-neek', is the French of the preceding.
Don (Tartar Doo'nę).
Don Cos'sacks.
Donaghadee, don'ę-nā-dee'.
Donai. *See* Donnai.
Donc'ęs-tęr.
Donegal, don-e-gaul'.
Dunetz, do'nets', *r. of Russia.*
Donga, dong'gę, *country of Central Africa.*
Dongola, dong'go-lę.
Donnai, don'nī' (called also the Saung), *r. of Chin-India.*
Doo'baunt' or Doo'baung' (Indian Toobaung, *i. e.* "turbid water"), *l. of British America.*
Dooshak, doo'shăk', *t. of Afghanistan.*
Doost or Doust, doost, *r. of Beloochistan.*
Dora Baltea, do'rā bāl-tā'ā, *r. of N. Italy.*
Dorak, do'rāk', *t. of Persia.*
Dor'chęs-ter.
Dordogne, dor'done' (Fr. pron. doa'doñ'.)
Dordrecht, dort'rĕkt, or Dort.
Dornoch, dor'nox.
Dorpat, dor'pāt, or Dörpt.
Dorsetshire, dor'set-shĭr.
Dort. *See* Dordrecht.
Do'thąn, *t. of Palestine.*
Douai or Douay, doo'ā'.
Doubs, doobz.
Douglas, dug'lęs.
Douro, doo'ro (Sp. Duero, dwā'ro).
Do'vęr.
Dō'vrę-fi-eld' (Norw. Dsavrefjeld, dē'vre-fyeld').
Dowlatabad, dou'lą-tą-bād'.
Down-pat'rick.
*Drā'cut.
Draguignan, drā'gheen'yăn'.
Drammen, drăm'męn.
Drave (Ger. Drau, drow; Slavonian Drave, drā'vā).
Drenthe, dren'tęh.
Dres'den.
Dreux, druh.
Drin, dreen, or Drino, dree'no.
Drin'nę, *r. of Turkey.*
Drogheda, drŏh'nę-dę.
Drohobicz, dro'ho-bitch' or Dro'ho-visch'.
Droitwich, droit'ich.
Drōme, drōm.
Drontheim, dront'im (Nor. Trondjem, trŏnd yem).
Druses, dru'ziz.
*Duanesburg, du-ainz'burg.
Dub'lin.
Dubno, doob'no.
Du-bois'.
Du Buque, du book (oo as in moon).
Dudley, dud'le.
Duero, doo-ā'ro or dwā'ro. *See* Douro
Du'is-burg or doo'is-bōōrg'.
Dulce, Rio, ree'o dool'sā or dool'thā.
Dulcigno, dool-cheen'yo.
Dulwich, dul'ich.
Dum-bar'tọn.
Dumbartonshire, dum-bar'tọn-shĭr.

Digitized by Google

Dumfries, dum-freece'.
Dune, doo'nā, *r. of Russia.*
Dunaburg, doo'ē-burg or doo'nā-boorg, *t. of Russia.*
Dunbeath, dun-baith', *v. of Scotland.*
Dun-bar'.
Dundalk, dun-dauk'.
*Dun-das'.
Dun-dee'.
Dunfermline, dum-fer'lin.
Dun-gan'non.
Dun-gar'von.
Dungeness, dun-jen-ees'.
Dunkeld, dun-kell'.
Dun'kirk (Fr. Dunkerque, dun'kĕnk').
Dunwich, dun'ich, *t. of England.*
Du'plin.
Duquesne, du-kane', *fort, formerly occupying the site of Pittsburg.*
Durance, dū'rānce'.
Durango, doo-rāng'go.
Durazzo, doo-rät'so, or Duras, doo-rās'.
Dū'rẹn or Mark-Dū'rẹn.
Durham, dur'um.
Durlach, dōōr'lăx.
Dūs'sẹl-dorf.
Dutch'ess.
Duval, du-voll'.
Duyveland, doi'vẹ-lănt.
Dwi'nạ (Rus. pron. dvee'nā).
*Dy'ers-burg.
Dyle or Dyl, dīle.

E.

Early, ẹr'le.
East'ọn.
East'pōrt.
East'ville.
Eat'ọn.
E'bạl, *mt. of Palestine.*
Eboe, e'bō', or Ibou, e'boo', *t. of W. Africa.*
Ebora. *See* Evora.
E'bro (Sp. pron. ā'bro).
Ebsambul or Eb'sam'bool', *t. of Nubia.*
Ecclon, ek-klō'.
Ecija, ā'the-hā.
Eckmühl, ek'mūle, *t. of Bavaria.*
Ecuador, ek-wā-dore', or E-quā'tọr.
E'den-tọn.
Ed'foo; written, also, Edfou and Edfu.
Ed'gar-tọn.
Edgecombe, ej'kum.
*E-dī'nạ.
Edinburgh, ed'in-bur-rẹh; written, also, Edinborough.
Ed'is-to.
Ed'mond-sọn.
*Ed'wards-ville.
Eelah (more properly Eelee or Ili). *See* Gooldsha.
Effingham, ef'ing-um.
Eg'er (in Bohemian, Cheb, keb).
Eghwaat, eg'hwät', *t. of N. Africa.*
Egina. *See* Ægina.
Eg'ri-pō. *See* Negropont.
Egypt, e'jipt (Arab. Musr or Mâsr).
Ehrenbreitstein, ā'rẹn-brīte'stīne.
Eichstädt or Aichstädt, ixe'stett.
Eilenburg, i'lẹn-bōōrg.
Eimbeck, ime'bĕk.
Eimeo, i'mee-o, *one of the Society Islands.*
Eisenach, i'zẹn-ăx.
Eisenstadt, i'zẹn-stät'.
Eisleben, ice'lā-bẹn.
Ekaterinburg, ā-kā'tā-reen-boorg.
Ekaterinoslaf or -slav, ā-kā'tā-reen'o-slăf'.
Ekhmym. *See* Akhmym.
Ek-o-strof' or Ekostrovskaia, ā-ko-strov-skī'ā, *t. of Russian Lapland.*
Ek'ron, *t. of Palestine.*
El Abiad. *See* Bahr-el-Abiad.
El Arish, el ā'rish' or el ā'reesh', *t. of Arabia.*
Elatma, ā-lät'mā, or Yelatma, yĕl-at'mā.
El Araish. *See* Larache.
El Azrek. *See* Bahr-el-Azrek.
El'bẹ.
El Bassan, el bās'sān', *t. of Turkey.*
Elbe, elb (Ger. pron. el'beh.)
El'bẹr-field (Ger. pron. el'bẹr-felt).
El'bert.
Elbeuf, el'bŭf'.
El'bing.
El-boorz' or El-brooz; written, also, Elbrouz, *mts. of Asia.*
Elche, el'chā.
El Dakhel, el-dā'kẹl, *t. of Egypt.*
El Dorado, el do-rā'do, *a name given by the Spaniards to a part of S. America. It signifies "the golden" country.*
Elena, el-ā'nā, St., *point W. of Guayaquil.*
El-e-phan'tạ.
E-len'the-rạ, *i. of W. Indies.*
Elg'in, el'ghin.
Elg'in-shire; called, also, Morayshire.
Elizabetgrad, ā-lis'ā-bet-grăd', or Yelisavetgrad.
El-Katif, el-kā-teef', *t. of Arabia.*
El Khargeh, el-kar'ghẹh, *t. of Egypt.*
Elk'hart.
Ellwangen, ell'wăng-ẹn, *t. of Würtemberg.*
Ells'worth.
El Margi, el-mar'jee, or Bahr el Merj, *t. of Syria.*
El Makkarif, el-măk-kā-reef', *t. of Nubia.*
Elmina, el-mee'nā, *t. of W. Africa.*
*El-mī'rạ.
*El Paso del Norte, el pā'so del nor'tā.
El'sin-ore' or Elsineur, el'se-nur' (Dan. Helsing-ō'er).
Eluths or Elouts, el'e-oots' or el'yoots', *a people of Chin. Tartary.*
El'vas.
Elwangen. *See* Ellwangen.
El'wend', *mts. of Persia.*
Ely, ee'le.
E-man'u-el.
Em'brun or ăx'brun'.
Em'dẹn or Emb'dẹn.
Em'e-sạ. *See* Homs.
Eminch, em-ee'nẹh, *cape of Turkey.*
Em'mā-us, *t. of Palestine.*
Emmerich, em'mẹr-ix, or Emrich, em'rix.
Em'met.
Emoui. *See* Amoy.
Enare, en-ā'rā, or Enara, en-ā'rẹ, *l. of Russian Lapland.*
Enderby's (Land), en'der-bēz, *S. of the Indian Ocean.*
En'dor, *t. of Palestine.*
Engedi, eng'ghe-dī, *t. of Palestine.*
Enghien, ăx'ghe-ăx'.
England, ing'gland.
Engoor or Engour, en-goor', and Enguri, en-goo're. *See* Angora.
Enikale, en-e-kā'lā. *See* Yenicale.
Eniseï. *See* Yeniseï.
Enkhuizen, enk-hoi'zẹn.

Digitized by Google

En'nis-cor'thy.
En'nis-kil'len.
Ens, ȧns.
Entre Douro e Minho, en'trā doo'ro ā meen'yo.
Entre Rios, en'trā ree'oce, *prov. of La Plata.*
Eperies, ā-pēr'e-ēs (Hun. pron. ā-pēr-e-esh).
Epernay, ā-pēr'nā'.
Eph'e-sus. *See* Ayasoolook.
Ephraim, ē'frā-im, *tribe of Israelites.*
E-pī'rus, *country of Greece.*
Equan, ee'quōn, *r. of British America.*
E-quā'tor. *See* Ecuador.
Erbach, ēr'bȧk, *t. of Germany.*
Erdöd, ēr'dȯd', *t. of Hungary.*
Ereklee or Erekli, ēr'ek'lee', *t. of Asia Minor.*
Erfurt, ēr'fōōrt.
Er'gree Kas'tree. *See* Argyro Castro.
Ericht, ēr'ixt.
Erie, ē're.
E'rin. *See* Ireland.
Erivan, ēr-e-vȧn'.
Erlangen, ēr'lȧng-ẹn.
Erlau, ēr'lou (Hun. Eg'er).
Ermenek, ēr'men'ek', *t. of Asia Minor.*
Erne, Lough, lȯĸ ẹrn.
Erz-room', written, also, Ardsroom, Erzeroum, and Erzrum.
Erzgebirge, ȧrts'gẹ-bēēn'ghẹ.
Es-cam'bi-ẹ.
Escurial, es-koo-re-ȧl'.
Eskisara, ēs'ke-sā'rā, or Eski-Sagra, es-kesā'grā, *t. of Turkey.*
Eski Shehr, es'kee shaih'r, *t. of Turkey.*
Esmeraldas, es-mā-rāl'dȧs, *t. of Venezuela.*
Esne, es'nē'.
*E-so'pus.
Espiritu Santo, ēs-plr'e-too or ā-spee're-too sȧn'to, *t. of Brazil.*
Esquimaux, es'ke-mō.
Es'ẹn.
Essequibo, es-se-kee'bo, or Essequebo, es-sēkā'bo, *r. of Guiana.*
Es'sex.
Es Sioot or Es Siout, es-see-oot'. *See* Sioot.
Ess'ling-ẹn.
Es'te, es'tā.
Es-thō'ni-ẹ.
Es'till.
Estremadura, es-trā-mā-doo'rā.
Estremôz, es'trā-mōze'.
Ezek, es'ek.
Etampes, ā'tȧnp'.
Ethiopia or Æthiopia, e-the-ō'pe-ẹ, *country of Africa.*
Etienne, Saint, sȧnt et'e-enn'.
Et'o-wạh.
Etsch, etch. *See* Adige.
*Evans, iv'ẹnz.
Eu, uh.
Eupen, oi'pẹn (Fr. Nēan, nȧ'ō').
Euphrates, u-frā'tēs (Turk. Frāt).
Eure, ure or ur.
Europe, u'rup.
Eustatius, St., sent yoo-stā'she-us, written, also, St. Eustatia, *t. of W. Indies.*
Eustis, uce'tis. *See* Sublettes.
Eu'taw. *See* Utah.
Eutin, oi-teen'.
Euxine, ux'in. *See* Black Sea.
Eveshsm, eevz'hạm or eevz'um.
Ev'o-rẹ; written, also, Ebora.
Evreux, ēv'ruh'.
Ex'e-tẹr.
*Ewington, yoo'ing-tọn.
Eyalet, ī-yā'let.
Eylau, ī'lou, *t. of Prussia.*
Eyeo, ī'yō, *t. of W. Africa.*

F.

Faaborg, fau'borg, *t. of Denmark.*[1]
Faenza, fā-en'zā.
Fahlun. *See* Falun.
Faeröe, fā'ro or fā'rō-e.
Faido, fī'do, *t. of Switzerland.*
Faloom or Faloam, fī-oom'.
Fair'fax.
Falaise, fā-laze'.
Falkirk, faul'kirk.
Falkland, fauk'lạnd.
Falmouth, fāl'muth.
Falster, fāl'stẹr or fāl'stẹr.
Falun or Fahlun, fā'loon.
Fano, fā'no.
Fano, fā'no, or Fanöe, fā'nō-ẹh, *i. of Denmark.*
Fanado, fā-nā'do, *t. of Brazil.*
*Fan'nin.
Faro, fā'ro.
Farsistan, far-sis-tȧn'.
Fas. *See* Fez.
Fauquier, fau-keer'.
Fayal, fī-āl'.
Fayette, fā-yet'.
Fayetteville, fā'yet-vil.
Fayoum, fī-oom'. *See* Faloom.
Fee'jee. *See* Fiji.
Felicinna, fe-lis'se-au'ẹ.
Felix, St., sent fee'lix (Port. São Felix, sā'ōn or soung fā-leece), *t. of Brazil.*
Fe-loops', *a people of W. Africa.*
Fem'ẹrn.
Femme Osage, fȧm ō-zȧzh'.
Fen'trees.
Feodosia, fā-o-do'se-ā. *See* Kaffa.
Fère, La, lā fair.
Fermanagh, fẹr-man'ẹ.
Fermo, fẹr'mo.
Fẹr-moy'.
Fernando de Noronha, fẽr-nȧn'do dā norone'yā, *i. of Brazil.*
Fer-nan'do Po, *i. of W. Africa.*
Ferrara, fẹr-rā'rā.
Fer'ro (Sp. Hierro, yẽr'ro).
Ferrol, fẹr-role'.
Fer'tit' or fer'teet', *country of Central Africa.*
Fez or Fas.
Fezzan, fẹz'zȧn'.
Fichtelgebirge, fix-tel-gẹ-bēēn'ghẹh.
Fiesole, fyes'o-lā or Fes'so-le.
Fife'shire.
Figeac, fe'zhȧk', *t. of France.*
Figueras, fe-gā'rȧs, *t. of Spain.*
Fiji, pronounced, and often written, Fee'jee.
Finistère, fin'is'tair'.
Finistere, Cape, fin-is-tair' (Sp. Finisterra fee-nis-te-ẽr'rā).
Fin'land.
Fin'lay, *r. of British America.*
Fin'mark.
Fismes, feem, *t. of France.*
Fittre, fit'trā', *l. of Central Africa.*
Fiume, fyoo'mā.
Flad'strand or flȧd'strȧnd, *t. of Denmark.*
Flan'ders (Fr. Flandre, flȧn'dr).
Flem'ing.
Flens'burg or Flens'borg.
Fleurus, fluh'rūce', *t. of Belgium.*

Digitized by Google

Flor'ence (It. Firenze, fe-ren'zā, or Fiorenza, fe-o-ren'zā or fyo-ren'zā).
Flo'rēs.
Flour, Saint, sănt flooR (rhyming with *poor*).
Flor'i-dą.
Flush'ing (Dutch Vlis'sing-ęn).
Flu-van'nę.
Foggia, fod'jā.
Foglia, fole'yā, *r. of Italy.*
Fo'go, *one of Cape Verde Is.*
Föhr, fōr, or Föhrde, fōr'dęh.
Foix, fwā.
Fold-var', *t. of Hungary.*
Foligno, fo-leen'yo.
Fondi, fon'de.
Fontainebleau, fŏN'tane'blō'.
Fontarabia, fon-tą-rā'be-ą (Sp. Fuenterabia, fwen-tā-rā-bee'ā).
Fontenay, fŏNt'nā'.
Fon'tęn-oy' (Fr. pron. fŏNt'nwā'), *t. of Belgium.*
Foo'lęh, generally written Foulah.
Foo'tą Jal'lō, *country of W. Africa.*
Foo'tą To'ro, *country of W. Africa.*
Foo'tche-oo'; written, also, Footcheou and Foutchow, *t. of China.*
For'fęr.
Forli, for-lee'.
Formentera, for-men-tā'rā.
For-mo'są (called by the Chinese Taiwan, tī-wän').
Forsyth, fŏr-sĭTH'.
For-tą-ven-tu'ra. *See* Fuertaventura.
Förth.
Fossano, fos-sā'no.
Fotheringay, fŏTH'er-ing-gā', *v. of England.*
Fougères, foo'zhair'.
Foulah, foo'lā. *See* Foolah.
Fourche, foorsh. *See* La Fourche.
Foutcheou or Foutchow. *See* Footcheoo.
Foveaux, fo-vō', *strait of New Zealand.*
Fowey, foy, sometimes written Fawey.
Foyers, often written, and always pronounced Fy'ers.
Foyle, Lough, lŏK foil.
France, frănce (Fr. pron. frānce).
Fran-cis'co (St.), or San Francisco.
Franche Comté, frānsh kŏn'tā'.
Fran-co'ni-ą (Ger. Franken or Frankenland, frănk'ęn-lănt).
Franeker, frän'ek-ęr.
Frankenstein, frănk'ęn-stīne'.
Frankenthal, frănk'ęn-tāl.
Frank'fort (Ger. Frankfurt, frănk'fōort).
Frank'lin.
Frascati, frās-kā'te.
Frauenburg, frow'ęn-bōōRG'.
Frauenfeld, frow'ęn-felt, *t. of Switzerland.*
Fraustadt, frow'stätt.
Frā'zer's, *r. of British America.*
Fred'ęr-icks-burg.
Fred'ęr-ic-tŏn.
Freiberg, frī'bĕRG.
Freiburg, frī'burg or frī'bōōRG.
Freising, frī'zing, or Freisingen, frī'zing-ęn.
Freistadt, frī'stätt.
Frējus, frā'zhūce'.
Fre'mont's Peak, *one of the Rocky Mts.*
Freyburg. *See* Freiburg.
Freystadt. *See* Freistadt.
Friburg, fre'boom'. *See* Freyburg.
Friedland, freed'lęnd (Ger. pron. freet'länt).
Friesland, frees'land, Vriesland or Friesia, free'zhe-ę.

Frio, free'o.
Frische Haff, frish'ęh hăf, or Frische See, frish'ęh sā.
Friuli, fre-oo'le (It. pron. free'oo-le).
Frob'ish-er's, *strait of British America.*
Frome Sel'wood.
Frontignac, frŏN'teen'yăk', *t. of France.*
Frontera, fron-tā'rā.
Fuertaventura, fwĕR'tā-ven-too'rā.
Fuerte del Carmen, fwĕR'tā del kaR'men, *t of La Plata.*
Fulda, fōōl'dā.
Fulton, fōōl'tun.
Funchal, foon'shāl'.
Fun'dy.
Fū'nęn (Dan. Fyen, fū'ęn).
Fünf kirchen, fūnf-kēēr'kęn.
Funil, foo-neel', *t. of Brazil.*
Furnes, fūrn.
Furruckabad, fur'ruk-ę-bād'.
Fürth, fūrt.
Fyers. *See* Foyers.
Fyne, Loch, lox fīne.
Fyum, fī-oom'. *See* Faloom.

G.

Gabes. *See* Cabes.
Gaboon, gă-boon', *country of S. W. Africa*
Gadames, gă-dā'mes. *See* Ghadamis.
Gad'ę-rę, *t. of Palestine.*
Gads'dęn.
Gaeta, gă-ā'tā.
Gahyba, gă-ee'bā, *l. of S. America.*
Gaillac, găh'yăk' or gāl'yăk'.
Gaillon, găh'yŏN' or gāl'yŏN'.
Gairloch, gare'log.
Galapagos, gă-lă'pă-goce (commonly pronounced in English gal-ę-pā'gus), *is. in the Pacific, W. of Ecuador.*
Galashiels, gal-ę-sheelz', *t. of Scotland.*
Galatz or Galacz, gă'lăts, *t. of Moldavia.*
Galega, gă-lā'gă, *i. in Indian Ocean.*
Gą-le'nę.
Galicia, gal-ish'e-ę.
Gall, Saint, sənt gaul (Fr. pron. săn gāll, Ger. Sancte Gallen, sănk'tęh gāl'lęn).
Gallapagos. *See* Galapagos.
Gal'lę-tin.
Galle. *See* Point de Galle.
Gal'lī-ę.
Gallinas, gal-lee'nas (Sp. pron. gāl-yee'năs), *cape of New Granada.*
Gallinas, gal-lee'nas, *r. of W. Africa.*
Gallipoli, găl-lip'o-le.
*Gallipolis (Ohio), gal'lī-po-leece'.
Gal'lo-way.
Gal'ves-ton.
Galway, gaul'way.
Gam'bi-a.
Gambier's, gam-beerz' (Is.) *a group of Polynesia.*
Gand, gănt. *See* Ghent.
Ganges, gan'jēz (Hindoo Gunga).
Gap, găp.
Gard, gaR.
Garda, gaR'dā.
Gardafui, gar'dą-fwee'. *See* Guardafui.
Gardiner, gard'ner.
Gardon, gaR'dŏN'.
Garfagnana, gar-făn-yā'nā.
Garigliano, gā-reel-yā'no.
Garonne, gă'ronn'.
Gar'rard.

Digitized by Google

Gar'rōwe.
Gas-co-nade'.
Gas'co-ny (Fr. Gascogne, gȧs'koñ').
Gaspe, gȧs'pȧ'.
Gateshead, gaits'hed.
Gaza, gȧ'zę, *t. of Palestine.*
Gazna. *See* Ghiznee.
Geauga, je-aw'gę.
Geel, gheel (Dutch pron. hale).
Geße, yev'lȧ.
Gehol. *See* Zhehol.
Gelders or Guelders. ghel'ders (Dutch Geldern, hel'dern), or Gel'der-land.
Genargentu, jen-ar-jen-too', *mt. of Sardinia.*
Gendaree, ghen-dę-ree', *mts. of Afghanistan.*
Genesee, jen-ę-see'.
Genesco, jen-ę-see'o.
Geneva, jen-ee'vah (Ger. Genf, Fr. Geneve, zhen-ave').
Genevieve, jen-e-veev'.
Genil, hę-neel'; written, also, Xenil, *r. of Spain.*
Genoa, jen'o-ą (It. Genova, jen'o-vȧ).
George'town, or Stahroek, stȧ'brook.
Georgia, jor'je-ą.
Gera, gȧ'rȧ.
Geral, zhȧ-ral', *mts. of Brazil.*
Gerar, ghee'rar, *t. of Palestine.*
Gerizim, gher'ę-zim, *mt. of Palestine.*
Germain, jer-main', Saint, (Fr. pron. sȧñ zhêr'mȧñ').
Germany, jer'mą-ne (Ger. Deutschland, doitch'lânt).
Gerona, hȧ-ro'nȧ.
Gers, zhair.
Gex, zhex.
Geysers, ghī'sers, *hot springs of Iceland.*
Gezer, ghee'zer, *t. of Palestine.*
Ghadamis, gȧ-dȧ'mis, or Gadames, pronounced almost as if written gȧ-dȧms' or gȧ-dȧmce'.
Ghar'rę, *r. of Hindostan.*
Ghauts, gauts.
Gheel. *See* Geel.
Ghee'zeh; written, also, Gizeh and Jizeh.
Ghent (Fr. Gand, gȧx).
Ghiz'nee, written, also, Ghizni, Ghuznee, and Gazna, *t. of Afghanistan.*
Ghool-ghool'ę.
Ghraat, grȧt or grȧȧt, *t. of N. Africa.*
Gibeah, ghib'e-ą, *t. of Palestine.*
Gibeon, ghib'e-on, *t. of Palestine.*
Gibraltar, je-brawl'ter (Sp. pron. he-brȧl-tar').
Gibson, ghib'sun.
Giessen, ghees'sen.
Gigansk, ghe-gȧnsk', *t. of Siberia.*
Gihon, je-hon' or je-hoon'. *See* Oxus.
Gijon, he-hone', *t. of Spain.*
Gijona, he-ho'nȧ. *See* Xixona.
Gila, hee'lȧ.
Gilboa, ghil'bo-ą.
Gilead, ghil'e-ad, *mt. of Palestine.*
Giles, jilz.
Gilmer, ghil'mer.
Gilolo, je-lo'lo.
Giorgiev, jor-je-ȧv', or Giorgief. *See* Giurgevo.
Girjeh, jeer'jeh; written Djirdjeh by the French.
Girjenti, jeer-jen'te.
Gironde, je-rond' (Fr. pron. zhe'rȯnd').
Gitschin, gitch'in or gee'chin (g hard), *t. of Bohemia.*
Giurgevo or Giurgewo, joor-jȧ'vo, *t. of Wallachia.*
Gizeh, jee'zeh or ghee'zeh. *See* Gheezeh. [It is a curious fact, that there is the same difference in the pronunciation of this name among the Arabs of Egypt, as we might suppose would arise among Englishmen attempting to pronounce *Gizeh*; some making the g hard, others soft.]
Glamorganshire, glam-or'gun-shir.
Glar'us (Fr. Glaris, glȧ'reece').
Glas'gōw.
Glatz, glȧts (Pol. Klodz'ko).
Glauchau, gloa'kou.
Glogau, glo'gou; sometimes written Glogaw.
Glom'men, almost glūm'męn.
Gloucester, glos'ter.
Gloucestershire, glos'ter-shir.
Glückstadt, glück'stȧtt.
Glurns, gloorns; called, also, Glurentz, gloo'rents, *t. of Tyrol.*
Gmund, gmöönt or Gmūn'den.
Gmünd, gmünt.
Gnesen, gnȧ'zęn (Pol. Gniezno).
Go'a.
*Goave, go'ȧv'.
Gobi. *See* Cobi.
Godavery, go-dȧ'ver-e.
Goes, hōōce.
Goettingen. *See* Göttingen.
Go'grę, *r. of Hindostan.*
Gol-con'dę.
Göld'berg or golt'bęrg.
*Go'li-ad'.
Golnow, gol'nov.
Gom-broon' or Bun'der Ab-as'see (Abassi).
Gomera, go-mȧ'rȧ.
Gonalves, Les, lȧ go'nIve'.
Gonave, go'nȧv', *i. W. of Hayti.*
Gon'dar.
*Gonzales, gon-zah'lȧz. [and Gouldja.
Gould'sha; written, also, Guldscha, Goulja,
Goom'ty.
Goor'gaun', *t. of Persia.*
Gooriev or Gouriev, goo're-ev', *t. of Russia*
Gor'dę.
Gor'cum.
Goree, go'rē', *i. of W. Africa.*
Gör'litz, almost gur'lits.
Görtz, almost gurts (It. Gorizia, go-rid'ze-ȧ).
Gos'lar.
Gos'pört.
Gotha, go'tȧ.
Gothard, St., got'hard or got'hart, *mt. of Switzerland.*
Gothenburg, got'en-burg (Sw. Götheborg, yö'tȧ-borg).
Goth'land or Gottland (Sw. Götaland, yö'tȧland).
Got'ten-burg. *See* Gothenburg.
Göttingen or Goettingen, get'ting-en.
Gou'da (Dutch pron. how'dȧ).
Gough's, goff's, *i. S. W. of Africa.*
Goulja. *See* Gooldsha.
Gourgan. *See* Goorgaun.
Gouriev. *See* Gooriev.
Goyaz, go-yȧz', or Villa Boa.
Goyanna, go-yȧn'nȧ, *t. of Brazil.*
Gozzo, got'so.
Graaf Reynet, grȧf rI'net, *t. of S. Africa.*
Gracias a Dios, grȧ'se-ȧs ȧ dee'oce, *cape of Central America.*
Gracioza, grȧ-se-o'sȧ
Gradisca, grȧ-dis'kȧ.
Graen. *See* Gran.
Graetz, grets. *See* Grätz.

Digitized by Google

Grammont, grăm'mŏn'.
Gram'pi-an.
Gran, grăn (Hun. Eastergom, es'tĕr-gom).
Gran or Grane, grăn, *t. of Arabia.*
Granada, gran-ä'da (Sp. pron. grä-nä'pä).
Grand Men-an' or Man-an', *s. off the N. E. part of Maine.*
Granger, grain'jer.
Grantham, grant'um.
Gran'ville.
Grasse, grăss.
Gratiot, grash'e-ot.
Grätz or Graetz, grets.
Graubündten, grou'bünt-en. *See* Grisons.
Graudentz, grou'dents.
Gravelines, grăv'leen'.
Gravesend, graivz'end'.
Grayson, grā'sun.
Great Britain, -brit'un.
Great Key or Kei, kī, *r. of S. Africa.*
Green'brī-er.
Green'land (Dan. Grön'land or Groenland).
Green'ock.
Greens'ville.
Green'up.
Green'ville.
Greenwich, grin'idge.
Greifswalde, grīfs'wäl'deh (formerly written Gripeswold).
Grein, grīne, *t. of Austria.*
Greitz, grīts, *t. of Germany.*
Grenada, gren-ä'da. [*Grenada*, the name of one of the British West India islands, ought not to be confounded with the Spanish name *Granada* (sometimes improperly written with an *e* in the first syllable). Worcester pronounces *Grenada* gre-nä'da, probably referring to this mode of spelling the Spanish name.]
Grenoble, gren-obl' or greh-nō'b'l.
Grindelwald, grin'del-wält'.
Gripeswold. *See* Greifswalde.
Griqua, gree'quä, *t. in S. Africa.*
Grisons, gre'zŏn' (Ger. Graubündten, grou'bünt-en).
Grod'no.
Gron'ing-en.
Gros'a, *i. in the Adriatic.*
Gross-Glogau, grŏce-glo'gou.
Gross-Wardein, grŏce'-war-dīne'.
Grünberg, grün'bĕrg' or Grü'ne-berg.
Gruyères, grwe'air', *t. of Switzerland.*
Guadalajara or Guadalaxara, gwä-dä-lä-hä'rä. [It may be observed that in all names beginning with *gua*, the Spaniards and Mexicans scarcely sound the *g* at all; hence Guadalajara is pronounced almost wä-dä-lä-hä'rä, Guanaxuato, wä-nä-hwä'to, &c.]
Guadaloupe, gau'da-loop' or gä'dä-loop'.
*Guadalupe, gwä-dä-loo'pe or gau'da-loop'.
Guadalquivir, gau'dal-quiv'er (Sp. pron. gwä-däl-ke-veer').
Guadiana, gau'de-eh'na or gwä'de-ä'nä.
Guaiteca, gwī-tä'kä, *gulf W. of Patagonia.*
Guamanga, gwä-mäng'gä, *t. of Peru.*
Guanacache, gwä-nä-kä'chē, *l. of La Plata.*
Guanaxuato or Guanajuato, gwä-nä-hwä'to.
Guancavelica, gwäng-kä-vä-lee'ka; written, also, Huancabelica.
Guapore, gwä-po'rä, *r. of S. America.*
Guardafui, gwar-dä-fwee', or Gardafui, gar'-da-fwee', *cape forming the E. point of Africa.*
Guarnsey, gwarn-mä', *t. of Peru.*
Guastalla, gwäs-täl'lä.
Guatemala, gau'te-mah'la or gwä-tä-mä'lä.
Guaviare, gwä-ve-ä'rä, *r. of New Granada.*
Guaxaca, gwä-hä'kä, almost wä-hä'kä. *See* Oaxaca.
*Guayama, gwī-ä'mä.
Guayaquil, gwī-ä-keel'.
*Guaymas, gwī'mäs.
Guayra, gwī'rä. *See* La Guayra.
*Guazacualco, gwä-sä-kwäl'ko; also written Huasacualco.
Guben, goo'bĕn.
Guelderland, ghel'der-land. *See* Gelders.
Guelders, ghel'derz. *See* Gelders.
Guéret, gā'rā'.
Guernsey, ghern'ze.
Guevetlan, gā-vet-län', *r.* (*and t. ?*) *of Central America.*
Guiana, ghe-ä'na, or Guyana.
Guienne, ghe'enn'.
Guilford, ghil'furd.
Guinea, ghin'e.
*Guines, gwee'nes.
Guingamp, găn'gän'.
Guipuzcoa, ghe-poos'ko-a (Sp. pron. ghe-pooth'ko-ä).
Guisborough, ghiz'bur-reh, *t. of England.*
Gujerat. *See* Guzerat.
Guldscha. *See* Gooldsha.
Gumbinnen, göom-bin'nen.
Gundava, gun-dä'vä, *t. of Beloochistan.*
Gund-wä'na.
Güntz'burg or Güntz'böörg.
Gurapy, goo-rä-pee', *r. of Brazil.*
Gurary, goo-rä-ree', *r. of Ecuador.* [Probably the same as the *Curaray*, of which it is perhaps a misspelling.]
Gur'wäl'.
Güstrow, güs'trov.
Guyana, ghe-ä'nä. *See* Guiana.
*Guyan, ghī'an.
Guyandott, ghī-an-dot', familiarly called ghī-an'.
Guz-er-at'; written, also, Gujerat.
Gwalior, gwä'le-or', *t. of Hindostan.*
*Gwin'nedd.
Gwin-ett'.
Gwüt'tür', *t. of Beloochistan.*
Gyula, dyoo'lä. *See* Karlsburg.

H.

Haarlem, Haerlem, or Harlem, har'lem.
Haarlemmer Meer, har'lem-mer mair.
Habaii. *See* Hapai.
Habana. *See* Havana.
Hab'er-sham.
Hacha. *See* Rio Hacha.
Had'ding-ton.
Hadjar or Hajar, hä'jer.
Hadleigh, had'le.
Had-re-maut'.
Hæ'mus. *See* Balkan.
Haerlem. *See* Haarlem.
Haff, häf.
Hagerstown, hä'gurs-town.
Hague, haig (Fr. La Haye, lä hä, almost lä ä).
Haguenau, häg'nō' or äg'nō'.
Hajar or Hadjar, hä'jar. *See* Lahsa.
Hainan, hī-nan'.
Hainault, hä'nō' or ä'nō' (Flem. Henegouwen, hen-e-now'wen).
Haiti, hä'te. *See* Hayti.
Halberstadt, häl'ber-stätt

Digitized by Google

Haleb, hă'leb. *See* Aleppo.
Ha'l-fax.
Hall, hâll.
Halle, hăl'leh.
Hallein, hăl-line', *t. of Austria.*
Hallowell, hol'o-wel.
Hama or Hamah, hă'mă, *t. of Syria.*
Hamadan, hă-mă-dăn', *t. of Persia.*
Ham'burg (Ger. pron. hăm'böörg).
Hameln, hă'meln.
Ham'il-ton.
Hamm, hămm.
Hamm'mer-fest, *t. of Norway.*
Ham'mer-smith.
Hamp'den.
Hamp'shire (*i. e.* the county of Hants.)
Hanau, hă'now.
Han'cock.
Hang-tcheoo or Hang-tcheou, hang'cheoo': written, also, Hangtchow.
Hanniah, han'nee'ah. *See* Lantchang.
Han'o-ver (Ger. Han-no'ver).
Hanse.
Han-se-at'ic.
Hants. *See* Hampshire.
Haoussa or Haousseh, how'să. *See* Houssa.
Hapai, hă'pī or hă'pă-ee, (Islands), *a group of Polynesia.*
Har'dī-man.
Hard'in.
Hard'wick.
Har'dy.
Harfleur, hax'flur'.
Har'ford.
Har-ic'e-naw' or har're-kan'au.
Har'lan.
Harlech, har'lek, *t. of Wales.*
Har'ling-en.
Harmin or Har'meen', *t. of Arabia.*
Har'ris-burg.
Har'ri-son.
Har'row-gate.
Hart'ford.
Har'vard.
Harwich, hăr'ridge.
Hasek or Hassek, hă'sek', *t. of Arabia.*
Hasselt, hăs'selt.
Hastings, haist'ings.
Hat'ter-as.
Haussa, how'sa. *See* Houssa.
Ha-van'a or Havanna (Sp. Habana or Havana, â-vă'nă).
Havel, hă'vel, *r. of Germany.*
Hav'er-ford West'.
Haverhill (England), hav'er-il.
Haverhill (Mass.) hă'ver-il.
Havre de Grace, hav'er de grass (Fr. pron. hă'vr deh grâs or â'vr-deh grâs').
Hawaii, hă-wī'ee; also written Owhyhee.
Haw'kins.
Hayti or Halti, hă'te (Fr. pron. hă'e'te' or â'e'te').
Hay'wood.
Hazebrouck, hăz'brook' or âz'brook'.
Heard, herd.
Hebrides, heb'rid-ēz.
He'bron, *t. of Palestine.*
He'brus. *See* Marizza.
Hechingen, hex'ing-en.
Hec'la.
Hedjaz, hej-lăz'; also written Hedajaz.
Heidelberg, hī'del-bêrg.
Heilbronn, hīle-bronn'.
Hel'der, *t. of Holland.*
Hel-e'na (St.)
Hel'go-land or Hel'i-go-land.
Hel'les-pont.
Hellin, hel'leen' or êl-leen', *t. of Spain.*
Hel'mont (Fr. pron. hel-môn' or el'môn'), *s. of Holland.*
Helmstedt, helm'stêtt (incorrectly written Helmstadt).
Hel'mund'; written, also, Helmend.
Hel'sing-borg', *t. of Sweden.*
Hel'sing-fors'.
Hel-vel'lyn.
Helvoetsluys, hel'vöot-sloïs'.
Hempstead, hemp'sted.
Hen'der-son.
Hen-lo'pen.
Hen-ri'co.
Herat, her-ât'.
Hérault, hă'ro' or â'ro'.
Her-cu-la'ne-um.
Her'e-ford.
Her'ki-mer.
Hermanstadt, hêrx'man-stâtt.
Her'mit, *i. S. of Terra del Fuego.*
Her'mon, *mt. of Palestine.*
Her'mus or Sarabat, să-ră-bât', *r. of Asia Minor.*
Herrnhut, hêrn'hoot.
Hersfeld, hêrs'fêlt.
Hertford (in England), har'furd.
Hertford (in the U. S.), hert'furd.
Hesh'bon, *t. of Palestine.*
Hesse Cas'sel (Ger. Hessen Cassel, hes'sen kăs'sel).
Hesse Darmstadt, hess darm'stâtt (Ger. Hessen Darmstadt, hes'sen darm'stât).
Hesse Hom'burg (Ger. Hessen Homburg, hes-sen hom'böörg).
Heytesbury, haits'ber-e, *t. of England.*
Hick'man.
Hierro, yĕr'ro. *See* Ferro.
Highlands, hī'landz (commonly pronounced hee'landz by the Scotch).
High'tower. *See* Etowah.
Hildburghausen, hilt-böörg-how'zen.
Hildesheim, hil'dez-hīme.
Hil'lah; written, also, Hellah, *t. of Asiatic Turkey.*
Hillsborough, hilz'bur-reh.
Himalaya, him-a-lī'a or Himmaleh, him-mâ'le.
Hind'o-en or Hind'ō-en, *i. of Norway.*
Hin'doo Koosh or Koo; written, also, Hindu Kusch or Kush, *mts. of Central Asia.*
Hin-do-stan' or In-do-stan'; written, also, Hindustan, Hindoostan, and Industhan.
Hinds, hīndz.
Hiöring, he-ö'ring or hyö'ring, *t. of Denmark.*
Hirschberg, hēr'shah'- (or hirsh) bêrg, *t. of Prussia.*
His-pan-ī-o'la. *See* Hayti.
Hit'ter-en, *i. of Norway.*
H'las'sa. *See* Lassa.
Ho-ang'hō, pronounced, almost, whang'ho'.
Ho-ang' Kī-ang', almost whang ke-ang', called, also, Hon- and Hoan-Kiang, *r. of China.*
Hobart Town, usually pronounced hob'er-tun.
Ho'bō-ken.
Ho'brō-e, almost ho'brü'yeh, *t. of Denmark.*
Hochheim, hō'hime or hoxe'hime, *t. of Germany.*
Hock'ing.
Ho'den', *oasis of W. Africa.*

Digitized by Google

Höf.
Höf'wyl (Ger. pron. höf'vĭl), *t. of Switzerland.*
Hohenlinden, ho'ẹn-lĭnd'ẹn, *v. of Bavaria.*
Hohenzollern, ho'ẹn-tsol'lẹrn.
Höl'beach.
Holguin, hol-gheen' or ol-gheen', *t. of Cuba.*
Hol'land (Dutch pron. hol'lănt).
Holmes, hōmz.
Holstein, hol'stīne.
Höl'stọn.
Hölt.
Holyhead, hol'e-hed.
Hō'ly-oke, *mt. of Mass.*
Holywell, hol'e-wel.
Hom'burg (Ger. pron. hom'bŏŏrg).
Homs, hōms, or Hŭms, or Emesa.
Hon'dạ (Sp. pron. ŏn'dä).
Hon'do, *r. of Mexico.*
Honduras, hon-doo'rạs.
Honfleur, hŏn'flŭr' or ŏn'flŭr'.
Hong Kong, *t. of China.*
Honiton, hun'e-tun.
Honolulu, hon-o-loo'loo, or Honoruru.
Hoog'ly.
Hoorn, hörn.
Hop'kins.
*Horsham, hors'um.
Hor'sẹns, *t. of Denmark.*
Hor'tạ.
Hot'tẹn-tots.
*Houlton, hole'tun.
Housatonic, hoo'sạ-ton'ik.
Houssa, how'sä; written, also, Hausa and Haousa, or Haoussah, *kingdom of Central Africa.*
Houston, hews'tun.
How'ard.
Hoyerswerda, hoy'ẹrs-vĕr'dä, *t. of Saxony.*
Huaheine or Huahine, hoo-ä-hee'nä, *one of the Society Is.*
Huallaga, wäl-yä'gä, *r. of Peru.*
Huasacualco, hwä-sä-quäl'ko. *See* Guazacualco. [Spanish or Mexican names beginning with *Hu*, like those beginning with *gu*, sound very nearly as if they commenced with an English *w*: hence *Guazacualco* and *Huasacualco* are to be pronounced alike, almost wä-sä-quäl'ko. It may be observed that the Mexicans generally sound *s* and *z* precisely alike, although a true Spaniard will make a marked difference in their pronunciation. See Introduction to the Pronouncing Gazetteer, XXVII., 3 and 18, pages 47 and 48.]
Huasco, wäs'ko or hwäs'ko, *t. of Chili.*
Huaura, wow'rä or hwow'rä, *t. of Peru.*
Hud'ders-field.
Hud'sọn.
Hué, hwä or hoo-ä', *cap. of An-nam.*
Huelva, wel'vä or hwel'vä.
Huesca, wes'kä or hwes'kä.
Huescar, wes'kar or hwĕs'kar, *t. of Spain.*
Hŭist.
Hum'bẹr.
Humphreys, um'frēz.
Hungary, hung'gạ-re (Hun. Magyar Ország, mŏd-yŏr ōr-sägg).
Hun'tẹr-dọn.
Hunt'ing-dọn.
Hunt'ing-tọn.
Hunts'ville.
Hurd'war'.
Hu'rọn.
Hurrur or Hourour, hoo'roor', *t. of Africa.*
Husum, hoo'sum, *t. of Denmark.*
Huy, hoi.
Hyapura. *See* Japura.
Hycatu, he-kä-too' or e-kä-too', *t. of Brazil.*
Hydaspes, hī-das'pēz, now called the Jhylum jī'lum' or jil'um', and Be'hut', *r. of Hindostan.*
Hyderabad, hī'dẹr-ạ-bäd' or Hydrabad.
Hydra, hī'drạ, or Idra, ee'drä, *i. of Greece.*
Hythe, hīth.

I.

Iaroslav, yar-o-slăv'. *See* Yaroslaf.
Ibar, e'bar', or Hibar, he'bar', *r. of Turkey.*
Ibarra, e-bar'rä, *t. of Ecuador.*
Ibeit. *See* Obeid.
Ibera, e-bā'rä, *l. of La Plata.*
Iberville, ī'ber-vil.
Ibraila, e-brä-ee'lä, or Ibrail, e-brä-eel'. *See* Brahilov.
Iça, ee'sä, *t. of Peru.*
I-cā'rī-ạ or Nicaria, ne-kä-ree'ä, *i. of Greece.*
Ice'land (called Is'land by the natives).
Icolmkill, ik'um-kil'. *See* Iona.
Ico or Icco, ee'ko, *t. of Brazil.*
Id'rī-ạs.
Iekatarinburg. *See* Ekatarinburg.
Ietze. *See* Jetze.
Iglau, ig'lou; written, also, Iglaw.
Iglawa, ig-lä'vä, or Iglava, ig-lä'vä, *r. of Moravia.*
Ignacio, ig-nä'se-o, *is. in the gulf of California.*
Igualada, e-gwä-lä'dä.
Ihna, ee'nä, *r. of Prussia.*
Ijo, ee'yo, *r. of Finland.*
Il'ches-ter; written, also, Ivelchester.
Ile de France, eel dẹh frănce.
Ilfracombe, il'frạ-koom.
Ilha Grande, eel'yä grăn'dä, *i. of Brazil.*
Ilheos, eel-yä'oce, *t. of Brazil.*
Ili, ē'lee. *See* Gooldsha.
Ille, eel.
Il'ler, *r. of Bavaria.*
Illimani, eel-yä-mä'ne.
Illinois, il-lin-oi'.
Il-lyr'ī-ạ.
Il'mẹn, *r. of Germany.*
Il-men', *l. of Russia.*
Ilmenau, il'mẹh-now, *r. of Hanover.*
Iltz or Ilz, ilts, *r. of Styria.*
Imandra, e-măn'drä, *l. of Russian Lapland.*
Imola, e-mo'la.
Inagua, e-nä'gwä, *i. of W. Indies.*
Indals, in'dāls, or In'dal, *r. of Sweden.*
In'dī-a.
In'dī-an'ạ or in-de-ah'nạ.
In-dī-an-ap'o-lis.
Indighirca or Indigirka, in'de-ghẹr'kä, *r. of Siberia.*
Ind-oor' or In-dore'.
In-dos-tan'. *See* Hindostan.
Indre, ăndr.
In'dus or Sindh, sĭnd.
In'ēs, St., (Sp. Santa Ines, sän'tä e-nĕs'), *i. in the Gulf of California.*
Ingham, ing'um.
Ingolstadt, ing'gol-stätt'.
Inhambane or Inhamban, in-ạm-băn', *country of S. E. Africa.*
In'jeh, *cape of Asia Minor.*
Innspruck, inns'prŏŏk, or Innsbruck.

Digitized by Google

In-vęr-ā'ry.
Inverkeithing, in-vęr-kee'тning.
In-vęr-ness'.
In-vęr-u'ry.
Iona, e-o'uą, or Icolmkill, ik'om-kill'.
Ionia, I-o'ne-ą.
I-o'nl-ąn.
I-os'co.
I'o-wą.
Ipava, e-pā'vā, *l. of Venezuela.*
Ipsambul. *See* Ebsambul.
Ips'wich.
Iquique, e-kee'kā, *t. of Peru.*
Irak Adjemi, e'rāk' ăj'ĕh-mee'.
Irak Arabi, e'rāk' ăr'a-bee'.
Iredell, Ire'del.
Ire'ląnd or E'rin.
Ir-kootsk'; written, also, Irkutak and Ir-koutsk.
Iroquois, ir-o-quoy'.
Ir'rą-wād'dy; written, also, Irrawadi.
Ir'tysh or Irtish (Rus. pron. ĕĕn-tish').
Irvine, ir'vin.
Ir'well.
Ir'win.
Ischia, is'ke-ā.
Iseo, e-sā'o, *t. and l. of N. Italy.*
Iser or Isar, ee'zęr.
Isère, e'zair'.
Iserlohn, ee'zęr-lōne'.
Ish'im' or ish'eem', *r. of Siberia.*
I'sis.
Is-ken-dęr-oon'. *See* Alexandretta.
Islamabad, is-lăm-ą-băd'.
Isla, I'lą, or Islay, I'lā.
Isle of Wight, Ile ov wIte'.
Is'ling-tọn.
Ismail, is-mā-eel'.
Is'meed' or Ismid, *t. of Asia Minor.*
Isolette, e-so-let', *cape of Arabia.*
Ispahan, is-pą-hăn', or Isfahan.
Issachar, is'są-kąr, *tribe of Israelites.*
Issoire, is'swŏr'.
Issoudun, is'soo'dun'.
Is'tri-ą.
It'a-ly (It. Italia, e-tā'le-ā).
Italian, it-al'yun or e-tal'yun.
Itamaraca, ee-tā-mā-rā-kā', written, also, Itamarca, and simply Maraca, măr'ā-kā', *i. of Brazil.*
Itapua, ee-tā-poo'ā, improperly written Itapura, *t. of Paraguay.*
Itapicuru, e-tā-pe-koo-roo'.
It-ą-wām'bą.
Ith'ą-cą. *See* Theaki.
Iviça, Ivisa, or Ibiza, e-vee'sā.
Ivrea, e-vrā'ā.
Iz'ąrd.

J.

Jab'bok (now called Zarca or Zerka), *brook of Palestine.*
Jā'besh Gil'e-ad, *t. of Palestine.*
Jaca, hā'kā.
Jack'son-ville.
Jacobina, zhā-ko-bee'nā, *t. of Brazil.*
*Jacquemel or Jacmel, zhăk'mel'.
Jaen, hā-en'.
Jaf'fą or yā'fā.
Jaf'nę-pą-tam'.
Jago, St. *See* Santiago.
Jagua or Xagua, hā'gwā, *bay of Cuba.*
Jaik or Yaik, yā'ik.
Jalapa, hā-lā'pā. *See* Xalapa.
*Jalisco or Xalisco, hā-lees'ko or hā-lis'ko.
Jal'oofs' or Jal'offs', *people of W. Africa.*
Jamaica, ją-mā'ką.
Jambo. *See* Yambo.
James' or James's (Bay), jāmz'ęz, always pronounced in two syllables.
Janina or Yanina, yā'ne-nā.
Jan Mayen, yăn mī'-ęn, *i. E. of Greenland.*
Jap-an' (called Niph'on by the Japanese).
Japura, hā-poo'rā; sometimes written Hyapura and Yupura.
Jaquemel, zhăk'mel'. *See* Jacquemel.
Jaquesila, hā-kā-see'lā, or Yaquesila, yā-kā-see'lā, *r. of California.*
Jardinillos, hăr-de-neel'yoce, *cluster of islets near Cuba.*
Jarmuch, jar'muk, *r. of Palestine.*
Jaroslav. *See* Yaroslaf.
Jarolaw, yā'ro-slāv.
Jask, jăsk, *t. of Beloochistan.*
Jassy, yās'se (Ger. Jasch, yāsh).
Jászberény, yăs'bā-raiñ'.
Jauer, yow'er.
Java, jā'vą or jah'vą.
Javary, hā-vā-ree', *r. of S. America.*
Jax-ar'tēs. *See* Sihon.
Jean d'Angély, Saint, săn zhăn dăn'zhā'le'.
Jedburgh, jed'bŭr-rọh.
Jeddo, yed'do. *See* Yeddo.
Jehoon. *See* Oxus.
Jen'ą (Ger. pron. yā'nā).
Jen'ne or Djen'ny, *t. of Soodan.*
Jen'nings.
*Jeremie, zhā'rā'me' or zhĕr'ĕh-mee'.
Jeres, hā'rĕs. *See* Xeres.
Jericho, jer'e-ko, *t. of Palestine.*
Jersey, jęr'ze.
Jerumenha, zhā-roo-men'yā, *t. of Brazil.*
Je-ru'są-lem (called El Kŭds or El Kods by the Arabs).
Jesi, yā'se.
Jes'są-mine.
Jesso or Iesso, yes'so. *See* Yesso.
Jetze, yet'sęh, or Jeetze, yāt'sęh, *r. of N Germany.*
Jeypoor or Jyepoor, jī-poor'.
Jez're-el or Jez'reel, *t. of Palestine.*
Jid'dą or Djidda.
Jigagungar, je-gā-gung'gar, *t. of Thibet.*
Jihon or Jehoon. *See* Oxus.
Jijuna or Xixona, he-no'nā.
Joannes, zho-ăn'nĕs: called, also, Marajo mā-rā'zho, *i. of Brazil.*
Joannina. *See* Janina.
Jo Daviess, jō dā'vis.
Jo-han'ną. *See* Anzooan.
Joigny, zhwăn'ye', *t. of France.*
Jol'i-bą or Djoliba.
Jonkjöping or Jonköping, yon'chō-ping, almost yon'chep-ing.
Jood'poor or Mar'wār'.
Jop'pą. *See* Jaffa.
Jor'dąn.
Jorullo or Xorullo, ho-rool'yo; often pronounced ho-roo'yo.
Joulamerk or Ju'lą-merk', *t. of Asiatic Turkey.*
Ju'ąn de Fu'cą, *strait W. of N. America.*
Ju'ąn de Lis-bo'ą (Sp. pron. hoo-ăn' dā lees-bō'ā), *i. S. E. of Africa.*
Ju'ąn de No'vą (Sp. pron. hoo-ăn' dā no'vā), *i. E. of Africa.*
Ju'ąn Fer-nan'dēz (Sp. pron. hoo-ăn' fĕr-nān'dāth).

Digitized by Google

Ju'ąn, Saint. *See* San Juan.
Ju'bą or zhoo'bą, *t. of E. Africa.*
Ju'dąh, *tribe of Israelites.*
Jug'gęr-naut' or Juggernauta.
Jujuy, HOO-HWEE'.
Juliers, zhū'le-ā' (Ger. Julich, yoo'lix).
Jum'ną.
Juncal, HOONG-KĀL', *t. of Chili.*
Jungfrau, yoong'frow.
Ju'nl-at'ą.
Junk-Ceylon, junk see'lun or se-lone', *t. of E. Indies.*
Ju'rą (Fr. pron. zhū'rĀ').
Jurua, HOO-ROO'Ā (Port. pron. zhoo-roo'ā), *r. of S. America.*
Jurumenha. *See* Jerumenha.
Jutay, HOO-TĪ' (Port. pron. zhoo-tī'), *r. of S. America.*
Jut'lęand (Dan. Jūlland, yūl'land).

K.

Kaarta, kĀr'tĀ, *kingdom of W. Africa.*
Kaffa, kĀf'fĀ, or Feodosia, fē-o-do'se-ā.
Kahira, kĀ'he-rĀ. *See* Cairo.
Kaifong, kĪ-fong', *t. of China.*
Kairwan, kare-wān'.
Kalsarieh, kĪ-zar-ee'eh.
Kajana or Kajana, kĀ-yĀ'nĀ, *t. of Russian Finland.*
Kakundy or Kakondi, kĀ-kun'de, *t. of W. Africa.*
Kal'ą-mę-zoo'.
Kalisz or Kalisch, kĀ'lish.
Kalix, kĀ'lix, *r. of Sweden.*
Kalla, kĀl'lĀ, *t. of Finland.*
Kal'mar. *See* Calmar.
Kal-oo'gą; written, also, Kaluga and Kalouga.
Kama, kĀ'mĀ.
Kamieniec, kām'yen'yĕts`; sometimes written Kaminietz.
Kamouraska, kĀ-moo-rĀs'kĀ, *r. of Canada.*
Kamt-chat'kę or Kamtschatkę.
Kanawha, kąn-au'wę.
Kan'dę-har'. *See* Candahar.
Kankao, kĂng'kā'o or kang'kow', *t. of Chin-India.*
Kano, kĀ'nō, *kingdom of Africa.*
Kan'zęs, Kansas, or Kon'zęs. [The Kanzas Indians are familiarly called the Kaws or Kaw Indians.]
Kapsali or Capsali, kĂp'są-lee`, *t. of Greece.*
Kara, kĀ'rĀ, *sea in the N. of Russia.*
Kara-hissar, kĀ'rĀ'-his-sar'.
Karamania. *See* Caramania.
Kara-Soo, Kara-Su, or Karasou, kĀ'rĀ-soo', *r. of Asiatic Turkey.*
Kar'le or kar'lĀ, *i. in Gulf of Bothnia.*
Karls'burg (Ger. pron. karlz'bŏŏRG).
Karoon. *See* Birket-el-Keroon.
Karri Karri, kar'ree kar'ree, *desert of S. Africa.*
Kasan or Kazan, kĀ-zān'.
Kaschau, kĀsh'ou (Hun. Kassa, kŏsh-shŏh).
Kashan. *See* Cashan.
Kash-gar' or Cashgar, *t. of Central Asia.*
Kas-kas'kĪ-a
Kas-to'rĪ-ę, *t. of Turkey.*
Kę-tah'din.
Kat-man'doo or Katmandhu. *See* Catmandoo.
Katrine, kĀ'trin.
Kat'te-gat. *See* Cattegat.
Kauen, kow'ęn. *See* Kowno.
Kazan. *See* Kasan
Keeskemét, k'ĕh'k'm'ait'.
Kē'desh, *t. of Palestine.*
Kedje, ked'jeh or kej, *t. of Beloochistan.*
Kee'o. *See* Miaco.
Kehl, kale, *t. of Baden.*
Kei or Key, kĪ, *r. of S. Africa.*
Keighly, keeth'le.
Keith, keeth.
Kelat, kęl-Ăt', or Kelatà.
Kel'so.
Kemi, kĀ'me, *r. of Finland.*
Kem'moo', *t. of Soudan.*
Kemp'ten.
Kenawha or Kenhawa, kęn-au'wę. *See* Kanawha.
Ken'dęl or Kir'by Ken'dęl.
Ken'dąll.
Kenèh or Qené, ken'ĕh`.
Ken'mâre', *bay of Ireland*
Ken'ne-beck'.
Ken'ne-bunk'.
Kens'ing-tǫn.
Ken-tuck'y.
Ke-oo'se-oo', *i. of Japan.*
Ker'ah or kā'rĀ, *r. of Persia.*
Kęr-em'pe or Crem'pe, *cape of Asia Minor.*
Ker'ę-soon' or Keresoun, *t. of Asia Minor.*
Kerguelen's (Land), kerg'ę-lęnz, *i. S. of Indian Ocean.*
Ker'lon', *r. of Chin. Tartary.*
Ker'mą-dec', *is. of Polynesia.*
Kerman, kęr-mān'. *See* Kirman.
Keroon or Keroun. *See* Birket-el-Keroon.
Ker'ry.
Kęr-shaw'.
Kesariah. *See* Kalsarieh.
Keshin, kesh'een', *t. of Arabia.*
Kesho. *See* Ketcho.
Keswick, kez'ĭk, *t. of England.*
Keszthely, kest'hel.'
Ketch'ō, sometimes written Cachao and Kesho, *t. of Cochin China.*
Ketskemet. *See* Keoskemet.
Key. *See* Kei.
Khabs. *See* Cabes.
Khamil or Chamil, kĀ'meel', called, also, Hami, hĀ'mee', *t. of Chin. Tartary.*
Kharasm, kĀ'rĀzm', or Kar-is'sim (Ane. Chorasmia), *a country of Independent Tartary.* [In the twelfth century it was the seat of a powerful empire; but it is now greatly reduced. Its present limits appear to be the same as those of Khiva.]
Kharkof, kar-kof'; written, also, Charkow, Kharkow, and Kharkov.
Khartoom, Khartum, or Khartoum, kar'toom'.
Khatanga, kĀ-tăng'gĀ, *r. of Siberia.*
Khereloun, ker'ęh-loon'. *See* Kerlon.
Kheresoun. *See* Keresoon.
Kherson or Cherson, kĕr-sone'.
Khiva, Kheeva or Khiewa, kee'vĀ.
Khoi, koy.
Khojend, ko'jend'.
Khokand, ko'kănd', or Khokan.
Khou'lę, *t. of Beloochistan.*
Khoozistan or Khuzistan, koo'zis-tān'.
Kho'pęr, *r. of Russia.*
Khorassan, ko'rĀs-sān'.
Kho'tan', *t. of Chin. Tartary.*
Kiakhta, ke-ăk'tĀ.
Kiang-Ku, ke-ang'-kow'. *See* yang-tse-kiang.
*Kick-ą-poo'.
Kid-der-min'ster.
Kidonieh. *See* Kydonia.

Digitized by Google

Kief or Kiew, ke-ef' or Ki-ev'.
Kiel, keel.
Kifri or Kif'ree, *t. of Asiatic Turkey.*
Kil-dare'.
Kilia, kee'le-å.
Kil-ken'ny.
Killarney, kil-lar'ne.
Kil-mar'nock.
Kil-more', *v. of Ireland.*
Kimpina, kim-pee'nå, *t. of Wallachia.*
Kincardine, king-kar'din.
Kingkitao, king-ke-tä'o, *cap. of Corea.*
Kings'ton.
King'te-ching', *t. of China.*
Kin-rose'.
Kin-sale', *t. of Ireland.*
Kin-tore', *t. of Scotland.*
Kin-tyre'. *See* Cantyre.
Kiöge, ke-ö'gheh or kyö'gheh, almost ke-üh'-å-gheh, *t. of Denmark.*
*Ki'o-way.
Kiousiou or Kiusiu. *See* Kecoseco.
Kirauea, ke-ro-wä'å, *volcano of Hawaii.*
Kircaldy, kir-kaul'de or kir-kau'de.
Kirensk, kee-rensk', *t. of Siberia.*
Kirghis or Kirguis, kir'gheez' or keer'gheez', *a people of Independent Tartary.*
Kirinoola or Kirinoula, kee-re-noo'lå, *t. of Chin. Tartary.*
Kirkcudbright, kir-koo'bre.
Kirkleesa or Kirkliseh, kirk-lee'sę, written, also, Kirkilissa, *t. of Turkey.*
Kirk-wall'.
Kirman, kör'mån', or Kerman.
Kirmanshâh or Kirmanshaw, kör'mån'-shaw'.
Kirriemuir, ker're-mure'.
Kishm or Kish'mą.
Ki'shon, *r. of Palestine.*
*Kis-ki-min'e-tas.
Kist'nę. *See* Krishna.
*Kit-tę-tin'ny.
Kiusiu, kee-oo'se-oo'. *See* Kecoseco.
Kiutaja. *See* Kutaiyeh.
Kiz'il Ir'mak (Turk. pron. kiz'eel' ör'mâk').
Kiz'il-Koom' or Koum, *desert of Asia.*
Klack'a-mas, *r. of Oregon.*
Klagenfurth, klâ'gen-foort'. *See* Clagenfurth.
Klamet, klah'met, or Tlamath, tlâ'mat.
Klattau, klât'tou.
Klau'zęn-burg (Ger. pron. klou'zęn-böönz; Hun. Kolozsvár, ko-logh-vâhr).
Knaps, naps, *r. of British America.*
Kniphausen, nip-how'zęn or kuip-how'zęn, *t. of Germany.*
Knisteneaux, nis'te-nō, *Indians of British America.*
Knox, nox.
Ko-ę-ho'ma. *See* Coahoma.
Ko'di-ak', *i. S. of Russian America.*
Koeiyang. *See* Koueiyang.
Koenigingraetz. *See* Königingrätz.
Koenigsberg. *See* Königsberg.
Koeverden. *See* Coevorden.
Ko'kō Nor, *l. of Chin. Tartary.*
Kok'sak' or Kok'so-ak', *r. of Labrador.* [Often improperly written Koksah.]
Kokundi. *See* Kakundy.
Ko'lą, *t. of Russia.*
Kolding. *See* Colding.
Kolima, kō-lee-mâ', *r. of Siberia.*
Kolin, ko-leen'.
Kolokythi, ko-lo-kee'the, *gulf of Greece.*
Kolozsvár. *See* Klausenburg.
Kolyvan, ko-le-vân'. *See* Revel.
Ko'moru. *See* Comoro.
Kong, *mts. of Africa.*
Kongsberg, kongs'bêrg.
Konieh or Konia, ko'ne-ę.
Königingrätz, ken'ig-in-grets', or Königgrätz, ken'ig-grets.
Königsberg or Koenigsberg, ken'igz-bęrg (Ger. pron. kö'nigs-bêrg).
Kon'zas. *See* Kanzas.
Kooban, Kouban, or Kuban, koo-bân', *r. of Circassia.*
Kooka or Kouka, koo'kâ, *t. of Soodan.*
Kool-koon or Koul-koun. *See* Kuen-lun.
Koom or Koum, koom, *t. of Persia.*
Koond, *mts. of Afghanistan.*
Koondooz, Koundouz, or Kunduz, koon-dooz', *country of Independent Tartary.*
Koor, Kour, or Kur, koor.
Koordistan, Kurdistan, or Curdistan, koor-dis-tân'.
Koorile, Kourile, or Kurile, koo'ril.
Koor'land, Kurland, or Courland.
Koorsk, Koursk, or Kursk, koorsk.
Koos-koos'kee, *r. of Oregon.*
Koos'noor' Koond, *t. of Beloochistan.*
Kopreinitz, kō'prī-nits' or Kopreinicza, kō-prī-nit'så, *t. of Croatia.*
Koprili or Ko-pree'lee, *t. of Turkey.*
Koramas, ko-rä-mâs' (Anc. Me'las), *r. of Asia Minor.*
Korassan, ko'rås-sân'. *See* Khorassan.
Ko'ron or Koroui, ko'ro-nee', *gulf of Greece.*
Kōrōs, kō'rösh', almost ker'resh'.
Kosciusko, kos-se-us'ko.
Kōslin, kös-leen'. *See* Coeslin.
Kos-tro'mą.
Kotai, kō'tī', *t. of Chin-India.*
Ko-tel'noi', *i. in the Arctic Sea.*
Kouban. *See* Kooban.
Koueiling, koo-â'ling', almost quâ'ling', *t. of China.*
Koueiyang, koo-â'yang' or quâ'yang', *t. of China.*
Kouka. *See* Kooka.
Koul-koun. *See* Kool-koon.
Koulon, koo'lon' or Koo'loon', *l. of Chin-Tartary.*
Kouramas. *See* Koramas.
Koursk. *See* Koorsk.
Koussie, koo'se, *r. of S. Africa.*
Koutaieh. *See* Kutaiyeh.
Kowno, kov'no, *t. of Russia.*
Kozmin, kots-meen', *t. of Prussia.*
Krajova or Krajowa, krå-yo'vå, *t. of Wallachia.*
Krasnoyarsk, Krasnolarsk, or Krasnojarsk, krås'no-yarsk'.
Krem'nitz (Hun. Körmecz Bánya, kör-mets bâân-yöh).
Kreuznach, kroits'nâx.
Krim. *See* Taurida.
Krish'nę or Kist'nę.
Kro'bęn, *t. of Prussia.*
Krühnen, krü'nęn. *See* Cronstadt.
Kuen-lun, quen'loon', *mts. of Asia;* called, also, Kool-koon.
Kuffstein, kooff'stine, *t. of Tyrol.*
Kuldsha, koold'shâ. *See* Gooldsha.
Kul'lus-pelm', *i. of Oregon.*
Kulpa, kool'pâ, *r. of Illyria.*
Kulun. *See* Koulon.
Kumania, ku-mâ'ne-ę. *See* Cumania.
Kund. *See* Koond.

Digitized by Google

Kur. *See* Koor.
Kurdistan. *See* Koordistan.
Kurile. *See* Koorile.
Kurische or Curische Haff, koo'rish-ęh hâff.
Kurland. *See* Koorland.
Kurreechane or Kurrichain, kur're-chain', *t. of S. Africa.*
Kursk. *See* Koorsk.
Kussur Kund. *See* Koossoor Koond.
Küstrin. *See* Cüstrin.
Kutaiyeh, Kootaiah, Koutaieh, or Kutaja, koo-tī'ę.
Kydonia or Kidonieh, kee-dō-nee'ęh, *t. of Asia Minor.*

L.

Laaland, lau'land, or Lol'land.
*La Baca, pronounced, and often written, Là Vac'cą.
La Battaglia, là bât-tâl'yâ. *See* Battaglia.
Labischau, lâ'be-shou, *t. of Prussia.*
Lab'rę-dōr'.
Lac'cą-dīves'.
Lachish, lā'kish, *t. of Palestine.*
Lachsa. *See* Lahsa.
Lack-ą-wăn'ną.
*Lack-ą-wax'en.
La Coruña. *See* Corunna.
Ladakh, lā'dăx'.
Ladikia. *See* Latakia.
Lad-o'gą.
Ladrones, lad-rōnz' (Sp. pron. lân-ro'nĕs).
La Fère. *See* Fère.
La Fayette, laf-ā-yett' or lah'fā-yett'.
La Fourche, lah foorsh'.
La Grange, lah granj'.
Lago, lā'go, *t. of Prussia.*
Lago di Como, lā'go dē ko'mo. *See* Como, Lago di.
Lago Maggiore, lā'go mâd-jo'rā. See Maggiore, Lago.
Lagos, lā'goce, *t. of Spain.*
La Guayra, lā gwī'rā.
Laguna, lā-goo'nā.
Laguna or Laguna de los Terminos, lā-goo'nā dā loce tĕr'me-noce, *t. of Mexico on Carmen I.*
*Laguna del Madre, lā-goo'nā del mâd'rā.
La Hacha. *See* Rio Hacha.
La Haye. *See* Hague.
Lahn, lâân.
La Hogue, lā hōg, *cape of France.*
Lahore, lā hore'.
Lahsa or Lachsa, lâs'sā, or Hajar.
Laibach, lī'bâx. *See* Laybach.
Laland. *See* Laaland.
La Mancha, lā mântch'â. *See* Mancha.
*Lam-ar'.
La Marche, lā marsh. *See* Marche.
Lambayeque, lâm-bī-â'kā, *t. of Peru.*
Lamego, lā-mā'go.
La-moile'.
Lamoo, lā'moo', or Lamo, lā'mō', *t. of E. Africa.*
Lanai, lā'nī', or Ranai, rā'nī'.
Lan'ark or Lanerk.
Lan'ark-shire or Lanerkshire or Clydesdale.
Lancashire, lank'ą-shīr.
Lanc'ąs-tęr.
Lan-cer-ō'tą or Lanzarote (Sp. pron. lân-thā-ro'tā).
Lanchang. *See* Lantchang.
Lanciano, lân-che-â'no or lân-chā'no.
Lan-daff', more properly Llandaff.
Landau, lân'dow; written also, Landa'w
Landes, lând.
Landry, lan'dre.
Lands'berg (Ger. pron. lânts'bĕrg).
Landscrona, lânds'kroo-nā.
Land's-End'.
Landshut, lands'hoot (Ger. pron. lânts'hoot).
Langeac, lân'zhăk', *t. of France.*
Langeland, lâng'ę-lând, or Lang'land.
Langensalza, lâng'ęn-sâlts'â.
Langenthal, lâng'ęn-tâl', *t. of Switzerland.*
Langholm, lang'um.
Langöe, lang'go or lâng'gō-ĕh, almost lâng'-gūh'yeh, *t. of Norway.*
Langres, lângr.
Languedoc, lâng'ghęh-dok'.
Lan'chang', *cap. of the Laos in Chin-India.*
Lanzarote. *See* Lancerota.
La oc-ī-cē'a *See* Latakia.
Laon, lâN.
Laos, lā'oce.
La Paz. *See* Paz.
Lap-eer'.
Lap'land.
La Plata, lā plā'tā. *See* Plata.
La Port, lap-ōrt'.
La Puebla or La Puebla de los Angeles, lā pwĕb'lā (or pòo-ĕb'lā) dā loce âng'hāl-ĕs.
Larache, lā'rāsh', more properly Laraish, lā'-rāsh, or El Ar'aish', *t. of Morocco.*
*Laredo, lā-rā'do.
Lar-is'ąs.
Laristan, lār-is-tân', *prov. of Persia.*
Lar'nl-cą.
La Salle, lah sall'.
Las Palmas, lās pāl'mās. *See* Palmas.
Las'ąs or H'lassa, h'lās'sā.
Latakia, lā'tą-kee'ą, or Ladikia, lā'de-kee'ą.
Lat'ą-koo' or Latakoo, written, also, Lita-kou, *t. of S. Africa.*
Lauban, lou'bân.
Lauenburg, lou'ęn-burg or lou'ęn-bōōrg'.
Lau'der-dale.
Laun, loun, *t. of Bohemia.*
Launceston, lâns'tun.
Lau'rens.
Lausanne, lō'zănn'.
Lauterbrunnen, lou'tęr-brōōn'nęn, or Lauter-brunn, lou'tęr-brōōnn', *v. of Switzerland.*
*La Vac'cą or La Baca.
Laval, lā'vāl'.
Lavoro, lā-vo'ro.
Law'rence.
Laybach or Laibach, lī'bâx (Illyrian Lublana, loo-blā'nā).
Leake, leek.
Leamington, lem'ing-tun.
Leba, lā'bā, *t. of Prussia.*
Leb'ą-non.
Le-bo'nah, *t. of Palestine.*
Lecce, let'chā.
Lech, lex, *r. of Bavaria.*
Lectoure, lek'toox', *t. of France.*
Leeds.
Leeuwarden, lā-wax'dęn.
Leg-horn' or leg'horn (It. Livorno, le-vor'no).
Leguano, lĕn-yā'no.
Leh or Lei, lā. *See* Ladakh.
Le Havre. *See* Havre.
Lehigh, lee'hī.
Leicester, les'tęr.
Leicestershire, les'tęr-shīr.
Leiden, lī'dęn. *See* Leyden.

Digitized by Google

Madeira, ma-dee'ra (Port. pron. mâ-dâ'e-râ).
Maden, mâ'den, *t. of Asiatic Turkey.*
Mad-ras'.
Madre de Dios, mâ'drâ dâ dee'oce, *archipelago W. of Patagonia.*
Mad-rid' (Sp. pron. mâ-dreen', almost matreeth').
Mad'rid (in the U. S.).
Madura, mâ-doo'ra.
Mæ-an'der. *See* Meinder.
Maelaren, mâ'lar-en.
Maelström, male'strum. [This is frequently pronounced mâl'strum, which accords with the Dutch sound of *ae*; *â* or *ae*, in Swedish or Norwegian, sounds like *a*.
Maese. *See* Meuse.
Maestricht or Maastricht, mâs'trixt.
Mag-a-dox'a or Magadoxo (Port. pron. mâgâ-do'sho).
Magaguadavick, mag'a-dâ'vik, *t. of New Brunswick on St. John's river.*
Mag'da-le'na, *t. of Palestine.*
Mag-da-le'na (Sp. pron. mâg-dâ-lâ'nâ).
Mag'de-burg (Ger. pron. mâg'deh-böörg').
Magellan, ma-jel'lan (Sp. pron. mâ-gêl-yân').
Magerōe, mag'er-ō or mâ'gher-ō'eh, *i. of Norway.*
Maggiore, mâd-jo'rà.
Magindanao, mâ-gin-dâ-nâ'o. *See* Mindanao.
Magnesia, mag-nee'she-a. *See* Manissa.
Mahanuddy, mah-han-nud'de.
Mahe, mâ-hâ' or mâ-â', *i. E. of Africa.*
Mahon, mâ-hone' or mâ-one'.
Mah-rat'ta, *territory in Hindostan.*
Maid'stone.
Maimatchin, mi'mâ-cheen' or mi'ma-chin', *t. of Chin. Tartary.*
Main or Mayn, mine.
Maine, mane.
Main'land.
Maj-or'ca (Sp. Mallorca, mâl-yor'kâ).
Makoosa, mâ'koo-ha, *a people of S. E. Africa.*
Makoqueta, mâ-ko'ka-ta, *r. of Iowa.*
Makree or Makri, mâ'kree', *t. of Turkey*
Makulla, mâ-kul'lâ, *t. of Arabia.*
Mal'a-bar'.
Ma-lac'ca.
Mal-a-det'ta (Mt.), *the highest summit of the Pyrenees.*
Mal'a-ga or mâ'lâ-gâ.
Malaisia, mal-â'she-a.
Mâlaren or Maelaren, mâ'lar-en.
Malay, ma-lâ'.
*Malden, maul'dun.
Maldives, mal'dīvz.
Maldonado, mâl-do-nâ'do, *t. of Uruguay.*
Ma-lem'ba, *t. of W. Africa.*
Malheur, mal'oor' (Fr. pron. mâ'lur'), *r. of Oregon.*
Malines, mâ'leen'. *See* Mechlin.
Mal'lōw.
Mal'mō or mâl'mō.
Malmōhus, mâl'mō-hooce, *prov. of Sweden.*
Malo (St.), mâ'lo'.
Malplaquet, mâl'plâ'kâ', *v. of France.*
Mälström. *See* Maelström.
Malta, maul'ta.
Malton, maul'tun, *t. of England.*
Malvasia or Napoli di Malvasia, nâ'po-lē dē mâl-vâ-zee'â, *t. of Greece.*
Malvern, maul'vern, *v. of England.*
Malwah, maul'wâ.
Mamore, mâ-mo'râ, *r. of Bolivia.*
Manaar, man-ar'.
Manan. *See* Menan.
Mananzari, mâ-nân-zâ-ree', *t. of Madagascar.*
Ma-nas'seh, *tribe of Israelites.*
Mancha, La, lâ mân'chà.
Manche, mânsh.
Man'chee-ter.
Manchooria. *See* Mantchooria.
*Man'dans'.
Mandara, mân-dâ'ra, *kingdom of Africa.*
Man'da-vee'.
Mandingos, man-ding'gōs, *a people of W. Africa.*
Man-fre-do'ni-a or mân-frâ-do'ne-â.
Mangalore, mang'ga-lore'.
Manheim or Mannheim, mânn'hīme.
Maniça, mâ-nee'sâ, *t. of S. Africa.*
Manicouagan, man-e-quâ'gan, *r. of British America.*
Man-il'la (Sp. Manila, mâ-nee'lâ), *cap. of Luzon.*
Man-is'sa or Magnesia.
Manistic. *See* Monistic.
Man-nis'sa or Maniça, mâ-nee'sa, *r. of S. Africa.*
Man-i-to'ba, *l. of British America.*
Manitouline, man'it-oo'lin or man'e-too-leen', *l. of Canada.*
Manitouwoc, man'e-too-wok'.
Manresa, mân-râ'sâ.
Mans, Le, leh mân.
Man-soo'ra or Mansourah, *t. of Egypt.*
Man'tal-a-goose', *l. of British America.*
Mantchooria, Mandshooria, or Mandchouria, man-choo're-a.
Man'tu-a (It. Mantova, mân'to-vâ).
Manzanares, mân-thâ-nâ'rès.
Manzanillo, mân-sâ-neel'yo or mân-thâ-neel'yo, *t. of Cuba.*
Maracaybo or Maracaibo, mâ-râ-kī'bo.
Maradeh, mâ'râ'deh, *oasis of N. Africa.*
Marajo (I.). *See* Joannes.
Marambaya, mâ-râm-bī'â, *i. and bay of Brazil.*
*Mar'a-mec' or Mer'ri-mack.
Mar'an-ham' or Maranhão (Port. pron. mâ-rân-yâ'ōn).
Marañon, mâ-rân-yone'. *See* Amazon.
Mar'a-thon, *plain of Greece, noted as the scene of a great victory won by the Greeks over the army of Xerxes.*
Maravee or Maravi, mâ-râ've.
Marbella, mar-bel'yâ.
Mar'ble-head'.
Mar'burg (Ger. pron. mar'böörg).
March, marx, or Morawa, mo-râ'vâ, *r. of Moravia.*
Marche, La, lâ marsh.
Mar'cy, *highest of the Adirondack Mts.*
Mar-deen'; written, also, Mardin and Merdir.
Marecchia, mâ-rek'ke-â, *r. of N. Italy.*
Mar-en'go.
Margarita, mar-ga-ree'ta.
Mar'gate, almost mar'gāt.
Margi. *See* El Margi.
Mariana, mâ-re-â'nâ, *t. of Brazil.*
Mariana or Marianne, mar'e-ann', (Is.). *See* Ladrones.
Mariato, mâ-re-â'to, *cape near the Isthmus of Panama.*
Marie-Galante, mâ're' gâ'lânt', *i. of W. Indies.*
*Mariel, mâ're-el'.
Marienbad, mâ-ree'en-bâd' or mâ-ree en-bât', *t. of Bohemia.*

Digitized by Google

Ma'ri-en-berg or ma-ree'en-bŏrg'.
Ma'ri-en-burg or ma-ree'en-bŏŏrg'.
Ma'ri-en-wer'der or ma-ree'en-wĕr'der.
Marienzell, ma-ree'en-tsell', or Mariazell, ma-ree'ä-tsell'.
Ma-ri-et'ta.
Marigliano, ma-reel-yä'no.
Marion, ma're-un.
Mariout. *See* Birket-el-Mariout.
Maritza or Marizza, ma-rit'sä, or Mar-is'sa.
Marlborough, marl'b'rŭh.
Mar'mo-ra or mar'ma-ra.
Marne, marn.
Ma-roc'co. *See* Morocco.
Maroni, ma-ro-nee', *r. of Guiana.*
Maros, ma'rosh (Hun. Maros, mŏr'osh').
Maros Vásárhely, mŏr'osh' vä'shäre-hel.' (Ger. Neumarkt, noi'markt).
Marquesas, mar-kä'säs.
Marquette, mar-ket'.
Marsala, mar-sä'lä.
Marseilles, mar-sailz' (Fr. Marseille, mar'sail.').
Mar'shall.
Mar'te-ban'.
Martigny, mar-teen'ye (Fr. pron. mar'teen'ye'; Ger. Martinach, mar'te-nax, *t. of Switzerland.*
Martigues, Les, lā mar'teeg', *t. of France.*
Mar'tin.
Mar'tin Vas (Is.), *a cluster of rocky islets in the Atlantic Ocean, E. of S. America.*
Martinique, mar'tin-eek' (Sp. Martinico, mar-te-nee'ko).
Mar'wär'. *See* Joodpoor.
Ma'ry-land.
Ma'ry-pört.
Mas-a-Fuera or Massafuera, mä-sä-fwä'rä, *i. W. of Chili.*
Mas-a-Tierra, mäs-ä-te-er'rä, *i. W. of Chili.*
Mascarenhas, mäs-kä-ren'yäs, *is. E. of Madagascar.*
Mash-ow', *t. of S. Africa.*
Mas-kat' or Mas-kät'. *See* Muscat.
Mas-ke'gon or Mas-ke'go.
Mas'sa-chu'setts.
Massina, mas'se-nä, *kingdom of Africa.*
Masta, ma-stä' or mäs'tä, often written Msta, *r. of Russia.*
Masua or Massouah, mäs'soo-ä; written, also, Massowah.
Masulipatam, mas-soo'le-pa-tam'.
*Mat-a-gor'da.
*Mat-a-mo'ras or Matamoras.
Mat-an'zas or mä-tän'thäs.
Mat'a-pan'.
Mataro, mä-tä-ro'.
Mat-ar-ee'yeh; often written Mataria or Mataryeh.
Ma-tem'ba, *prov. of S. Africa.*
Ma-thi'as, St. (Sp. San Matias, sän mä-tee'äs), *bay of Patagonia.*
Mathura; sometimes written, and usually pronounced, Mut'ra.
Matsmay or Matemai, mats-mī', *t. on Yesso I.*
Matura, mä'too-rä.
Mauch-Chunk, mauk-chunk'.
Mauhes, mow'ais', *Indians of Brazil.*(?)
Maui, pronounced, and sometimes written, Mow'ee.
Mau-mee'.
Mauna Roa, mow'nä ro'ä, (*i. e.* "great mountain"), *mt. of Hawaii.*
Maurepas, mo're-pä'.

Mau'rice, St. (Fr. pron. sän mō'reece'), *r. of Canada.*
Mauritius, mau-rish'e-us.
Mau'ry.
Mautern, mow'tern, *t. of Austria.*
Mayaco, mī-ä'ko, *t. of Hayti.*
Mayaguana, mī-ä-gwä'nä, *i. of W. Indies.*
Mayence. *See* Mentz.
Mayenne, mä'yenn' or mī'enn'.
Mayn, mine. *See* Main.
May'nooth, *t. of Ireland.*
Mayo (Ireland), mä'o.
*Mayo (Mexico), mī'o.
Mayo, mī'o, *one of the Cape Verd Isles.*
Maysville, maze'vil.
Mayumba or Majumba, mä-yum'bä, *t. of W. Africa.*
Mazanderan, mä-zän-der-än', or Mazanderoon, mä-zän-der-oon'.
Mazagan, mäz'a-gän', *t. of Morocco.*
Mazagão, mä-zä-gä'ŏn, almost mäz-ä-gowng', *t. of Brazil.*
*Maz-at-lan' or mä-sät-län'.
Mazzara, mät-sä'rä.
Meaco, me-ä'ko. *See* Miaco.
Meade, meed.
Mead'ville.
Meath, meeth.
Meaux, mō.
Mec'ca.
Mechlin, mek'lin, or Mechelen, mek'el-en (Fr. Malines, mä'leen').
Meck'len-burg (Ger. pron. meck'len-bŏŏrg').
Mecklenburg-Schwerin, -shwĕr-een'.
Mecklenburg-Strelitz, -strel'its.
Medina (Arabia), med-ee'na.
Medina (U. S.), me-dī'na.
Medina Sidonia, med-ee'nä se-do'ne-ä.
Med'i-ter-ra'ne-an.
Medvieditza, med-ve-ä'dit'sä; incorrectly written Melvidetz, *r. of Russia.*
Med'way.
Meenen. *See* Menin.
Megiddo, me-ghid'do, *t. of Palestine.*
Meg'na.
Mehallet-el-kebeer or -el-kebir, meh-häl'-let-el-keh-beer'.
*Me-her'rin.
Meldam, mä'e-däm', *r. of Arabia.*
Meigs, megz.
Melham or Menam, mä'e-näm' or mā-nam'.
Meinder, mane'der (Anc. Mæ-an'der), *r. of Asia Minor.*
Meiningen, mī'ning-en, or Meinungen, mī'-nŏŏng-en.
Meissen, mī'sen.
Mejerdah or Medjerdah, meh-jer'da (Anc. Bag'ra-das), *t. of Algeria.*
Mek'i-nez', Mek'i-nes', or Mek'nas; also written Mequinez.
Melazzo. *See* Milazzo.
Melbourne, mel'burn, *t. of Australia.*
Meleda, mä-lä'dä, *i. in the Adriatic.*
Melinda, mä-lin'dä, *t. of E. Africa.*
Meling or Mee'ling', *mts. of China.*
Melos. *See* Milo.
Mel-rose'.
Mel'ton Mŏw'bray (mō'bre).
Me-lun' (Fr. pron. m'lun or meh-lun).
Mel'ville, *i. of British America.*
Mem'el or mā'mel.
Mem'ming-en.
*Mem'phis.
*Mem'phre-ma'gog.

Digitized by Google

Memaitia, mem-ī'nā, *t. on Bahrein I.*
Me-man' or Me-nan' is., *a cluster near the E. coast of Maine.*
Men-ard'.
Mendaña, men-dān'yā. *See* Marquesas.
Mende, mānd.
Mendocino, men-do-see'no, *cape of California.*
Men-do'za (Sp. pron. men-do'thā).
Menin, me-nān' (Flem. Meenen, mā'nen).
*Men-nom'o-nie or Me-nom'o-nee.
Menorca. *See* Minorca.
Mentone, men-to'nā, *t. of N. Italy.*
Mentz, ments, or Mainz, mīnts (Fr. Mayence, mā'yānce').
Menzaleh, men'zā'leh.
Mep'pel, *t. of Holland.*
Mequinez. *See* Mekinez.
Merdin, mer-deen'. *See* Mardeen.
Mergui or Merghi, mer-ghee'.
Merawe or Meraweh, mer'e-wā (Anc. Mer'-o-e), *t. of Abyssinia.*
*Mer'e-dith.
Meriato. *See* Mariato.
Mer'i-dā or mer'e-dā.
Merimichi. *See* Miramichi.
Mer'i-on'eth.
Mer'i-werh-er.
*Mermentau, mer'men-tō'.
Mer'o-e. *See* Merawe.
Mes'rom, *t. of Palestine.*
Mer'ri-mack.
Mer'se-burg (Ger. pron. mēr'seh-bōōrg').
Mersey, mer'ze.
Merthyr Tydvil or Tydfil, mer'ther ţid'vil.
Merv, *t. of Independent Tartary.*
Mesh'ed or Mush'ed; written, also, Meshed, and Meschid.
Mesolongi. *See* Missolonghi.
Mes'o-po-tā'mi-e; called El-Jez-ee'rah (Al-Jezira) by the Arabs.
Messina, mes-see'nā.
Mesurado, mes-oo-rā'do, *r. of W. Africa.*
Mesurata, mes-oo-rā'tā, *t. of Tripoli.*
Meta, mā'tā, *r. of New Granada.*
Metelin, met-e-leen', *or* Myt-e-le'ne, *i. of Greece.*
Metz, mets (Fr. pron. mace).
Meurthe, murt.
Meuse, muze (Fr. pron. muz; Dutch, Maese or Mass, mās).
Mex'i-co (Sp. pron. mēh'he-ko).
Mezenc or Mezen, mez-sin', *r. of Russia.*
Mézières, mez'e-air'.
Miaco, me-ā'ko, or Kee'o.
Miami, mī-ah'me.
Michigan, mish'e-gun or mish-e-gan'.
Michilimackinac, mish'il-e-mack'in-au. *See* Mackinaw.
*Michoacan, me'cho-ā-kān'.
Miconi, mik'o-nee. *See* Myconos.
Mid'del-burg.
Middlebury, mid'del-ber-e.
Middlesborough, mid'dlz-b'rūh or mid'dlz-bur-rūh.
Mid'dle-sex.
Mid'dle-ton.
Mid'dle-town.
Mid'land.
Mif'flin.
Migliano, meel-yā'no, *t. of Italy.*
Migliazza, meel-yā'sā, or Miliaska, mil-e-ās'-kā, *r. of Bosnia.*
*Mī'lam.
Mil'an (It. Milano, me-lā'no).
Milazzo, me-lāt'so, or Melazzo, mā-lāt'so.
Mil'den. *See* Moulden.
Mil'ford.
Milhau, me'lō'.
Mil'ledge-ville.
Milo, me'lo, or Me'los.
Milt-sin' or milt'seen', (Mt.), *the highest measured summit of the Atlas Mts.*
Mil-wau'kee or Milwaukie.
Minab, me'nāb', *t. of Persia.*
Minch, mink, *channel of Scotland.*
Mincio, min'cho.
Mindanao, min-dā-nā'o, or Magindanao, mā-nin-dā-nā'o.
Min'den.
Min-do'ro.
Min-e-so'ţa or Minnesota, *territory of the United States.*
Mingan, ming'gan, *is. in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.*
Min-gre'll-ę, *Russian prov. near Mt. Caucasus.*
Minieh or Minyeh, mee'ne-yeh, *t. of Egypt.*
Minho, meen'yo. [This is the Portuguese spelling; the Spaniards write the same Miño, but pronounce it the same.]
*Minnetaree, min-ne-tār're.
Min-or'ca or Men-or'ca.
Minsk.
Miosen, me-o'zen, *t. of Norway.*
Miquelon, mik'eh-lon', or more properly me'-keh-lōn', *i. near Newfoundland, belonging to France.*
Miramichi, mir'e-mi-shee'.
Miranda, me-rān'dā, *t. of Spain.*
Mirandola, me-rān'do-lā.
Mirebalais, meer'bā'lā', *t. of Hayti.*
Mirepoix, mir'eh-pwā' or mēēr'pwā'.
Mirim, me-reem', *l. of Uruguay.*
Mis'i-trę or Mis'trę, *t. of Greece.*
Miskólcz, mish-kōlts'.
Misselad, mis'se-lād', *r. of Central Africa (?).*
*Mis-sis'que.
Mis'sis-sip'pi.
Missolonghi, mis-so-long'ghe.
Missouri, mis-soo'rē.
Mis'tas-sin'ny or Mistissinny, *l. of British America.*
Mittau, mit'ton.
Mobile, mo-beel'.
Mocha, mo'kę (Arab. pron. mo'kā').
Mod'en-ę or mod'ēn-ā.
Modica, mod'e-kā.
Mō'en, *i. of Norway.*
Mog'e-dore' (called Swee'rę by the Moors).
Mo-gul'.
Mohács, mo'hāātch'.
*Mo-hah've.
Mo'hawk.
Mo-hee'lef; written, also, Mohilew and Moghilev.
Mo-he'gan, *nats. of New York.*
Moissac, mwās'sāk'.
Moksha or Mokscha, mok'shā, *r. of Russia.*
Mokoobo. *See* Monchaboo.
Mojos or Moxos, mo'xoce, *Indians of Bolivia.*
Moldau, mol'dow.
Mol-dā'vi-ę.
Mol-fet'ę.
Molise, mo-lee'sā, *t. and prov. of Naples.*
Molokai, mo-lo-ki', or Morotai.

Digitized by Google

Mo-luc'cas.
Moluches, mo-loo'chês, *Indians of Patagonia.*
Molwitz, mol'wits or mol'vits, *t. of Silesia.*
Mombaza, mom-bâ'zâ, or Mombas, mom'bâs', *kingdom, i., and t. of E. Africa.*
Mom-pox' (Sp. pron. mom-pon').
Monaco, mon'â-ko.
*Mo-nad'nock.
Monaghan, mon'ə-hən.
Monastir, pronounced, and sometimes written, Mon-as-teer', *t. of Turkey.*
Mon'chi-voz, *t. of Mexico.*
Mon'cha-boo' or Monchoboo (called by the natives Mok'so-bô' or Moks'o-boo'), *t. of Birma.*
Mondego, mon-dâ'go.
Mondonedo, mon-don-yâ'do.
Mondovi, mon-do-vee'.
Monferrato, mon-fêr-râ'to.
Mon-fə-loot' or Monfalout, *t. of Egypt.*
Monfia, mon-fee'â, *i. of E. Africa.*
Monghir, mung-gheer'.
Mon-go'li-ə.
Mo-nis'tic, *r. of Michigan.*
*Moniteau, mon'e-tô'.
Monmouth, mon'muth.
Mo-non'gə-he'lə.
Mo-non-gâ'li-ə.
Monopoli, mo-nop'o-le.
Monomotapa, mon'o-mo-tâ'pâ, *country of E. Africa.*
Monreale, mon-rə-â'lâ. *See* Montreale.
Mon-rô'e.
Mon-ro'vi-ə, *cap. of Liberia.*
Mons, môns (Flem. Bergen, bêr'gen).
Montagnana, mon-tân-yâ'nâ.
Montargis, môn'tar'zhe'.
Montauban, môn'tô'bân'.
*Mon'tauk'.
Montbrison, môn'bre'zôn'.
Montcalm, mont-kâm'.
Mont-de-Marsan, môn-dəh-mar'sân'.
Mon-te'go, *bay of Jamaica.*
Monte-Leone, mon'tâ-lâ-o'nâ.
Montélimart, môn'tâ'le'mar'.
Monterey, mon-tə-ray'.
Mon-te-vid'e-o or mon-tâ-vee'dâ-o.
Montgomery, mont-gum'er-e.
*Mon-ti-cel'lo.
Montilla, mon-teel'yâ.
Montmartre, môn'mar-tr'.
Montmorenci, mont-mo-ren'se (Fr. pron. môn'mo'rân'se'), *r. of Canada.*
Mont-pe'li-ər.
Mont-pel'li-er (Fr. pron. môn-pel'le-â'.)
Montreal, mont-re-aul' (Fr. Montréal, môn'râ'âl').
Montreale, mont-rə-â'lâ, or Monreale.
Mont-rose'.
Mont'ser-rat', *mt. of Spain; also i. of W. Indies.*
Monza, mon'zâ.
Mookden, Mukden, or Moukden, mook'den'. *See* Shin-Yang.
Moo'loo'as, *a people of S. Africa.* (?)
Mooltan or Moultan, mool-tân'.
Moorad or Murad, moo'râd', *a branch of the Euphrates.*
Moore, more.
Moorshedabad, moor'she-də-bâd'.
Moorzook, Mourzouk, or Murzuk, moor-zook'.
Moosehead, moose'hed'.
*Moqui, mo-kee' (Moquis, mo-keez', in the plural).
Mo'rə, *cap. of Mandara.*
Morat, mo'râ' (Ger. Murten, möör'tən), *t and l. of Switzerland.*
Morava or Morawa, mo-râ'vâ, or March.
Mo-râ'vi-ə (Ger. Mähren, mâ'rən).
Moray, pronounced, and often written, Murray.
Morbihan, mor'be'ân'.
Mo-re'ə or Peloponnesus.
*Moreau, mo'rô'.
Morena, Sierra, se-er'râ mo-râ'nâ, *chain of mts. in Spain.*
Mor'gan.
Mor'gar'tən, *mt. of Switzerland.*
Morlaix, mor'lâ'.
Moroc'co or Marocco (Arab. Marakuh, mâ-râkah').
Morotai, mo-ro-tî'. *See* Molokai. [For an explanation of this interchange of the letters *l* and *r*, and *k* and *t*, the inquirer is referred to note on page 462 of the Pronouncing Gazetteer.]
Mor'ro Her-mo'so or hêr-mo'so, improperly written *Moro* Hermoso, *cape of California.*
Morrope, mor'ro-pâ', *t. of Peru.*
Morsöe, mors'ö'eh, almost mors'üh'yeh, or Mors I., *i. of Denmark in the Lymfiord.*
Mortagne, mor'tâñ', *t. of France.*
Mos'cow (Rus. Moskwa, mosk-wâ').
Moselle, mo-zel' (Ger. Mosel, mo'zəl).
Mosk'wə (Rus. pron. Mosk-wâ').
Mosquito, məs-kee'to.
Mos'tar', *t. of Turkey.*
Mo'sul or Moo'sul.
Motril, mo-treel', *t. of Spain.*
Moudon, moo'dôn' (Ger. Milden), *t. of Switzerland.*
Moukden. *See* Mookden.
Moulins, moo'lân'.
Moultan, mool-tân'. *See* Moolton.
Mouna Roa, more properly Mauna Roa, which see.
Moura, moo'râ (Port. pron. mô'râ or mô'oo-râ), *t. of Brazil.*
Mourad. *See* Moorad.
Mourzouk. *See* Moorzook.
Mow'ee. *See* Mani.
Moxos. *See* Mojos.
Mozambique, mo-zam-beek'.
Msta. *See* Masta.
Muhlenburg, mu'lən-burg.
Mühlhausen, mül'how'zən.
Muhlhausen, mule'how'zən (Fr. Mulhouse, mül'ooz').
Mühlheim, mül'hîme.
Movissa or Movizas, mo-vee'zâz, *a people of S. Africa.*
Muhr or Mur, moor, *r. of Styria.*
Mukden. See Mookden.
Mulahacen, moo-lâ-hâ-then' (*th* as in *thin*), *highest mt. in Spain.*
Mulde, mööl'dəh, *r. of Saxony.*
Müll.
Mul-lin-gar'.
Mün'dən.
Munich, mu'nik (Ger. München, mün'mən).
Munkács, möönk-kâch', *t. of Hungary.*
Mun'ny-poor' or Mun'i-poo'rə, *t. of Birma.*
Mun'ster (Ger. Mün'ster).
Mur. *See* Muhr.
Murad, moo-râd'. *See* Moorad.
Murau, moo'rou, *t. of Styria.*

Digitized by Google

Mureia, mur'she-ę (Sp. pron. moor'the-ä).
Murfreesborough, mur'frees-bur-rūh.
Mūritz, mū'rits, *t. of Prussia.*
Murray, mur're. *See* Moray.
Mursuk. *See* Moorsook.
Murten. *See* Morat.
Murusura or Muruçura, moo-roo-soo'rä, *r. of E. Africa, of which little is known.*
Murviedro, moon-ve-ä'dro.
Mus-cat'; sometimes written Mascat or Mascate.
Muscatine, mus'kę-teen'.
Mus-co'gee (*g hard*).
Musconcus, mus-kong'gus, *bay of Maine.*
Mus'co-vy, *a name sometimes given to Russia, derived apparently from Moscow, the ancient capital of the empire.*
Muskau, mōōs'kow, *t. of Prussia.*
Muskingum, mus-king'gum.
Musselburgh, mus'sęl-bur-rūh.
Mut'tra. *See* Mathura.
Myc'o-nos, or Miconi or Myconi, mik'o-nee, *i. of Greece.*
Mysore, mi-sore'.
Myt-i-la'ne or Metelin, *i. of Greece.*

N.

Naab, nääb (Ger. pron. nääp), *r. of Bavaria.*
Naas, nace.
*Nabajo; pronounced, and sometimes written, Nav'ę-hōe, or Nabajoa, nä-vä-hō'ä.
*Nacogdoches, nak'o-dō'chēz.
Nag'poor' or Nagpour.
Nagy Enyed, nōd'yęh (almost nōdge) en'yed'.
Nagy Károly, nōd'yęh (or nōdge) kä'roz'.
Nagy Szombath, nōd'yęh som'bōt'.' *See* Tyrnau.
Nagy Várad, nōd'yęh vä'rōd'.
*Nę-hant'.
Nain, nä'in, *t. of Palestine.*
Nairnshire, närn'shir.
Namaquas or Namaaquas, nä-mä'quäz, *a people of S. Africa.*
Namur, nä'mur (Fr. pron. nä'mūr'; Flem. Namen, nä'męn).
Nan'cy (Fr. pron. näⁿ'se').
Nangasaki, näng-gä-sä'ke.
Nan'kin' or Nan'king'; called, also, Ki-ang' Ning.
Nan'ling', *mts. of China.*
Nan'se-mond.
Nantchang, nan'chang', *t. of China.*
Nantes, nants (Fr. pron. näⁿt).
*Nan'ti-coke.
Nan-tuck'et.
Nantwich, nant'ich.
Naphthali, naf'thą-lī, *tribe of Israelites.*
Naples, nā'pęlz (It. Napoli, nä'po-le).
Naplouse or Nap'loos' (Anc. Ne-ap'o-lis, and Sy'char), *t. of Palestine.*
Napo, nä'po, *r. of Ecuador.*
Napoli di Malvasia. *See* Malvesia.
Napoli di Romania, nä'po-le de ro-mä-nee'ä. *See* Nauplia.
Narbonne, nar'bonn'.
Nar'dę. *See* Arta.
Narenta, nä-ren'tä, *r. of Dalmatia.*
Narew, nä'ref, *r. of Poland.*
Narmada, nar-mä'dę. *See* Nerbuddah.
Nar'o-vę or Nar'vę, *r. of Russia.*
Narym, nä-rim', *t. of Siberia.*
Nash-o'bę.
*Nash u-ę
Nash'ville.
Nas'sau (Ger. pron. näs'sow).
Natal, nä-täl', *t. of Brazil; also an i. E. of Africa.*
Natch'ez.
Natch'i-toch'es, sometimes pronounced nak'-ę-tush'.
Na-to'li-ę or An-ę-to'li-ę, or Anadoli, ä-nä-do'le.
Naum'burg (Ger. pron. noum'bōōrg).
Nau'pli-ę or Napoli di Romania.
*Nau-voo'.
*Nav'ę-hōe (Indians); written, also, Nabajo.
Nav'ęu.
Navarino, nav-ę-ree'no, or Neocastro, nā'o-kās'tro.
Nav-arre' (Sp. Navarra, nä-vär'rä).
Naviglio Grande, nä-veel'yo grän'dä, *a canal of N. Italy.*
Naxia, nax-ee'a, or Nax'os.
Naz'ę-reth, now called Nasra or Nās'rę, *t. of Palestine.*
Neagh, Lough, lōn nä.
Néau, nä'ō'. *See* Eupen.
Ne'bo, *mt. of Palestine.*
Ne-bras'kę. *See* Platte.
*Neches, netch'ēz.
Neck'ar.
Ne-cō'tę.
Nedjd, nejd, or Nedj'ed, written, also, Nedsjed.
Neembucu, nā-ēm-boo-koo', *t. of La Plata.*
Neg'ę-pą-tam', *t. of Hindostan.*
Negrais, neg'rice', *i. and t. of Pegu.*
Negro, nā'gro. *See* Rio Negro.
Neg'ro-pont or Eg'ri-po.
Negros, nā'groce, *one of the Philippine Is.*
Neisse, nī'sęh.
Nejin. *See* Nezheen.
Nel'sęn.
Nemours, nęh-moor', *t. of France.*
Nenagh, nā'nę.
*Ne-o'sho.
Neots, St., sent neets'.
Ne-paul' or Nepál.
Nepissing. *See* Nipissing.
Ner-bud'dah, or Narmada, nar-mä'dę.
Ner-tchinsk', *t. of Siberia.*
Neschin, nesh-een'. *See* Nezheen.
*Nes'co-peck.
*Ne-sham'i-ny.
Nest'ved or Naestved, *t. of Denmark.*
Nesuketonga, ne-su-ke-tong'gę, *r. of Indians Territory.*
Neth'er-lands (Dutch Nederland, nä'der-länt').
Nethou, nä'too'.
Netze, net'sęh, *r. of Germany.*
Neu'burg (Ger. pron. noi'bōōrg).
Neufchatel or Neuchâtel, nush'ä-tel' (Ger. Neuenburg, noi'ęn-bōōrg').
Neu-Markt, noi'-markt, *t. of Germany.*
Neu-Ruppin, noi-rōōp-peen'.
Neusatz, noi'sätz (Hun. Ujvidék, oo-e-ve-daik).
Neuse, nuce.
Neusiedler-See, noi-seed'lęr-sā', *l. of Hungary.*
Neu'sōhl or noi'sole.
Neustadt, nu'stat or noi'stätt.
Neutra, noi'trä (Hun. Nyittra, ne-it'trōh) or nyeet'trōh), *t. and r. of Hungary.*
Neuwied, nu'weed or noi'veet.
Ne'vę (Rus. pron. nä'vę).

Digitized by Google

Nevada, nā-vā'dā.
Nevado, nā-vā'no.
Nevers, neh-vare'.
Nev'in or Nef'yn, *t. of Wales.*
Ne'vis, Ben, *mt. of Scotland.*
New'ark.
New'bern.
New'ber-ry.
New'burg.
Newburyport, nu'ber-e-pōrt.
Newcastle (Delaware), nu'kas-sel.
Newcastle (England), nu-kas'sel.
Newfoundland, nu'fund-land'. [This name is universally pronounced by the inhabitants with the accent on the first and last syllables; when, however, it is used as an adjective, as in the phrase "a Newfoundland dog," euphony requires that the accent should be placed on the penultima. The same rule seems to hold with respect to some other names: *Leghorn* and *Cashmere* as nouns are usually accentuated on the last syllable, but as adjectives almost invariably on the first. See note under CASHMERE in the Pronouncing Gazetteer.]
New Granada, nu grā-nā'dā.
New Guinea. *See* Papua.
New Hamp'shire.
New Han'o-ver.
New Hā'ven.
*New Helvetia, -hel-vee'she-ą (Sp. Nueva Helvetia, nwā'vā hēl-vā'te-ā).
New Hol'land. *See* Australia.
New Jersey, -jer'ze.
New Leb'a-non.
New Le'on. *See* Nuevo Leon.
New London, -lun'dun.
New Mad'rid.
*New Mex'i-co (Sp. Nuevo Mexico, nwā'vo mēh'xe-ko).
New Or'le-ans, commonly, but incorrectly, called New Or-leens'.
New'port.
New Prov'i-dence, *i. of W. Indies.*
Newry, nu're, *t. of Ireland.*
New Sā'rum. *See* Salisbury.
*New San-tan'der (Sp. Nuevo Santander, nwā'vo sān-tān-dair').
New'ton.
New Zealand, -zee'land.
Nezh-een'; written, also, Nejin and Neschin.
*Nez Percé, nā pēr'sā'; commonly pronounced nay per'ce.
Niagara, nī-ag'a-rah.
Niangua, ne-ang'gwā, *r. of Missouri.*
Nicaria. *See* Icaria.
Nicaragua, nik-ar-ā'gwā.
Nice, neece (It. Nizza, nit'sā).
Nicholas, nik'o-las.
Nic-o-bar'. [ko'bā').
Nic'o-las, St. (Fr. Saint Nicolas, sān ne'-
Nicopoli, ne-kop'o-le, or Nicopol, ne-kō'pol.
Nicosia, ne-ko'se-ā.
Niederwesel, nee'der-wā'zel. *See* Wesel.
Niemen, nee'men (Pol. pron. nyem'en).
Nieuport, nu'port, *t. of Belgium.*
Nièvre, ne-aivr'.
Niger, nī'jer, or Quor'ra.
Nijni. *See* Nizhnee.
Nikolaief or Nikolaiew, ne-ko-lī'ef.
Nik'ola-burg (Ger. pron. ne'kola-bōōrg').
Nile (Arab. Bahr Nil, bār'r neel).
Nimègue. *See* Nimwegen.
Nimes or Nismes, neem.
Nimwegen, nim-vā'ghen; more correctly, Nymwegen, nīme-vā'ghen (Fr. Nimègue, ne'maig').
Ningoota or Ningouta, ning-goo'tā, *t. of Mantchooria.*
Ning-Po, formerly Liampo, le-am'pō.
Niort, ne-or'.
Nip'is-sing or Nepissing, *l. of Canada.*
Niph'on' or Nip'on'. *See* Japan.
Nischnei. *See* Nizhnee.
Nish'a-poor'; written, also, Nishapour, *t. of Persia.*
Nisqually, nis-quōl'le, *fort of Oregon.*
Nissibin, nis'se-been' (Anc. Nis'i-bis), *t. of Asiatic Turkey.*
Nis'sa, *t. of Turkey.*
Nitcheguon, nitch'e-gwōn', *l. of Labrador.*
Nivelles, ne'vell' (Flem. Nyvel, nī'vęl).
Nizh'nee (or Nijni) Nov'go-rod'.
Nocera, no-chā'rā.
Noerdlingen. *See* Nördlingen.
No'la or no'lā.
Noon, Noun, or Nun, noon, *t. of Morocco.*
Noot'ka Sound, *W. of Vancouver's I.*
Nord, nor.
Nordhausen, nort-how'zen.
Nördlingen or Noerdlingen, nört'ling-en, almost nürt'ling-en.
Nor'fōlk.
Nor'man-dy (Fr. Normandie, nor'mān'de').
Norrköping, nor'chö-ping.
Nor-thamp'ton.
North-lined (north'līnd') Lake, or Island *L., l. of British America on the "line" or limit where the woods disappear in consequence of the high latitude.*
Nor-thum'ber-land.
Nor'ton Sound, *in Russian America.*
Nor'way (Norw. Norge, nor'gĕh or nor'gā).
Norwich (England), nor'ridge.
Norwich (U. S.), nor'rich or nor'wich.
Nossa Senhora da Penha, nos'sā sĕn-yo'rā dā pĕn'yā, or Tapagipe, tā-pā-zhee'pā, *v. of Brazil near Bahia.*
No'to.
Not'ę-way.
Nottingham, not'ting-um.
Noun. *See* Noon.
Nourse, noors, *r. of S. W. Africa. It appears to be the same as the Bembaroughe.*
Novara, no-vā'rā.
Nova Scotia, no'vę sko'she-ą.
No-vę Zem'blą.
Nov'go-rod' or No'vo-go'rod'.
Novi, no've.
Nox'u-bee.
Noyon, nōh'yōn'.
Nu'bi-ą.
Nueces, nwā'sĕs, or noo-ā'sĕs. [Helvetia.
*Nueva Helvétia, nwā'vā hēl-vā'te-ā, or New
*Nuevitas, nwā-vee'tās.
*Nuevo Leon, nwā'vo lā-one', or New Leon
*Nuevo Santander, nwā'vo sān-tān-dair', or New Santander.
Nukahiva, noo'kę-hee've, *i. of Polynesia.*
Nun. *See* Noon.
Nun'ni-vack', *i. W. of Russian America.* (?)
Nu'rem-berg (Ger. Nürnberg, nūrn'bĕrg).
Nyeborg or Nyborg, nee'borg (Dan. pron. nū'borg or nū'eh-borg), *t. of Denmark.*
Nyffe, nif'fā or nif'feh, *kingdom of W. Africa.*
Nyköping or Nykjöping, nū'chö-ping, almost nee'chūp-ing, *t. of Sweden.*
Nyon, ne'ōn', *t. of Switzerland.*

Digitized by Google

O.

Oahu, wŏh'hoo.
Oakham, ō'kum.
Oaxaca or Oajaca, wä-hä'kä; written, also, Guaxaca.
Ob. *See* Obi.
Ob-dorsk' or Ob'dorsk'oi', *t. of W. Siberia.*
Obeid, o-bade' or o-bā'eed; called, also, El-Obeid or Al-Obeid, *t. of Africa, formerly the capital of Kordofan, now in ruins.*
O'ber-lin.
Obi, ō'be, or Ob; written, also, Oby.
O'bi ops.
Ocaña, o-kän'yä.
Oceana, o-she-ah'nę.
Oceanica, o-she-an'e-kę.
Oceola, os-se-o'la.
Ochotsk. *See* Okhotsk.
Ock-lo-kō'nee; written, also, Ocklockony and Oclockonee, *r. of Georgia and Florida.*
Oc-mulg'ee; formerly written Oakmulgee.
Ocoña, o-kōn'yä, *t. and r. of Peru.*
O-co'nee.
*O'cre-coke.
*Octorara, ok'to-rah'rę.
Oczakow. *See* Otchakof.
Odense, o'dęn-seh.
O'der.
O'des'ę.
Odeypoor, usually pronounced oo'de-poor'; sometimes written Oudeypour or Oodipoor.
Oedenburg, e'dęn-burg or ō'dęn-bŏŏrg' (Hun. Sopron, shō-prōn).
Oeiras, o-ā'e-räs, almost way'rąs, *t. of Brazil.*
Oeland, e'lund or ō'land.
Oels, els or ōls.
Oerebro, or'e-bro or ō're-bro.
Oesel, e'sęl or ō'sęl.
Oettingen, et'ting-ęn or ōt'ting-ęn.
O'fen. *See* Buda.
Offenbach, of'fęn-bäk'.
Og'dens-burg.
Ogeechee, o-ghee'che.
Ogle, ō'g'l.
Oglethorp, ō'g'l-thorp.
Oglio, ōl'yo, *r. of N. Italy.*
O-hi'o.
Oise, oiz (Fr. pron. wäz, almost wize).
Ojibbeway. *See* Chippeway.
O-kę-nag'ąn, *fort and r. of British America.*
O'ke-cho'bee, *l. of Florida.*
O'ke-fin-ō'kee, *swamp of Georgia;* written, also, Okefonoco.
Okhotsk, o-kotsk' (Rus. pron. o-hotsk').
Ok'nę, *t. of Moldavia.*
Okonagan. *See* Okanagan.
Oktibbeha, ok-tib'be-haw.
Ol'den-burg (Ger. pron. ol'dęn-bŏŏrg').
Oldham, ōld'um.
*O-le-an'.
Oleggio, o-led'jo, *v. of N. Italy.*
O-len-ek', *r. of Siberia.*
Oléron, o'lā'rōx'; sometimes written Oloron, o'lo'rōx').
O-lin'dę or o-leen'dā.
Ol-i-ven'sa or Olivença (Sp. pron. o-le-ven'-thā).
Ol'mūtz or Ollmütz.
O-lu-nets' or Olonetz.
O-lot'.
O-lym'pus, *mt. of Greece.*
Omaguas, ō-mä'gwäs', *Indians of Ecuador.*
*Omaha, om'ę-haw.
Oman, ō-män', *t. and prov. of Arabia.*
O'mer, St. (Fr. Saint Omer, sant o'mair').
O-mo'ą or o-mo'ä, *t. of Honduras.*
*Om-pom-po-noo'sus.
Omsk, ŏmsk.
O-ne'gą (Rus. pron. o-nā'gā).
Oneglia, o-nel'yä, *t. of N. Italy.*
Oneida, o-nī'dę.
*Onion, un'yun.
O'non', *r. of Chin. Tartary.* *See* Shilka.
Onondaga, on'un-dau'gę.
Ons'lōw.
Ontario, on-tā're-o.
Oonalin. *See* Wanlin.
Oodipoor. *See* Odeypoor.
Oofa, Oufa, or Ufa, oo'fä, *t. and r. of Russia.*
Oojein, oo-jane'.
Oo-ną-las'kę or Oo-ną-lash'kę; written, also, Unalaschka, *the largest of the Aleutian Is.*
Oor'fa; written, also, Urfa, Ourfa, and Orfa.
Oorga, Ourga or Urga, oor'gä, *t. of Chin. Tartary.*
Oorghenj, Ourghendj, or Urgendj, oor-ghenj'; sometimes written Urghenz and Urgantz. *See* Khiva.
Ooroomeea or Urumiya, oo-roo-mee'ę; written, also, Urmiah and Ourmiah.
Oorzhoom or Ourjoum, oor'zhoom', *t. of Russia.*
Oosa or Ousa, oo'sä, *r. and t. of Russia.*
Oo'soo'ree', Ousouri, or Usuri, *r. of E. Asia.*
*Oos-ten-an'ię.
Oosterhout, ōs'ter-howt.
Ootioog Velikee, Ustiug Veliki, or Oustioug Veliki, oos-te-oog' vel'e-kee'.
Oozbeks, Ouzbeks, or Uzbecks, ooz'beks', *a people of Independent Tartary.*
Oozbekistan, ooz-bek-is-tän'. *See* Bokhara.
O-pōr'to.
Op'pęln.
Oppenheim, op'pęn-hime, *t. of Germany.*
Op'pi-do, *t. of Naples.*
Oran, o'rän', *t. of Algeria.*
Orange, or'inj (Fr. pron. o'rānzh').
Orange, or'inj, or Gar-eep', *r. of S. Africa.*
Orangeburg, or'inj-burg.
Orcades, or'ką-dēz. *See* Orkneys.
Orchilla, or-cheel'yä, *i. of the W. Indies.*
Orebro. *See* Oerebro.
Or'e-gon.
O-rel' or Or-loff'.
Orellana, o-rel-yä'nä. *See* Amazon.
O'ren-boorg' or Orenburg.
Orense, o-ren'sä, *t. of Spain.*
Or'ford, *cape of England.*
Orfui, or'fwee', *cape of E. Africa.*
Orihuela, o-re-wä'lä.
O-rin-o'ko.
*O-ris'kę-ny.
O-ris'ęs.
Oristano, o-ris-tä'no, or Oristagni, o-ris-tän'-ye, *t of Sardinia.*
Orizaba, o-re-sä'bä.
Orkneys, ork'nēz.
Orléanais or Orleanois, or'lā'ăn'ā'.
Or'le-ąns (Fr. pron. or'lā'ăn').
Or'mus or Ormuz (Pers. Hormooz).
Orne, orn.
*O-ro'no.
Orontes, o-ron'tēz (called, by the Arabs, El Asey, el ăā'see).
Orosei, o-ro-sā'o, *t. and gulf of Sardinia.*
Orsova, or'sho'vŏh, *t. of Hungary.*
Ortegal or or-tā-gäl', *cape of Spain.*

Digitized by Google

Oz'tsla-burg (Ger. pron. oz'tsla-bŏŏrg'), *t. of Prussia.*
Orthez or Orthès, or-tà'.
Ortona, or-to'nâ, *t. of Italy.*
Oruba, o-roo'bâ, *i. of W. Indies.*
Oruro, o-roo'ro, *t. of Bolivia.*
Orvieto, or-ve-â'to.
Osaca or Osaka, o-sâ'kâ, *t. on Niphon I.*
O'sage' (Fr. pron. ô'zâzh').
Osceola, os-se-o'lą.
Osero, os'â-ro, or Orsero, or-sâ'ro, *i. in the Adriatic.*
Os'i-mo.
Oshmooneyn or Achmouneyn, osh-moo-nâne'.
Os'ną-brück' (often called, in English, Os'nąburg).
*Os'si-pee.
Ossuna, os-soo'nâ.
Oste, os'tęh, *r. of Hanover.*
Os-tend'.
Osterõe, os'ter-ô' or os'ter-ô'ęh, *one of the Fär*õ*e Is.*
Os'ti-aks', *a people of Siberia.*
*Oswegatchie, os'we-gatch'e.
Os-we'go.
Otabalo or Otavalo, o-tâ-vâ'lo, *t. of Ecuador.*
Otaheite. *See* Tahiti.
Otchakof or Oczakow, otch'ą-kof', *t. of Russia.*
O-tran'to.
Ot-se'go.
Ottajano, ot-tâ-yâ'no.
Ot'tą-wâ or ot'tą-wâ.
Otterbach, ot'tęr-bâx', *r. of Germany.*
Ot'tęr-burn, *v. of England.*
*Ot'to or Ot'o.
Ottojano. *See* Ottajano.
Ottomacs or Ottomaques, ot'to-mâks' (Sp. Otomacos, o-to-mâ'koce), *Indians of Venezuela.*
Ouachita. *See* Washita.
Ouanlin or Ocanlin. *See* Wanlin.
Oude, ood.
Oudenarde, ou'den-ar'dęh (Fr. Audenarde, ô'dęn-ard').
Ouessant, wĕs'săn' (in English Ush'ant), *i. W. of France.*
Oufa. *S-e* Oofa.
Oural. *See* Ural.
Ouralsk or Uralsk, oo-rălsk'.
Ourfa. *See* Oorfa.
Ourga. *See* Oorga.
Ourique, oo-ree'kâ or ô-ree'kâ, *t. of Portugal.*
Ourghendj. *See* Oorghendj.
Ourjoum. *See* Oorzhoom.
Ourmiah or Urmiah, oor-mee'ą. *See* Ooroomees.
Ousa. *See* Oosa.
Ouse, ooz.
Ouzbek. *See* Oozbek.
O'vęr-tọn.
*O'vid (N. Y.).
Oviedo, o-ve-â'do.
*O-whe'co.
O-we'go.
O'węn.
Owhyhee. *See* Hawaii.
Ox'ford (Latin Ox-o'ni-ą).
Ox'us; called, also, the Amoo or Amu, â'moo', and Gihon, je-hon' or Je-hoon'.
Oy'ą-pock' or Oyapoc, *r. of Guiana.*
O-zark'.
O'zee', *r. of E. Africa.*(?)

P.

Pachuco, pâ-choo'ko, *t. of Mexico.*
Pą-cif'ic.
*Pac'o-let.
Pąd-ang', *i. near Borneo.*
Paderborn, pâ'dęr-born'.
Pad'u-ą (It. Padova, pâ'do-vâ).
*Pą-du'cah.
Paglia, pâl'yâ, *r. of Italy.*
Paisley, paze'le.
Paishawur. *See* Peshawer.
Pal'ą-wân'.
Pal-em-bang', *t. and r. of Sumatra.*
Palencia, pą-len'she-ą (Sp. pron. pâ-len'the-â)
Palenque, pâ-lenk'â, or Culhuacan, kool-wâkân'.
Pą-lęr'mo (It. pron. pâ-lĕr'mo).
Pal'es-tine.
Palestrina, pâ-les-tree'nâ, *t. of Italy.*
Pal-lam-cot'tą, *t. of Hindostan.*
Pal'li-ser's Is, *a group of Polynesia.*
Palma, pâl'mâ.
Palmas or Las Palmas, lâs pâl'mâs.
*Pal-my'ra.
Palo Alto, pâ'lo âl'to, *battle field betwee Point Isabel and Matamoros.*
Palos, pâ'loce, *cape in the S. E. of Spain.*
Palteh, pâl'tà or pâl'tĕh, *t. of Thibet.*
Pambu, pâm-boo', *t. of Brazil.*
Pam'li-co.
Pamplona, pâm-plo'nâ, or Pampeluna, pâmpâ-loo'nâ.
Panama, pân-ą-mâ'.
Panay, pâ-nī'.
Páncsova, pân'cho-vŏh'.
Pan'i-pŭt' or Panniput, *t. of Hindostan.*
Pą-no'lą.
Pantellaria, pân-tĕl-lâ-ree'â; written, also, Pantalaria, *i. near Sicily.*
*Panuco, pâ-noo'ko.
Pao-king, pâ'o- or pow-king, *t. of China.*
*Paoli, pâ-o'le.
Papa, pâ'pŏh'.
Pâ'pal State (It. Stato Pontificio, stâ'to ponte-fee'che-o).
Papeiti, pâ-pâ-ee'te, *cap. of Tahiti.*
Papua, pap'oo-ą or pâ'poo-â, or New Guinea.
Para, pâ-râ'.
Paraçatu, pâ-râ-sâ-too', or Parazatu, *t. of Brazil.*
Paraguaçu, pâr-râ-gwâ-soo', *r. of Brazil.*
Paraguay, pâ-râ-gwâ' or pâ-râ-gwī'.
Parahyba or Paraiba, pâ-râ-ee'bâ.
Paraiba, pâ-râ-ee'bâ; written, also, Parahyba, *t. of Brazil.*
Pąr'ą-mar'i-bo.
Par-ą-mat'ta, *t. of Australia.*
Par-ą-moo-sheer', Paramushir, or Paramuschir, *one of the Koorile Is.*
Parana, pâ-râ-nâ'.
Paranagua, pâr-râ-nâ'gwâ, *t. and bay of Brazil.*
Parana-Iba or Paranahiba, pâ-râ-nâ-ee'bâ.
Parchim, par'kim, *t. of Prussia.*
Par'gą, *t. of Albania.*
Paris, pâr'ris (Fr. pron. pâ'rę').
Par'ma (It. pron. par'mâ).
Paro, pâ'ro, *r. of Bolivia; the same as the Beni.*
Pa'ros, *i. of Greece.*
Parral, pâr-râl', or San José del Parral.
Par'sons-town. *See* Birr.
Pascagoula, pas'ką-goo'lą.

Digitized by Google

Pasco or Cerro Pasco, ser'ro pâs'ko.
Pascuaro, pâs-kwâ'ro, or Pasquaro, *t. of Mexico.*
Pas-de-Calais, pâ'deh-kâ'lâ'.
Pas-l-go'no, *r. of Texas.*
Pasquaro. *See* Pascuaro.
Pas'quo-tank'. [del Norte.
*Paso del Norte, pâ'so dĕl nor'tâ, or El Paso
Pas-eâ'ic.
*Pas'sa-ma-quod'dy.
Passaro, pâs'sâ-ro, *cape of Sicily.*
Passarowan, pâs-sa-ro-wân'; written, also, Passarowang, *t. of Java.*
Passau, pâs'sow.
Pasto, pâs'to.
Pat-a-go'nl-a.
*Pa-taps'co.
Pat'a-ra or Patera, *t. of Asiatic Turkey.*
Pat'ter-son.
Pat'mos, *i. of Greece.*
Pat'na.
Pa-to'mac. *See* Potomac.
Pa-tras' or Patrasso, pâ-trâs'so.
*Pattawatomies. *See* Pottawatomies.
Pau, pō.
Paul de Loanda, St. *See* Loanda.
Pavia, pâ-vee'â.
*Paw'nees.
*Paw-tuck'et.
Pax'os or Pax'o.
Pays Bas, pâ'e bâ. *See* Netherlands.
Pays de Vaud, pâ'e deh vō. *See* Vand.
Payta, pl'tâ, *t. of Peru.*
Paz, La, lâ pâz (Sp. pron. lâ pâth).
Pearlington, perl'ing-tun.
Pécs, paitch. *See* Fünfkirchen.
Peebles, pee'bĕlz.
Pe'dee'.
Pegnitz, peg'nits, *t. and r. of Bavaria.*
Pegu or Pegou, pe-goo'; called, also, Bagoo.
Peichaouer. *See* Peshawer.
Pei-Ho, pâ'hō', *r. of China.*
Pelpus, pâ'e-pooce, or Tchood'ako-e.
Pe'kin' or Pe'king'.
Pe-lew', *is. in the E. Indies.*
Peling, pâ'ling', *mts. of China.*
Pel'lę, *t. of Palestine.*
Pelvorm or Pellworm, pel'vorm, *i. of Denmark.*
Pem'bę, *i. of E. Africa.*
Pem'bi-nę, *t. of N. America.*
*Pemigewasset, pem'i-je-wos'set.
Pembroke, pem'brōōk.
Peñafiel, pane-yâ-fe-el' or -fe-ale', *t. of Spain.*
Peñas, pain'yâs, *gulf of Patagonia.*
Pen-den'nis, *castle of Cornwall, England.*
Penedo, pâ-nâ'do, *t. of Brazil.*
Penetanguesbine or Penetangushene, pen'e-tang'gŭ-sheen', *t. of Canada*
Penn-syl-vâ'nl-a.
Pe-nob'scot.
Pen-ryn'.
Pen'sa-co'la.
Pen'za or Pensa.
Pen-zance'.
Pe-o'ri-a.
Pepin, pip'in, (Lake), *an expansion of the Mississippi R., W. of Wisconsin.*
Perche, pĕrsh, *a former prov. of France.*
*Perdido, per-dee'do.
Pereslavl, pĕr-es-lâvl'. *See* Riazan.
Pergola, pĕr'go-lâ, *t. of Italy.*
Peribouaca, per're-boo-â'kâ or Peribouca, *r. of Canada.*
Perigord, pĕr'e'gor', *former prov. of France.*
Perigueux, pĕr'e'guh'.
Perm (Rus. pron. pĕrm).
Pernagua, pĕr-nâ-gwâ', *t. of Brazil.*
Pernambuco, pĕr-nâm-boo'ko.
Pernau, pĕr'now.
Perote, pâ-ro'tâ, *fortress of Mexico.*
Perouse, p--rooz', *strait near Yesso I.*
Perpignan, pĕr'peen'yăn'.
Pĕr-quim'ans.
Persia, pĕr'she-ę; called by the natives Iran, ee'răn'.
Perth.
Perth Am-boy'.
Peru, pe-roo'.
Perugia, pâ-roo'jâ.
Pes'a-ro or pâ'sâ-ro.
Pescara, pĕs-kâ'ra, *r. and t. of Naples.*
Peschiera, pes-ke-â'râ, *t. of N. Italy.*
Peshawer, Peichaouer, Peschauer, pesh'our; written, also, Paishawur and Peishore.
Pesth, pest (Hun. pron. pesht).
Petch'e-lee' or Petch'ee'lee'; written, also, Petchili, *gulf of China.*
Petch-o'ra or Petschora.
Peterborough or Peterburgh, pee'ter-bur-rŭh.
Peterhead, pee'ter-hed.
Pe'ters-burg, Saint (Rus. Peterburg, pâ'ter-boorg).
Peterwardein, pee'tęr-wâr'dine (Ger. pron. pâ-tęr-wân'dine).
Petic. *See* Pitic.
Pe'tra, *t. of Arabia.*
Petrinia, pâ-tree'ne-â, *t. of Sclavonia.*
Pet-ro-zav-odsk', *t. of Russia.*
Pet'tis.
P. zenas, pĕz'nâ'.
Phil'a-del'phl-a.
Phil'ip-pine.
Piacenza, pe-â-chen'zâ.
Piacina or Piasina, pe-â-see'nâ, *r. of Siberia.*
Pi'att.
Piave, pe-â'vâ, *t. and r. of Italy.*
Pic'ar-dy (Fr. La Picardie, lâ pe'kan'de').
Pichincha, pe-chin'châ.
Pick'a-way.
Pico, pee'ko.
*Pictou, pik-too'.
Piedmont, peed'mont (It. Piemonte, pe-â-mon'tâ).
*Pieds Noirs, pe-â' nwâr, or Black-feet.
Pienza, pe-en'zâ, *t. of Italy.*
Pierre, Saint, sęnt peer (Fr. pron. sĕn pe-air').
Pietola, pe-â'to-lâ, *v. of Italy.*
Pignerol, peen'yęr-rol'. *See* Pinerolo.
Pilar, pe-lar', *t. of Brazil.*
Pilcomayo, pil-ko-mi'o, *r. of S. America.*
Pilica, pe-leet'sâ, *r. of Poland.*
Pil'lar, *cape of Terra del Fuego.*
Pillau, pil'lou.
Pil'sęn.
Pinega, pe-nâ'gâ, *r. of Russia.*
Pinerolo, pe-nâ-rol'o (Fr. Pignerol, peen'yęr-ol').
Pines, pinz, (Isle of), *i. of the W. Indies.*
Pinhel, peen-yĕl', *t. of Portugal and Brazil.*
Pin-zon' or Pinçon, pin-sone', *bay of Brazil.*
Piretibbi or Piretibbe, pe-rę-tib'be or pir're-tib'be, *t. of British America.*
Pirmasens or Pirmasenz, pĕr'mâ-sĕnts, *t. of Bavaria.*
Pisa, pee'zâ.
Pis-cat'a-qua.

Digitized by Google

Pis-cat'a-quis.
Pisania, pe-zan'e-a, *t. of W. Africa.*
Pisek, pee'sek, *t. of Bohemia.*
Pis'co, *t. of Peru.*
Pis'gah, *mt. of Palestine.*
Pissou or Pisou, pe-zoo', *r. of Liberia.*
Pistoja, pis-to'yâ.
Pit-cairn's' Island.
Piteå, pit'e-ô.
Pitic, pee-tik', *t. of Mexico.*
Pitts'burg.
Pitt-syl-vá'nl-a.
Piura, pe-oo'rà, *t. of Peru.*
Placentia, pla-sen'she-a. *See* Piacenza.
Plaquemine, plak'meen'.
Plasencia, plà-sen'she-a (Sp. pron. plà-sen'-the-à).
Plata, La, là plà'tà; called, also, the Argentine (ar'jen-tine) Republic (Sp. Republica Argentina, rà-poob'le-kà ar-hen-tee'nà).
Plata, Rio de la, ree'o del-à plà'tà.
Platte or Ne-bras'ka.
Platten See, plät'ten sà, or Lake Balatony, bà'lòh-tòn.
Platts'burg.
Plauen, plow'en.
Plava, plà'và, *t. of Turkey.*
Pleisse, pli'sch.
Plock, plotsk.
Pludenz, ploo'dènts, *t. of Tyrol.*
Plymouth, plim'ûth.
Plyn-lim'mon.
*Po'co-moke.
Po'co-nô, *mt. of Pennsylvania.*
Po-co-hon'tas.
Podiachia, pod-là'ke-à.
Po-dô'll-a.
Poictiers. *See* Poitiers.
Poictou. *See* Poitou.
Poin'sett.
Point Coupee, -koo-pee'.
Point de Galle or Punto Gallo, poon'to gàl'lo, *t. of Ceylon.*
*Point Isabel, -iz'a-bel.
Poitiers or Poictiers, poi-teerz' (Fr. pron. pwà'te-à', almost pwl'te-à').
Poitou or Poictou, poi'too' (Fr. pron. pwà'-too' or pwl'too').
Po'la.
Po'land (called by the Poles, Polska, pole'skà).
Policastro, pol-e-kàs'tro, *t. of Naples.*
Poligni, po'leen'ye', *t. of France.*
Pollina, pol-lee'nà, *t. and r. of Sicily.*
Polock, po-lotsk'; written, also, Polotzk, *t. of Russia.*
Poltava, pol-tà'va; also written Pultowa.
Polynesia, pol'in-ee'she-a.
Pom-e-rà'ni-a (Ger. Pom'mern).
Pom'e-rie', *t. S. E. of Africa.*
Po-mo'na or Main'land.
Pompeii, pom-pà'ye.
Ponce, pon'sà, *t. of Porto Rico.*
Pondicherry, pon'de-sher're (Fr. Pondichéry, pôn'de'shà'ree').
*Ponk'as. *See* Puncahs.
Po-no'la. *See* Panola.
Ponta-Delgada, pon'tà-dèl-gà'dà.
Pontch'ar-train'.
Pontefract, pom'fret.
Pontal, pon-tàl', *t. of Brazil.*
*Pontiac, pon'te-ak'.
Pon'to-toc'.
Pontremoli, pon-trem'o-le, *t. of Italy.*

Poo'nah.
Popayan, po-pi-ân' or po-pà-yan'.
Po-per-ing'en (Fr. Poperingue, pop'er-ãn'g').
Po-po-cat'a-pêtl' or po-po-kà-tà-pàt'el.
Porongos, po-rong'goce, *l. of La Plata.*
Port'age.
Portalegre, port-à-là'grà, *t. of Brazil.*
*Port-au-Platte, pôrt-ô-plàtt.
Port-au-Prince, pôrt-ô-prince (Fr. pron. port-ô-prãnce).
Port'land.
Port Le'on.
Port Louis, pôrt loo'is, or Port Northwest.
Port Mahon, mà-hone'.
Port Natal, port nà-tàl', *t. of S. E. Africa.*
Porto. *See* Oporto.
Pôr'to Bel'lo (Sp. Puerto Bello, pwêr'to bêl'yo).
*Pôr'to Ca-bel'lo (Sp. Puerto Cabello, pwêr'-to kà-vêl'yo).
Porto Praya, pôr'to prl'à. *See* Praya.
Pôr'to Prin'ci-pe. *See* Puerto Principe.
Porto Rico, pôr'to ree'ko (Sp. Puerto Rico, pwêr'to ree'ko).
Porto Salgado, por'to sàl-gà'do, *t. of Brazil.*
Por'to San'to, *a little i. near Madeira.*
Porto Seguro, pon'to sà-goo'ro, *t. of Brazil.*
Porto Vecchio, pon'to vek'ke-o, *t. of Corsica.*
Portsea, pôrt'see.
Portsmouth, pôrts'muth.
Pôrt'u-gal (Port. pron. pon-too-gàl').
Posega, po-sà'gà, *t. of Sclavonia.*
Posen, po'zen.
Potenza, po-ten'zà.
Po-to'mac.
Potosi, po-to-see' or po-to'se.
Potsdam, pots'dàm.
*Pot'a-wat'o-mies.
Potts'ville.
Poughkeepsie, po-kip'se.
Poulton, pole'tun.
Pow-hat-tan'.
Po'yang', *l. of China.*
Pozzuoli, pot-soo-o'le.
Prague, praig (Ger. Prag, prâe).
*Prairie du Chien, prà're dû she-ãn'.
Pras'lin or prãz-leen', *i. E. of Africa.*
Prato, prà'to.
Praya, Porto, pon'to prl'à.
Preble, preb'el.
Preg'el.
Prenzlow, prents'lov. [bôõne).
Pres'burg or Press'burg (Ger. pron. press'-
Pres'ton.
Prev'e-sa or prà'và-sà.
Prince'ton.
Princeza, prin-sà'zà, *t. of Brazil.*
Principato Citra, prin-che-pà'to chee'trà.
Principato Ultra, prin-che-pà'to ool'trà.
Prip'ets (Polish Prypec, prip'ets).
Privas, pre'vàs'.
Prome, prôm, *t. of Birma.*
Provence, pro'vãnce'.
Prov'i-dence.
Prussia, proo'she-à or prûsh'e-a (Ger. Preus-sen, prois'sen).
Pruth (Ger. pron. proot), *r. in the E. of Europe.*
Prypec or Prypetz. *See* Pripets.
Przemysl, pzhem'isl.
Pskof or Pskow, pskoff; written, also, Pskov.
Ptolemais, tol-e-mà'is, *t. of Palestine.*
Puebla, pwêb'là. *See* La Puebla.

Digitized by Google

*Pueblo, pwĕb'lo, or El Pueblo de los Angeles, ĕl pwĕb'lo dā loce ăng'gĕl-ēs.
Pueiches, pwĕl'chēs, *Indians of Patagonia.*
Puente Nacional, pwĕn'tā nā-se-o-nāl'.
*Puerco, pwĕr'ko.
Puerto Bello. *See* Porto Bello.
Puerto Cabello. *See* Porto Cabello.
Puerto Principe, pwĕr'to prin'se-pā or preen'-the-pā, or Porto Prin'ci-pe.
Puerto Rico. *See* Porto Rico.
Pulao, poo-lā'o or puo-lou', *t. on the peninsula of Malacca.*
Pulaski, pu-las'ke.
Pulo Pinang or Poulo Pinang, poo'lo pe-nang', *i. near Malacca.*
Puna, poo'nā, improperly written Puno, *i. in the gulf of Guayaquil.*
*Puncahs, punk'ŝz, or Ponkas.
*Pungoteague, pung'go-teeg'.
Puno, poo'no, *t. of Peru.*
Purus, poo'rus or poo'rooce, *r. of S. America.*
Put'nam.
Putumayo, poo-too-mī'o, *r. of S. America.*
Puy, Le, lĕh pwee.
Puy de Dôme, pwee dĕh dōme.
Pyrenees, pir'en-eez.
Pyrmont, pĕr'mont, *t. of Germany.*

Q.

Qaherah, kăh'he-rā. *See* Cairo.
Qenè. *See* Keneh.
Qoceyr, kos-sare'. *See* Cosseir.
Qualöe, quā'lō or quăl'ŭh'yĕh, *i. of Norway.*(?)
Quang-tong'. *See* Canton.
Que-bec' (Fr. Québec, kā'bek').
Quedah or Kedah, kā'dă, *t. and kingdom of Malacca.*
Qued'lin-burg (Ger. pron. kwĕd'lin-bōōrg').
Queen Charlotte's, -shar'lŏts, *i. and sound W. of British America.*
Quelpaert, quel'part', *i. near Corea.*
Quen'tin, Saint (Fr. pron. săn kăn'tăn').
Queretaro, kĕr-ā'tă-ro.
Quiberon, ke'bĕr-ōn' or ke'brōn', *t. of France.*
Quibo, kee'bo, improperly written Quibdo, *i. W. of New Granada.*
Quilca, keel'kă, *t. of Peru.*
Quilimancy, kee-le-măn'se.
Quilimane, ke-le-mā'nā.
Quillota, keel-yo'tă.
Quilca, kee'lo-ă. [~ko'răr'tăn'.
Quimper, kăn'pare', or Quimper Corentin, *Quin'e-bang'.
Qui Parle, kee parl, *l. of Minnesota Territory.*
Quito, kee'to.
Quor'rą. *See* Niger.

R.

Raab, răb (Hun. Györ, dyör).
Rā'a-mah, *t. of Palestine.*
Rabat, rā'bāt', *t. of Morocco.*
Rab'bath Am'mon, *t. of Palestine.*
Rā'bun.
Racine, ras-seen'.
Radama, rā'dā-mā, *mts. of Madagascar.*
Rad'nor.
Radstadt, rād'stădt (Ger. pron. rāt'stătt), *t. of Austria.*
Ragusa, rā-goo'sā, or Raugia, rā'oo-jā or rou'jā.
Rainier, rā'neer, *mt. of Oregon.*
Rajpoot, rāj-poot'.
Rajpootana, rāj-poo-tā'nā, or Rajasthan, rā-jă-stăn'.
Rakow, rā'kof, *t. of Poland.*
Raleigh, rau'le.
Ralls, rawls.
Rambouillet, răn'boo-eel'yĕ' or răn'bwe'yĕ', *t. of France.*
Ramillies, ram'e-leez (Fr. pron. rā'meel'ye' or rā'me'ye'), *t. of Belgium.*
Ram'le-ah, *mts. of Arabia.*
Rams'gate.
Ranai, rā'nī. *See* Lanai.
*Ran-co'cas.
Ran'ders, *t. of Denmark.*
Ran'dolph.
Rangoon, rang-goon'.
Ran'kin.
Raphia, raf'e-ă, or Rafa, rā'fă, *t. of Palestine.*
Rapides, rap-eed'.
Rap'pa-han'nock.
Rapty, rap'tee, *r. of Hindostan.*
Raritan or Rariton, răr'it-un.
Ras al Gat, răs ăl găt, *cape of Arabia.*
Rastadt, răs'tătt.
Rastowica, răs-to-veet'să, *r. of Poland.*
Ratibor, rā'te-bor, *t. of Prussia.*
Rat'is-bon (Ger. Regensburg, rā'ghĕnz-bōōrg').
Raugia. *See* Ragusa.
Ravee, rā'vee', *r. of Hindostan.*
Rav-en'nę or rā-ven'nā.
Ravensburg, rā'venz-bōōrg', *t. of Germany.*
Ravenstein, rā'ven-stīne', *t. of Germany.*
Reading, red'ing.
Red'ruth.
Ree (Ireland), rā.
Regensburg, rā-ghĕnz-bōōrg'. *See* Ratisbon.
Regent's, ree'jents, *inlet of British America.*
Reggio, red'jo.
Reichenberg, rī'ken-bĕrg'.
Reid's, reedz, *r. of Oregon.*
Reikiavik, rī'ke-ă-vik, *cap. of Iceland.*
Reims or Rheims, reemz (Fr. pron. răns).
*Reinosa, rā-no'să.
Renaix, rĕn-nā' (Flem. Ron'sę).
Rends'borg or Rendsburg.
Ren'frew.
Renfrewshire, ren'fru-shir.
Rennes, renn.
Rensselaer, ren'sel-ęr.
Requena, rā-kā'nā.
Resaca de la Palma, rā-să'kā dā-lā păl'mā, *battle-field between Point Isabel and Matamoros.*
Rēshd, *t. of Persia.*
Reuben, ru'ben, *tribe of Israelites.*
Reus, rā'ooce.
Reuss, ruce (Ger. pron. roiss).
Reutlingen, roit'ling-ęn.
Rev'el (Rus. Kolyvan, ko-le-văn').
Reyes, rā'es, *l. of Peru.*(?)
Reyes, los, loce rā'ĕs, *t. of Venezuela.*
Revilla-Gigedo, rā-veel'yă-he-hā'no, *i. W of Mexico.*
Rhea, rē.
Rheatown, ray'town.
Rheims. *See* Reims.
Rhein, rīne, *t. of Prussia.*
Rheinberg, rīne'bĕrg, *t. of Prussia.*
Rheinthal, rīne'tāl, (*i. e.* "valley of the Rhine"), *a district of Switzerland.*
Rhine, rīne (Ger. Rhein, Dutch Rhyn: both pronounced as the English Rhine).

Digitized by Google

Rhodes, rōdz.
Rhodez or Rodez, ro'dā'.
Rhone.
Riazan, re-ä-zän'.
Richelieu, reesh-ẹh'lu' or reesh'le-uh'.
Rich'land.
Rich'mond.
Rideau, ree'dō', *canal of Canada.*
Riesengebirge, ree'zẹn-gə-bēēr'gẹh, *mts. of Germany separating Silesia from Bohemia.*
Rieti, re-ā'te, *t. of Italy.*
Ri'ga or ree'gä.
Rig'o-let.
Rimini, ree'me-ne.
Ringkjōbing, ring'kyō'bing, *t. of Denmark.*
Rio Bravo, ree'o brā'vo. *See* Rio del Norte.
Rio Colorado, ree'o ko-lo-rah'do.
Rio del Norte, rī'o del nort (Sp. pron. ree'o dēl nor'tā); called, also, the Ri'o Grande (Sp. pron. ree'o grän'dā), and Rio Bravo, ree'o brä'vo. [The pronunciation of these names, which may be said to belong now to the United States, ought to be anglicized for the same reason that the names of Detroit, Wisconsin, and Texas are anglicized, that is because the great majority of persons who have occasion to use them, speak the English language. Those, however, who prefer the foreign pronunciation should be careful to be consistent, and not pronounce one-half of the name after the Spanish mode and then anglicize the remainder. We should either say *rī'o del nort* or *ree'o del nor'tā*, and not *ree'o del nort*, as we too frequently hear. In like manner Rio Grande should be pronounced either *rī'o grand* or *ree'o gran'dā* and not *ree'o grand.*]
Rio de los Americanos, ree'o dā loce ä-mēr-e-kä'noce. *See* Sacramento.
Rio de los Martires, ree'o dā loce mar'te-rēs, or the "River of Martyrs," *r. of California.*
Rio del Tigre, ree'o del tee'grā, *r. of Mexico.*
Rio Frio, ree'o free'o (*i. e.* "cold river"), *a stream of Mexico.*
Rio Grande, ree'o grän'dā, *r. of Mexico.*
*Rio Hacha, ree'o ä'chā or -hä'chẹ.
Rio Janeiro, rī'o ja-nee'ro (Port. Rio de Janeiro, ree'o dā zhän-ā'e-ro); often called simply Ri'o.
Rio Jaquesila. *See* Jaquesila.
Rio Negro, ree'o nā'gro, *r. of S. America.*
*Rio Verde, ree'o vēr'dā.
*Rio Virgen, ree'o veer'ẹn.
Riobamba, ree-o-bäm'bä, *t. of Ecuador.*
Rioja or Rioxa, re-o'hä, *t. of La Plata.*
Riom, re'ōn'.
Ripley, rip'le.
Rip'on or Rippon.
Rissegnuche, ris'ẹ-goosh', *r. forming part of the boundary between Canada and New Brunswick.*
Ritchie, ritch'e.
Rive de Gier, reev dẹh zhe-ā'.
Rives, reevz.
Rivoli, riv'o-le or ree'vo-le, *t. of N. Italy.*
Roane, rone.
Ro'anne'.
Ro'ẹ-noke'.
Rob'ert-sọn.
Rob'ẹ-sọn.
Rochdale, roch'dẹl.
Rochefort, roch'fort or Rosh'fon'.
Rochelle or La Rochelle, lä ro'shell'.
Rock'bridge.
Rockcastle, rock-kas'sẹl.
Rockingham, rok'ing-um.
Rock'land.
Ro-croy' (Fr. pron. ro'krwä'), *t. of France.*
Rodach, ro'dăk, *t. and r. of Germany.*
Rodez, ro'da'. *See* Rhodez.
Roer, roor, *r. of Holland.*
Roermonde, roor-mond'eh (Fr. Ruremonde, rūr'mōnd').
Ro'gas-ẹn, *t. of Prussia.*
Romagna, ro-män'yä, *a former prov. of Italy.*
Romania, ro-mā'ne-ạ or ro-mā-nee'ä. *See* Roomelia.
Romans, ro'mäx'.
Ro'man-zoff, *cape of Russian America.*
Romão, ro-mā'ōn, almost ro-mowng, *t. of Brazil.*
Rome (It. Roma, ro'mä).
Romöe, ro'mō, or ro'mūh'yeh, *i. of Denmark.*
Ron'ẹe-val'les (Sp. Roncesvalles, ron-thẹs-väl'yẹs, Fr. Roncevaux, rōns'vō' or rōn'-ẹeh-vō'), *t. of Spain.*
Ronse. *See* Renaix.
Roo-me'il-ạ or Rumelia.
Room-Elee, Roum-Ili, or Rum-Ili, room'e-lee'. *See* Roomelia.
Roos-tchook'; written, also, Rustschuk and Routchouk.
Ropequix (a misspelling of Roquepix, which see).
Roque, roke (St.), *cape of S. America.*
Roquelaure, rok'e-lōre', *t. of France.*
Roquepix, ro-keh-peez', *i. in the Indian Ocean.*
Rōraas, rō'rōs, *t. of Norway.*
Rosas, ro'säs, *t. of Spain.*
Rosbach, ros'bäx.
Ros-com'mọn.
Roscrea, ros-krä'.
Ro-set'tạ (Arab. Er-Rash-eed').
Ros'kil'dẹ, *t. of Denmark.*
Rossano, ros-sä'no, *t. of Naples.*
Ros'tock.
Rothenburg, ro'ten-burg or ro'tẹn-bōōrg'.
Rotherham, roTH'er-um.
Rothesay, roth'sä.
Rot'ter-dam'.
Roubaix, roo'bä'.
Rouen, roo'ẹn (Fr. pron. rwăx).
Roulers, roo'lä'.
Roumelia. *See* Roomelia.
Roum-Ili. *See* Room-Elee.
Roussillon, roo'seel'yōn' or roo'se'yōn', *t. and former prov. of France.*
Routchouk, root'shook'. *See* Roostchook.
Roveredo, ro-vā-rā'do (Ger. Rovereith, ro'-vẹr-ite').
Rovigno, ro-veen'yo.
Rovigo, ro-vee'go.
Roxburgh (Scotland), rox'bŭr-ṛẹh.
Roxbury, rox'bẹr-e.
Rōw-an'.
Rudolstadt, roo'dol-stätt, *t. of Germany.*
Rügen, rū'ghẹn.
Rumelia. *See* Roomelia.
Rum-Ili. *See* Room-Elee.
Ru'pert's, *r. of British America.*
Ruppin, rōōp-peen'.
Ruremonde. *See* Roermonde.
Ruska Poyana (Mt.), roos'kōh po-yä'nōh, *the highest summit of the Carpathian chain.*
Russia, roo'she-ạ or rush'e-ạ.
Rustchuk or Ruscuk. *See* Roostchook.

Digitized by Google

Ruth'er-ford.
Rutherglen, rug'lęn.
Rut'land.
Ryde, rīde.
Ryswick, riz'wik (Dutch pron. rice'wik).
Rzeszow, zhĕs'ov, *t. of Austrian Galicia.*

S.

Saale, sâl'eh.
Saalfield, sâl'fēlt.
Saar, sar or sâr (Fr. Sarre, sarr), *r. of Rhenish Prussia.*
Saarbrück, sâr'brŭk, or Saar-brück'ęn.
Saardam, sâr'dăm'. *See* Zaandam.
Saarlouis, sâr-loo'is.
Saatz, sâtts. *t. of Bohemia.*
Sabara, sâ-bâ-rā', *t. of Brazil.*
Sabioncello, sâ-be-on-chel'lo, *i. in the Adriatic.*
Sabine, sab-een'.
Sachsen, sâk'sęn. *See* Saxony.
Sachsen-Altenburg. *See* Saxe-Altenburg.
Sachsenhausen, sâk'sęn-how'zęn, *a suburb of Frankfort on the Main.*
Sachsenheim, sâk'sęn-hīme', *t. of Germany.*
Sackatoo, sâk'kę-too'; written, also, Sackatou, Sakatu, and Soccatoo, *t. of Soodan.*
Sack'ett's Har'bor.
Saco, sau'ko.
*Sac-rą-men'to.
*Sacs, sauks.
Saeed or Said, sā'eed'. *See* Egypt.
Safed, sā'fęd, or Safad, sā'fęd, *t. of Palestine.*
Saffee or Saffi, sâf'fee', *t. of Morocco.*
Sag'hal'i-en or Sakhalien.
Sag'in-aw'.
Saguenay, sag'ęh-nay' or sâg'na', *r. of Canada.*
Sahara, sâh'hâ-rā or są-hâ'rą; written, also, Zahara.
Said. *See* Saeed.
Saida, sī'dâ, or Sī'don.
Saigon, sī'gon', or Saigong, sī'gong'; called, also, Look'noo'ee'.
Saint Denis. *See* Denis, Saint.
Saint Germain. *See* Germain, Saint, *and so for all the other names having the prefix of* Saint.
Saintes, sānt.
Saintonge, sān'tôxzh'.
Sakaria, sâ-kâ-ree'ą (Anc. San-ga'ri-us), *r. of Asia Minor.*
Sakatu. *See* Sackatoo.
Sakhalien. *See* Saghalien.
Sakkara, sâk'kâ-rā, or Sakara, *t. of Egypt.*
Saladillo, sâ-lâ-deel'yo.
Salado, sâ-lâ'no.
Sal-ą-manc'ą or sâ-lâ-mâng'kâ.
Salé or Sallee, sąl-lā', *r. and t. of Morocco.*
Sā'lęm.
Są-lęr'no (It. pron. sâ-lêr'no).
Salford, saul'furd or sau'furd, *t. of England, now forming a part of Manchester.*
*Salina (in the U. S.), są-lī'ną.
Salina (in Spanish America), sâ-lee'nâ.
Saline, sąl-een'.
Salisbury, saulz'bęr-e, or New Sā'rum.
Sallee. *See* Salé.
Salm, sâlm, *r. of Rhenish Prussia.*
Salona, sâ-lo'nâ, *r. of Turkey.*
Salonica, sal-o-nee'kę, or Solaniki, sol-ę-nee'ke.
Sa'lop. *See* Shropshire.
Salta, sâl'tâ.
Saltcoats, sault'kōtes.
*Saltillo, sâl-teel'yo (vulgar pron. sâl-tee'yo) sometimes called Leona Vicaria, lā-o'nâ ve-kâ're-â.
Są-lu'dą.
Saluzzo, sâ-loot'so.
*Salvador, sâl-vâ-dore'.
Salvador, Saint (Brazil). *See* Bahia.
*Salvador, Saint (Central America). *See* San Salvador.
Sal'win' or Sal'wen'; called, also, Than-Lyeng or Than-Lweng.
Saltz'burg or Salzburg (Ger. pron. sâlts'bōōrg).
Salza, sâlt'sâ, *r. of Austria.*
Salzwedel, sâlts'vā'dęl.
Samana, sâ-mâ-nâ', *t. of Hayti.*
Sam-ar'.
Samara, sâm'â-ra', *t. of Asiatic Turkey.*
Sam'ę-rang'.
Sam'ar-cand'.
Są-mâ'ri-ą, *t. and prov. of Palestine.*
Sam-ar-ov' or Samaroff, *t. of Siberia.*
Sambas, sâm'bâs', *t. of Borneo.*
Sambor, sâm'bor.
Sambre, sâmbr, *r. of France.*
Samisat, sâ-me-sât', *t. of Asiatic Turkey.*
Samogitia, sam-o-jish'e-ą, *a former prov. of Poland.*
Sa'mos (called Socsam, soo-sâm', by the Turks).
Samothraki, sâ'mo-thrâ'ke, or Sam'o-thrace', *i. of Greece.*
Samoyeds or Samoyedes, sam'o-yēdz', *a people of Siberia.*
Samsoon, Samsun, or Samsoun, sâm-soon', *t. of Asia Minor.*
San Tiago, soung te-â'go, or San Thiago, sân te-â'go; written, also, St. Jago.
Sanaa or Sana, sâ'nâ'.
*San An-to'ni-o.
*San An-to'ni-o de Bexar, -dā bā-har'. *See* Bexar.
*San Augustine, -au'gus-teen'.
*San Bartolomé, sân bar-to-lo-mā'.
*San Blas, sân blâs.
*San Buenaventura, sân bwā'nâ-vĕn-too'rā.
San Car'los or sân kar'loce, *t. on Chiloe I.*
*San Diego, sân de-â'go.
San Felipe, sân fâ-lee'pā, *t. of Chili.*
*San Felipe de Austin, san fâ-lee'pā dā aus'tin (familiarly called San Phil'ip).
San or Sam Feliz, sân or soung fâ'leese,† commonly anglicized by St. Fe'lix, *t. of Brazil.*
*San Fernando, sân fêr-nân'do.
*San Fran-cis'co or sân frân-sees'ko.
San or Sam Francisco (Brazil). *See* Francisco, St.
San or Sam Gabriel, sân or soung ga-bre-el',† *t. of Brazil.*
San Geronimo, sân hā-ron'e-mo, *t. of Cuba.*
*San Ją-cin'to.
San or Sam João das duas Barras, sân or soung zho-oung' dâs doo'âs bâr'râs,† *t. of Brazil.*
San or Sam João del Rey, -del ray,† *t. of Brazil.*
San Joaquin, sân ho-â-keen' or sân hwâ-keen'.

† The Portuguese prefix signifying *Saint* is Sam, pronounced soung or sowng; we have, however, in conformity to the method of Balbi and other eminent geographers, given these names under the head of *San.*

Digitized by Google

*San Ju'ęn (Sp. pron. sân koo-ân' or hwân).
San Juan de la Frontera, –dā lā fron-tā'rā.
*San Juan de Ulua or Uloa, san ju'ęn (or sân hwân) dā oo-loo'ā or oo-lo'ā.
San José del Parral, sân ho-sā' dēl pār-rāl'; usually called, simply, Parral.
San Lucas, sân loo'kās. *See* St. Lucas.
*San Luis (Texas), san loo'is.
*San Luis de Potosi, sân loo'is (Sp. pron. loo-eece') dā po-to-see'.
San Luis Rey, sân loo'is ray, *t. of California.*
San Marino, sân mā-ree'no.
San Miguel, sân me-ghel' (or St. Michael), *the name of various places in Spanish Amer.*
*San Patricio, –pat-ris'se-o.
San or Sam Paulo, sân or soung pow'lo,† *t. of Brazil.*
San or Sam Pedro del Rey, sân or soung pā'dro del ray,† *t. of Brazil.*
San or Sam Roque, sân or soung ro'kā.† *See* Roque, St.
San Saba, san sah'bę, *r. of Texas.*
San or Sam Salvador (Brazil). *See* Bahia.
*San Salvador, sân sāl-vā-dore'.
Sandomir or San-do-meer', *t. and prov. of Russian Poland.*
San-dus'ky.
Sand'wich.
Sangamon, sang'gę-mon.
Sangarius. *See* Sakaria.
San-i-lac'.
Santa, sān'tā, *t. and r. of Peru.*
*Santa Barbara, sān'tā bar'bā-rā.
*Santa Cruz, san'tą kroose (Sp. pron. sān'tā krooth), or St. Croix, sęnt-kroi'.
*San'tą Fe (Sp. pron. sān'tā fā).
Santa Fe de Bogota, –dā bo-go-tā' *See* Bogota.
Santa Maria, sān'tā mā-ree'ā.
Santa Marta, sān'tā mar'tā.
San'tą Maw'rę or sān'tā mow'rā.
San'tą Ro'są.
*Santa Rosalia, sān'tā ro-sā-lee'ā.
San-tan'der (Sp. pron. sān-tān-dair').
Santarem, sān'tā-rēm' (almost sān'tā-reng').
San'tee'.
San Thiago. *See* San Tiago.
Santiago de Compostela, sān-te-ā'go dā compos-tā'lā. *See* Compostela.
*Santiago de Cuba, sān-te-ā'go de ku'bę or –dā koo'bā.
Santillana, sān-teel-yā'nā, *t. of Spain.*
Santoce, sān-to'sā, *t. of Brazil.*(?)
Santorini, sān-to-ree'ne, or Santorin, sān'to-reen', *t. of Greece.*
Santos, sān'toce.
Saône, sōne.
Saphet. *See* Safed.
Sap-i-en'zą (Is.), *a cluster near the Morea.*
Sap'tin (River) or Lewis River.
Saptin (Indians). *See* Nez-Percés.
Saqqara. *See* Sakkara.
Sarabat, sā-rā-bāt', or Her'mus, *r. of Asia Minor.*
Sar-ą-goz'są (Sp. Zaragoza, thā-rā-go'thā).
*Sar'ą-nac'.
Saransk, sā-rānsk', *t. of Russia.*
Saratof or Saratow, sar-ą-tof'.
Sar'ą-to'gą.
Sarawak, sā-rau'wāk', *an English settlement on a river of the same name, in the N. W. part of Borneo.*
Sarayacu, sā-rī-ā-koo', *t. of Peru.*
Sardinas, sar-dee'nās, *bay of New Granada.* (?)
Sar-din'i-ą (It. Sardegna, sar-dēn'yā or sar-dain'yā).
Saree or Sari, sā-ree'.
Są-rep'tą, *t. of Palestine.*
Sark, *i. in the English Channel.*
Sar'no.
Sáros, shāā'rosh; also written Saroseh, *t. of Hungary.*
Saros, sā'rōs, *t. of Greece.*
Sarre, sarr. *See* Saar.
Sarthe, sart.
Sā'rum.
Sas-katch'ę-wąn.
Sasseri, sās'sā-re.
Satalieh, sā-tā-lee'ę. *See* Adalia.
Są-til'ą, *r. of Georgia.*
Sauk (Indians). *See* Sacs.
*Sault de Sainte Marie (Fr. pron. sō dęh sānt mā're), but now usually written and pronounced Sault (sawlt) Saint Mā'ry.
Saung. *See* Donnai.
Saumur, sō'mūr'.
Są-van'nah.
Save (Ger. Sau, sow, Hun. Száva, sāā-vōh).
Savigliano, sā-veel-yā'no, *t. of N. Italy.*
Savignano, sā-veen-yā'no, *t. of Italy.*
Savona, sā-vo'nā.
Sav'oy or sav-oi' (It. Savoia, sā-voi'ā, Fr. Savoie, sā'vwā').
Saxe-Altenburg, sax āl'tęn-burg (Ger. Sachsen-Altenburg, sāk'sęn āl'tęn-bōōrg').
Saxe-Co'burg (Ger. Sachsen-Coburg, sāk'sęn ko'bōōrg).
Saxe-Lauenburg, sax lou'ęn-burg or lou'ęn-bōōrg'. *See* Lauenburg.
Saxe Meiningen, sax mī'ning-ęn.
Saxe-Weimar, sax-wī'mar (Ger. Sachsen-Weimar, sāk'sęn-vī'mar).
Sax'en-burg, *i. in the Atlantic, E. of Brazil.*
Sax'ony (Ger. Sachsen, sāk'sęn).
Sayanskoi, sī'ăns'koi', *mts. of Siberia.*
Sayn, sīne, *r. and t. of Germany.*
Scala Nova, skā'lā no'vā, *t. of Asia Minor.*
Scan'der-oon' or Is-ken'der-oon'. *See* Alexandretta.
Scan-dī-nā'vī-ą.
Scania, skā'ne-ā. *See* Skåne.
Scarborough, skar'b'rūh or skar'bur-rūh.
Scar'pan-to, *i. of Greece.*
Scarperia, skar-pā-ree'ā, *t. of Italy.*
Schaffhausen, shāf'how'zęn.
Schat-el-Arab. *See* Shatt-el-Arab.
Schaumburg, Lippe, shoum'bōōrg, lip'pęh. *See* Lippe-Schauenburg.
Scheldt, skelt (Dutch Schelde, skel'dęh, Fr. Escaut, es'kō').
Schelekof. *See* Shelekhof.
Scheiestadt, shēl'ęs-tāt' (Ger. pron. shel'ęs-tāt').
Schelling, skel'ling. *See* Ter-Schelling.
Schemnitz, shem'nits (Hun. Selmecz Bánya, shēl-mēts bāān-yōh).
Schenectady, sken-ek'tę-de.
Schie, sxee, *r. of Holland.*
Schiedam, sxee'dăm.
Schio, skee'o, *t. of N. Italy.*
Schiraz, shē'rāz'. *See* Shiraz.
Schirvan or Schirwan. *See* Shirvan.
Schleswig. *See* Sleswick.
Schoa. *See* Shoa.
Schoharie, sko-hār're.

† See note on preceding page.

Digitized by Google

Schönbrunn or Schoenbrunn, shen'broon or shön'brönn, *t. of Austria.*
Schonen. *See* Skåne.
*Schoodic, skoo'dik.
*Schooley's, skoo'leez.
Schouwen, skow'wen or skow'wen.
Schreckhorn, shrek'horn, *mt. of Switzerland.*
*Schroon, skroon.
Schumla. *See* Shumla.
Schuyler, skī'lęr.
Schuylkill, skool'kil.
Schwabach, shwä'bäx.
Schwarzburg, shwarts'burg, or shwarts'bööRG.
Schwarzenberg, shwarts'ęn-bęRG, *t. of Saxony.*
Schwarzwald, shwarts'wält, *i. e.* "Black Forest," *a range of mts. in the S. of Germany.*
Schwedt, shwett, *t. of Prussia.*
Schweidnitz, shwīt'nits.
Schweinfurt, shwīne'fööRt, *t. of Bavaria.*
Schweitz, shwītes. *See* Schwitz.
Schwerin, shwā-reen'.
Schwitz or Schwyz, shwits.
Schyl or Syll, sheel or shil, *r. of Turkey.*
Sciacca, shäk'kä or shyäk'kä, *t. of Sicily.*
Sciglio, sheel'yo (Anc. Scyl'la), *a rocky promontory of Naples.*
Scigliano, sheel-yä'go, *t. of Naples.*
Scilly, sil'le.
Scio, shee'o or sī'o.
Scioto, sī-o'to.
Sclav-o'nī-ę. *See* Slavonia.
Scot'land.
Scriv'ęn.
Scutari, skoo'tä-re (near Constantinople); called Is-koo-dar' by the Turks.
Scutari (in Albania); called by the Turks Is-kan-der-ee'yęh.
Seara, se-ä'rä. *See* Ciara.
Searcy, sęr'se.
*Se-bä'go.
Sebastian, Saint, sent se-bast'yun (Sp. San Sebastian, sän se-bäs-te-än').
Secchia, sek'ke-ä, *r. of N. Italy.*
Sedan, sęh-dän'.
Sedlitz, sed'lits; written, also, Seidlitz, *v. of Bohemia noted for its mineral waters.*
Seevas or Sivas, see'väs'.
Seewah or Siwah, see'wä'.
Segni, sān'ye or sain'ye, *t. of Italy.*
Se'go.
Segorbe, sä-gor'bä.
Se-go'vi-ä (Sp. pron. sä-go've-ä).
Segre, sä'grä, *r. of Spain.*
Seidlitz. *See* Sedlitz.
Seiks or Sikhs, seeks, *a warlike nation of Hindostan.*
Seine, sane.
Selaniki. *See* Salonica.
Selenga, sę-leng'gä, *r. of Central Asia.*
Se-lim'nī-ę, *t. of Turkey.*
Sel'kirk.
Selmecz Bánya. *See* Schemnitz.
Seltschan, selt'shän', *t. of Bohemia.*
Se-men'drī-ę, *t. and fortress of Servia.*
Semerone. *See* Cimarron.
*Sem-in-oles.
Sem'lin.
Sempach, sem'päx.
Sen'e-cę.
Senegal, sen'e-gaul'.
Sen-e-gam'bi-ę.
Senjen, sen'yen, *t. of Norway.*
Sennia, sān'leese'.
Sennnar, sen'nar'.
Sens, sāns.
Serajevo, sä-rä-yā'vo. *See* Bosna-Serai.
Ser'am-pore' or Serampoor.
Ser-ang'. *See* Ceram.
Serchio, sār'ke-o, *r. of Italy.*
Seres, sē'res.
Sered, sē'red or sā'res, *r. of Galicia, flowing into the Dniester.*
Sereth, sēr'et' or sā'ret', *r. in the E. part of Europe, falling into the Danube.*
Sergipe (or Sergippe) del Rey, sēn-shee'pā del ray, *t. of Brazil.*
Seringapatam, ser-ing'gę-pę-tam'.
Seringham, ser-ing'gum.
Ser'pho or Serfo (Anc. Ser'i-phus), *i. of Greece.*
Servan, Saint, sāns sān'vän'.
Ser'vi-ę.
Ses'tos or Cestus, *r. of Liberia.*
Setledge or Setlej. *See* Sutledge.
Settia, sēt-tee'ä, *t. of Candia.*
Setubal, sā-too'bäl, or Setuval, sā-too'väl, or St. Ubes, -ūbz.
Sev'as-to'pol.
Sev'ęrn.
Sevier, sęv-eer'.
Seville, sev'il or se-vill' (Sp. Sevilla, sā-veel'yä).
Sèvre, sèvr or sāvr.
Seychelles, sā'shell' (Is.), *a group E. of Africa.*
Shahabad, shäh'ę-bäd', *t. of Hindostan.*
Shan'nęn.
Shang-Hai or Chang-hai, shang'-hī', *t. of China.*
Shary, shä'ree', *r. of Central Africa.*
*Shasta or Shasty, shas'te; sometimes written Chaste.
Shatt-el-Arab, Schat-ul-Arab, or Chat-el-Arab, shät-el-ä'räb.
*Shawangunk, shong'gum.
*Shaw'nees'.
*Shaw'nee-town.
She-boy'gan; formerly written Cheboygan.
Shechem, shee'kem, *t. of Palestine.*
Sheeraz. *See* Shiraz.
Sheer-ness'.
Sheerwan. *See* Shirvan.
Shelekof, Schelekof, or Chelekhov, shel-ę-kof' or shel-e-kov', *t. of Russian America.*
Shen'an-do'ah.
Shendy or Chendi, shen'dee'; sometimes written Chandi, *t. of Nubia.*
Sher'bro' or Sher'bo-ro', *i. W. of Africa.*
Sher'shell', *t. of Algeria.*
Shet'land.
Shī'ę-wās'see.
Shienne or Chienne, she-enn', *r. of Missouri Territory.*
Shil'kę, *r. of Asia, forming, by its junction with the Argoon, the Amoor. In the upper part of its course it is called the Onon.*
Shillooks, Shillouks or Shilluks, shil'looks', *a people in the E. central part of Africa.*
Shī'lōh, *t. of Palestine.*
Shin'-Yang; called, also, Mookden, *t. of Manchooria.*
Shiraz or Sheeraz, she'räz' or shee'räz.
Shirvan, Schirwan, or Chirvan, shir'vän' or sheer'vän'.
Shoa, Schoa, or Xoa, sho'ä; written, also, Shwa.

Digitized by Google

Shoo-mag'in, *t. W. of Russian America.*
Shoomla, Schumla, or Choumla, shoom'lâ; sometimes written Shoomna.
Shooster or Shu'ster; written, also, Schuster and Chooster.
*Sho-sho'nees.
Shrewsbury, shrooz'bęr-e or shruz'bęr-e.
Shrop'shire, or county of Sa'lop.
Shtab. *See* Sistova.
Shumla. *See* Shoomla.
Shu'nem, *t. of Palestine.*
Shuster. *See* Shooster.
Siam, sĭ-am' or se'am'.
Siara or Seara, se-â'rà. *See* Ciara.
Sĭ-be'rĭ-ę.
Sicily, sis'il-e.
Sidmouth, sid'muth.
Sĭ'don. *See* Saida.
Siegberg, seeg'bêrg, *t. of Germany.*
Siegen, seeg'en, *t. of Westphalia.*
Sĭ-en'nę (It. Siena, se-ên'â).
Sierra, se-er'rà.†
*Sierra de los Mimbres, se-er'rà dà loce mim'-brês.
Sierra Estrella, se-er'rà ês-trel'yà, *mts. of Spain.*
*Sierra Gorda, se-er'rà gor'dà.
Sĭ-er'rę Le-o'ne.
*Sierra Madre, se-er'rà màn'rà.
Sierra Morena, se-er'rà mo-rà'nà.
*Sierra Nevada, se-er'rà ne-và'dà.
Sierra Nevada (Spain). *See* Nevada.
Sig-mar-ing'en.
Sĭ'hon or Se-hon', *r. of Central Asia.*
Sikhs. *See* Seiks.
Sikokf, see'kokf', Sikoke, see'koke', or Sitkokf, *one of the Japan Is.*
Silan, se'lân', *t. of Yucatan.*
Sillan or Siljan, sil'ę-ân, or sil'yân, *t. and l. of Sweden.*
Silesia, sĭ-lee'she-ę (Ger. Schlesien, shlâ'ze-en).
Sil'ię, *t. of Soodan.*
Sil-is'trĭ-ę.
Sil'vês, or seel'vês, *t. of Brazil.*
Simbirsk or Sim-beersk'.
Sim'coe, *l. of Canada.*
Sim'e-on, *tribe of Israelites.*
Sim'men, *r. of Switzerland.*
Simmenthal, sim'men-tâl', *i. e.* "the valley of the Simmen."
Sim-pher-o'pol or Simferopol.
Sim'plon (Fr. pron. sĭm'plon'), *mt. of Switzerland.*
Sinai, sĭ'nà or sĭ'nà-ĭ, *mt. of Arabia.*
Sinaloa. *See* Cinaloa.
Sincapore. *See* Singapore.
Sinde, sind; called, also, Sindhia or Sindia, sin'de-ę, and Sindy.
Sines, see'nês, *t. of Portugal.*
Sin-gan', *t. of China.*
Singapore, sing'ga-pore', or Singapoor; formerly written Sincapore.
Sinigaglia, sin-e-gâl'yà, *t. of Italy.*
Sinoob, Sinoub, or Sinub, se'noob' (Anc. Sin'o-pe), *t. of Asia Minor.*
Sinou, se-noo', *r. of Liberia.*
Sintchane or Sin-Tcheou, sin'che-oo' or sin'chew', *t. of China.*
Sĭ'on. or Zĭ'on, *mt. of Palestine.*

† Sierra is a Spanish word, originally signifying a "saw;" it is also applied to a "mountain ridge," which, from its notched appearance, when viewed from a distance, may be supposed to resemble a saw.

Sion, se'on' (Ger. Sit'ten), *cap. of the Swiss canton of Valais.*
Sioot, Siout, or Siut, se'oot'; written, also, Es-Sioot.
Sioux, usually pronounced soo (Fr. pron. se-oo'); called, also, Dacotah, dah-ko'tę.
Siph'ęn-to or See'fân'to (Anc. Siph'nos), *i. of Greece.*
Sir. *See* Sihon.
Sirjan, sêr-jân'. *See* Kirman.
*Sisal, se-sâl'.
Sis-to'vę; called, also, Shtâb.
Sit'kę; improperly written Sitcha, *i. on W. coast of N. America.*
Sit'kokf'. *See* Sikokf.
Sit'ten. *See* Sion.
Sivas. *See* Seevas.
Siwah. *See* Seewah.
Skag'ger Rack.
Skagtöls-Tind, skâg'tœls-tind', *the highest of the Scandinavian Mountains.*
Skâne, skô'nà, often written Schonen (Dutch pron. sko'nen; Ger. sho'nen) and Scan'i-ę.
Skelleftea, skel-lef'te-ô, *r. of Sweden.*
*Skeneateles or Skaneateles, sken'e-at'lęs, or skan'e-at'lęs.
Skib'ber-een'.
Skid'daw, *mt. of England.*
Skive, skee'veh, *t. of Denmark.*
Skopia. *See* Uskiup.
Skye, skĭ.
Skyro, skee'ro. *See* Syra.
Slatina, slâ-tee'nà, *t. of Wallachia.*
Slav-o'nĭ-ę or Sclav-o'nĭ-ę.
Sles'wick (Dan. Sles'vig; Ger. Schleswig, shles'vig).
Slĭ'go.
Slobode Ukraïna, slo'bo-dà oo-krâ-ee'nà.
Sloten or Slooten, slo'tęn, *t. of Holland.*
Småland, pronounced, and sometimes written, Smo'land.
Smo-lensk' or Smo-lens'ko.
Smyrna, smĭr'nę; called Iz-meer' by the Turks.
Smythe, smith.
Sneehättan or Sneehaettan, snâ'het'tan (*i. e.* "snow-cap"), *mt. of Norway, formerly considered the highest in the Scandinavian Peninsula. Recent measurements, however, have shown the Skagtöls-Tind to be higher*
Snôw'dǫn.
So-cor'ro, *t. of New Granada.*
So-co'tra or So-co'to-rę.
Sofala, so-fâ'lâ.
Soissons, swâs'sôn' (almost swĭ'sôn').
Sok'nę, more properly Sook'nę or Soukna, *t of N. Africa.*
Soldau, sol'dow, *t. of Prussia.*
Soldin, sol-deen', *t. of Prussia.*
Soleure, so'lur' (Ger. Solothurn, so'lo-toorn')
Solfatara, sol-fâ-tâ'rà. *l. of Italy.*
Soltau, sol'tow, *t. of Hanover.*
Sol'way Frith, *between England and Scotland.*
Somaulies or Somolis, so'mô'leez', *a people of E. Africa.*
Somerset, sum'er-set.
Somme, somm.
Sondershausen, son'dęrs-how'zęn, *t. of Germany.*
Sone, *r. of Hindostan.*
Songari. *See* Soongaree.
*So-no'rę.
Sonseca, son-sâ'kà, *t. of Spain.*
Soodan, Soudan, or Sudan, soo'dân'.

Digitized by Google

Sookhona, Soukhona, or Sukhona, soo-ko'nȧ, *r. of Russia.*
Soolimana or Soulimana, soo-le-mȧ'nȧ, *kingdom of W. Africa.*
Soo'loo'.
Sooltaneeyeh or Sultanieh, sool-tȧ-nee'ę.
Soongaree or Soungari, soong'gȧ'ree', *r. of Central Asia.*
Soongaria or Soungaria, soong'gȧ're-ȧ; written, also, Dzoongaria or Dzoungaria, *country of Central Asia.*
Soor or Sour. *See* Tyre.
Soora, Soura, or Sura, soo'rȧ, *r. of Russia.*
Soorabaya or Surabaya, soo-rę-bī'ę.
Soorakarta, Sourakarta, or Surakarta, soo-rę-kar'tę; written, also, Soorakerta or Sourakerta, *t. of Java.*
Soorgoot, Sourgout, or Surgut, soor-goot', sometimes called Soor'goo'toi' or Surgutoi, *t. of W. Siberia.*
Soormool, Sourmoul, or Surmul, soor-mool', *t. of Persia.*
Soos, Sous, or Sus, soos, *r. and prov. of Morocco.*
Sootcheoo or Soutcheou, soo'che-oo' or soo'-chew'; sometimes written Sootchow, *t. of China.*
Sophia, so-fee'ę, or Triaditza, tre-ę-dit'sę.
Soprony, sho'proñ'. *See* Œdenburg.
Sorata, so-rȧ'ta.
Sorelle or Sorel, sō-rell'. *See* Chambly.
So-rel'lo, *cape near the S. W. point of Sicily.*(?)
Soria, so're-ȧ.
Sorōe, sō'rō or so'rō-eh, almost so'rūh'yeh, *t. of Norway.*
Sor-ren'to.
Soudan. *See* Soodan.
Soueyra or Suira. *See* Mogadore.
Soukhona. *See* Sookhona.
Souli. *See* Suli.
Soungari. *See* Soongaree.
Sour or Soor. *See* Tyre.
Sourabaya. *See* Soorabaya.
Sourakarta. *See* Soorakarta.
Sourmoul. *See* Soormool.
Sous. *See* Soos.
Sousam or Soosam. *See* Samos.
Southampton, sŭth'-hamp'tun.
Soutcheou. *See* Sootcheoo.
Southwark (London), sŭth'ęrk.
Southwark (Philadelphia), south'wŭrk.
Souzel, soo-zel' or sō-zel', *t. of Brazil.*
Spa, spaw (Fr. and Flem. pron. spȧ).
Spain (Sp. España, es-pȧn'yȧ).
Spalatro, spȧ-lȧ'tro.
Spandau, spȧn'dow.
Spar'tę, *t. of Greece.*
Spar'ten-burg.
Spar-ti-ven'to, *cape of Italy.*
Specia. *See* Spezia.
Spey, spȧ.
Speyer, pronounced, and often written, Spire.
Spezia, sped'ze-ȧ; sometimes written Specia.
Spiez, speetz, *t. of Switzerland.*
Spire. *See* Speyer.
Spitz-bęrg'ęn.
Splū'gęn, splu'ghen or splū'ghęn, *v. of Switzerland, at the foot of a mt. of the same name.*
Spokains, or, more properly, Spo-kānz', *Indians of Oregon, dwelling near the* Spokan' *R.*
Spoleto, spo-lā'to.
Spree, sprā, *r. of Germany.*
Spring'field.
St. *See* Saint.
Stabrook, stā'brook. *See* Georgetown.
Stam'ford.
Stampalia, stām-pā-lee'ȧ, *i. of Greece.*
Stan'o-voy' or Stanovoi, *mts. of E. Siberia*
Stantz or Stanz, stānts, *t. of Switzerland.*
Stargard, stan'gart.
Staubbach, stoub'bāx, *a small stream of Switzerland, with a perpendicular fall of nine hundred feet.*
Stannton (Va.), stān'tun.
Staunton (England), stān'tun or stŏn'tun.
Stavanger, stāv-ăng'gher.
Staveren, stā'vęr-ęn, *t. of Holland.*
Stein, stīne, *t. of Germany.*
Steinach, stī'nāx, *t. and r. of Germany.*
Steinau, stī'now, *t. of Germany.*
Steinbach, stīne'bāx, *t. of Germany.*
Steinfurt, stīne'fōōrt, *t. of Germany.*
Steinheim, stīne'hīme, *t. of Germany.*
Stellenbosch, stel'lęn-bosh', *a settlement in Cape Colony.*
Stern'bęrg (Ger. pron. stĕrn'bĕrg), *t. of Bohemia.*
Stettin, stet-teen'.
Stettiner Haff, stet-teen'ęr hăf.
Steuben, stu'ben or stu-ben'. [This name appears now to be universally accented on the last syllable in Western New York, and is often thus pronounced in other parts of the United States; but the original German name, Baron *Steuben*, should undoubtedly have the accent on the penultimate.]
Steubenville, stu'ben-vil.
Stew'ąrt.
Steyer, stī're.
Steyning, stā'ning, *t. of England.*
Stigliano, steel-yā'no, *t. of Italy.*
Stiria. *See* Styria.
Stock'holm.
Stock'pōrt.
Stoll'dard.
Stone-hā'vęn.
Sto'ning-tọn.
Stor'nę-way, *cap. of Lewis I., Scotland.*
Storsiön or Storsjön, stor'se-un or stors'yun, *l. of Sweden.*
Stourbridge, stūr'brij.
Strabane, strę-ban'.
Straf'ford.
Stralsund, strāl'soond.
Stranraer, stran-rawr'.
Strasbourg, stras'burg (Fr. pron. străs'boom'; Ger. Strassburg, străs'bōōrg).
Strath-hā'vęn, *t. of Scotland.*
Straubing, strou'bing, *t. of Bavaria.*
Strel'itz, *cap. of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.*
Stromboli, strom'bo-le, *one of the Lipari Is.*
Stromōe, stro'mo, or stro'mō-eh, almost stro'mūh'yeh, *one of the Farõe Is.*
*Stroud, strowd.
Stru'mę (Anc. Stry'mon), *r. of Turkey.*
Stry, stree, *t. of Austrian Galicia.*
Stuhlweissenburg, stool-wī'sęn-bōōrg or -burg.
Stura, stoo'rȧ, *r. of N. Italy.*
Stutt'gart or Stutgard (Ger. pron. stōōt'gart).
*Stuyvesant, stī'vęs-ęnt.
Styria or Stiria, stīr'e-ę (Ger. Steyermark, stī'er-mark).
Suabia or Swabia, swā'be-ę.
Suakem, soo-ā'kem, *t. of Nubia.*
Sublettes, sūb'lets, *l. of Missouri Territory.*

Digitized by Google

Su-det'ic Mts., *a chasm in the interior of Germany, comprising the Fichtelgebirge, Erzgebirge, and Riesengebirge.*
Sudan. *See* Soodan.
Su'der-mā'nl-ę or su-der-mā'ne-ę; called, also, Su'der-mann-land', *former prov. of Sweden.*
Suderöe, soo'dęr-ö or soo'dęr-ö'ęh, almost soo'der-üh'yęh, *one of the Furöe Is.*
Suez, soo'ez (Arab. pron. soo-ez' or soo-aiz'); written, also, Souez and Soueys.
Suffolk, suf'fųk.
Suigutoi, a misspelling of Surgutoi. *See* Soorgoot.
Suir, shure.
Suira, swee'rā. *See* Mogadore.
Suli, Sulli, or Soul., soo'le, *district and t. of Albania.*
Sul'li-vąn.
Sulmona, sool-mo'nā, *t. of Italy.*
Sultania or Sultanieh. *See* Sooltaneeyeh.
Sumatra, soo-mā'trā.
Sum-baw'wą.
Sunbury, sun'bęr-e.
Sun'dą.
Sun'dęr-lą.nd.
Sundswall, soonds'wāll, *t. of Sweden.*
Surat, soo-rat'.
Sur'hood' or Sourhoud, soor'hood', *t. of Beloochistan.*
Surinam, soo-rin-am'.
Surmul. *See* Soormool.
Surrey, sur're.
Sus. *See* Soos.
Su'są or Shoosh, *an ancient city of Persia, of which only a few ruins now remain.*
Susam, soo'sām'. *See* Samos.
Sus-que-han'nę.
Sutlej or Sutlej; written, also, Setledge and Sutlej.
Su-wā'nee.
Svend'borg, *t. of Denmark.*
Sviatoi, svee'ę-toi', *cape of Lapland.*
Swā'bi-ą. *See* Suabia.
Swansea, swon'se.
*Swartwout, swart'wowt.
Swe'den (Sw. Sverige, swēr'e-gēh).
Swee'rą or Suira. *See* Mogadore.
Swine, swee'nęh.
Swinemünde, swee'neh-mün'dęh.
Switz'ęr-lą.nd (Ger. Schweitz, shwīts, Fr. La Suisse, lā swiss or sweece).
Sydney, sid'ne.
Sy-e'ne. *See* Aswan.
Syil or Syl. *See* Schyl.
Syltöe, sil'tö or sül'tö-ęh, *i. of Denmark.*
Syra, see'rā (Anc. Scy'ros), *i. of Greece.*
Syr'ą-cuse (It. Siricasa, se-re-kā'sā).
Syr'i-ą.
Szabadka, söh'böd'köh'. *See* Theresianopel.
Szalva, sāl'vöh, *t. of Transylvania.*
Szarvas, sör'vösh'.
Szegedin, sęg'ed'een' or sęg'ed'in'.
Szigeth, see'ghēt', sometimes written Ziget, *t. of Hungary.*

T.

Taanach, tā'ą-nak, *t. of Palestine.*
Tabarceyeh or Tabaria, tab'ą-ree'ą.
*Tabasco, tā-bās'ko.
Tabatinga, tā-bā-ting'gā, *t. of Brazil.*
Tabor, tā'bor, *t. of Bohemia.*
Tā'bor, *t. of Palestine.*
Tabreez or Tabriz, tab-reez'; sometimes called Tau'ris.
Tabs. *See* Tubbus.
Tacazze, tā-kāt'sā; sometimes written Takatze and Takatz.
Tacna, tāk'nā, *t. of Peru.*
Tacoary, tā-quā-ree', written, also, Taquary, *r. of Brazil.*
Tad'cąs-tęr, *t. of England.*
Taf-l-let' or Taf-l-lelt', *t., r. and kingdom of Morocco.*
Tag'ąn-rog' or Tag-an-rock'.
Tagliamento, tāl-yā-men'to, *r. of N. Italy.*
Taglio, tāl'yo, *r. of N. Italy.*
Tā'gus (Sp. Tajo, tā'go: Port. Tejo, tā'zho).
Tahiti, tā-hee'te; formerly written Otaheite.
Taiwan, tī-wān'. *See* Formosa.
Ta-Kiang. *See* Yang-tse-Kiang.
Takht-i-Souleiman. *See* Tukhte Soliman.
Talavera de la Reyna, tā-lā-vā'rā dā lā rā'e-nā.
Talbot, taul'but.
Talcahuana, tāl-kā-wā'nā, *bay of Chili.*
Taliaferro, tol'e-vęr.
Tal'lę-de'gę.
Tal'lę-has'see.
Tal'lę-hatch'ie.
Tal'lę-poo'sę.
*Tamaqua, tąm-au'quę.
Tamatave, tā'mā'tāv', *t. of Madagascar, where the French formerly had a settlement.*
*Tamaulipas, tām-ow-lee'pās.
Tambobamba, tām-bo-bām'bā, *t. of Peru.*
Tambof, Tambov, or Tambow, tām-bof'.
Tamise, tā'meez', *t. of Belgium.*
Tam'ę-ny, St.
Tampico, tām-pee'ko; called, also, Pueblo Nuevo, pweb'lo nwā'vo.
Tananarivoo or Tanenarivou, tān-ān-ār're-voo', sometimes written Tananarivo, *t. of Madagascar, formerly the residence of King Radama.* See MADAGASCAR, in the Gazetteer.
Tanaro, tā-nā'ro, *r. of N. Italy.*
Tanasserim. *See* Tenasserim.
Taney, tau'ne.
Tangier, tan-jeer'.
Tan-jore'.
Taormina, tā-or-mee'nā.
*Taos, tā'oce.
Tapajos. *See* Topayos.
*Tap-pan'.
Taptay, tāp-ti', *t. of S. Brazil.*
Tap'pę-han'nock.
Tap'tee' or Tapty, *r. of Hindostan.*
Tara, tā'rā, *t. of Siberia.*
Tarakai, tar-ą-kī', or Sag-hal'i-en.
Taramandi, tā-rā-mān'de, *i. of Brazil.* (??)
Taranto, tār'ān-to.
Tarascon, tā'rās'kōn'.
Tarazona, tā-rā-tho'nā.
Tarbagtai, tar'bāg'tī', or Tarbagatai, tar-bāgą-tī', *t. of Central Asia.*
Tarbes, tarb.
Tarma, tar'mā, *t. of Peru.*
Tarn, tarn.
Tarifa, tā-ree'fā, *t. of Spain, on a bay of its own name.*
Tarija, tā-ree'nā, *t. of Bolivia.*
Taro, tā'ro, *r. of N. Italy.*
Taroodant, Tarudant, or Taroudant, tā'roodānt', *t. of Morocco.*
Tarragona, tār-rā-go'nā.

Digitized by Google

Tar'soos'; written, also, Tarsous and Tarsus. Tar'ty-ry.
Tashkend, tăsh'kend', or Tashkent, *t. of Independent Tartary.*
Tat'nall.
Tat'ę, *t. of Hindostan.*
Tauai, tou'I, *the same as Atooi.*
Tauber, tou'bęr, *r. of Germany.*
Taudeny, Toudeny, or Taoudyny, tou'de-nee' (the first syllable rhyming with *now*), *t. of Africa on the Great Desert, noted for its saltmines.*
Taujiks or Tadjiks, tau'jeeks' or tă'jeeks', *a people of Persia and Afghanistan.*
Taunton, tan'tun.
Tau'rī-dę or Krim.
Tauris. *See* Tabreez.
Tau'rus, *mt. of Asia Minor.*
Tavoy or Tavay, tă'voi', *t. of Chin-India.*
Tay, tā.
Tay-yuen, tī'yu-en', *t. of China.*
Tazewell, taz'wel.
Tchad, chad.
Tchaatar, chăn'tar', or Shan'tar', *is. in the Sea of Okhotsk.*
Tchany, Tchani, or Chany, chă'ne, *l. of Siberia.*
Tcherkask, chĕr'kăsk'.
Tchernigof or Czernigow, chĕr-ne-gof'.
Tchernowitz, chĕr'no-vits. *See* Czernowice.
Tcheskaya or Tcheskaia, ches-kī'ę, *gulf in the N. of Russia.*
Tching-Kiang, ching'-ke-ang', *t. of China.*
Tching-tcheoo (or -tcheou), ching'-che-oo', *t. of China.*
Tchingtoo (or -tou), ching'too', *t. of China.*
Tchoodskoe, Tchoudskoe, or Tschudskoe, chood'sko-e. *See* Pelpus.
Tching-ting, ching'ting', *t. of China.*
Tchouktchees, Tchouktchis, Tchuktchis, or Tschuktschis, chook'cheez', *a people of E. Siberia.*
Tchoolkova or Tchoulkova, chool'ko'vă, *t. of Siberia.*
Tchouktchis or Tchuktchis. *See* Tchooktchees.
Tchoulkova. *See* Tchoolkova.
Teche, tăsh.
Tecino. *See* Ticino.
Tecso, tă'cho', *t. of Hungary.*
*Te-cum'sęh.
Teem'boo', *t. of W. Africa.*
Teen-teen or Tin-tsin, teent'seen', *t. of China.*
Teffe, tef'fă, *r. (and t.?) of Brazil.*
Teflis. *See* Tiflis.
Tehran or Teheran, tęh-hrăn'; written, also, Tehraun.
*Tehuacan, tă-wă'krăn'.
*Tehuantepec, tă-wăn-tă-pek'.
Teignmouth, tin'muth.
Tejuco, tă-zhoo'ko, *t. of Brazil.*
Te-ko'ę, *t. of Palestine.*
Tel'fair.
Temes, tem'esh'; written, also, Temesch, *r. of Hungary.*
Temesvár, tem-esh-vārr'; written, also, Temeschwar.
Tem-is'cą-ming', *l. of Canada.*
Temiscouata, tem'is-koo-ă'tă or tem'is-quă'tę, *l. of Canada.*
Tem'pęl-burg or tem'pęl-bŏŏrg', *t. of Prussia.*
Ten-as'ser-im.
Ten'e-dos, *i. of Greece.*
Tenerife, ten'er-if' (Sp. Tenerife, tă-nă-ree'fă).
Ten'nes-see'.
Ten'ter-den, *t. of England.*
*Tepic, tĕp-ik' or tă-peek'.
*Tepozcolula, tă-pos-ko-loo'lă.
Teramo, tĕr'ă-mo.
Terceira, tĕr-sā'e-rā.
Tercero, tĕr-sā'ro, *r. of La Plata.*
Termini, tĕr'me-ne.
Termoli, tĕr'mo-le, *t. of Naples.*
Termonde. *See* Dendermonde.
Ternate, ter'nāt', *one of the Moluccas Is.*
Terni, tĕr'ne.
Ter-no'vą, *t. of Turkey.*
Ter'ra del Fu-e'go or Tierra del Fuego, ter'rā dĕl fwā'go.
Terra di Lavoro, ter'rā de lā-vo'ro, *prov. of Naples.*
Terra di Otranto, ter'rā de o-trăn'to, *prov. of Naples.*
Terracina, ter-rā-chee'nā.
Terre-Bonne, tĕrr'-bonn'; usually pronounced tar bone.
*Terre-Haute (Fr. pron. tĕrr'-hōte' or tĕrr'-ōté'). [See Pronouncing Gazetteer, p. v. and vi., of the 3d and subsequent editions.]
Ter Schelling, tĕr skel'ling, *i. of Holland.*
Teschen, tesh'en, *t. of Austria and Silesia.*
Tesino. *See* Ticino.
Tessel. *See* Texel.
Tessin, tĕs'săn'. *See* Ticino.
Tete, tā'tā, *t. of E. Africa.*
Teton, tē'tŏn, *r. of Missouri Territory.*
Tetooan, Tetuan, or Tetouan, tĕt'oo'ăn', *t. of Morocco.*
Teulada, too-lā'dă (It. pron. tĕh'oo-lā'dă), *cape of Sardinia.*
Tevere, tā'vā-rā. *See* Tiber.
Teverone, tā-vā-ro'nā (Anc. An'I-o), *r. of Italy.*
Teviot, tiv'e-ot, *r. of Scotland.*
Tewksbury, tukes'bęr-e, *t. of England.*
Tex'as.
Tex'el or Tes'sel.
Tezcuco, tĕs-koo'ko, *t. of Mexico.*
Thad'e-us, St., *cape of Asia.*
Thalesin. *See* Salwin.
Thames, temz.
Than'et.
Than-Lyeng or Than-Lweng. *See* Salwin.
Thaso, thā'so, or Tha'sos, *i. of Greece.*
Thaya, tī'ă, *r. of Moravia.*
Theaki or Thiaki, the-ā'ke, or Ith'a-cę.
Thebes, theebz; called Thebai, the'vă, by the modern Greeks.
Theiss, tīce (Hun. Tisza, tee-sŏh).
Theresienstadt, tĕr-ā'ze-ęn-stātt', *fortress of Bohemia.*
Theresienstadt or Theresienopel, tĕr-ā'ze-ęn o'pęl (Hun. Szabadka, sŏh'bŏd'kŏh'), *t. of Hungary.*
Thermia, thĕr-mee'ă (Anc. Cyth'nos), *i. of Greece.*
Thes-są-lo-ni'cą. *See* Salonica.
Thes'są-ly or Thes-sa'lī-ą (Modern Gr. pron. thĕs-să-lee'ę), *country of Greece.*
Thian-Shan or Thien-Chan, te-ăn'-shăn', *mts. of Chin. Tartary.*
*Thibadeauville, tib-ą-do'vill.
Thibet or Tibet, tib'et or tib-et'; written, also, Tibbet.
Thielt, teelt.
Thiers, te-airs'.

Digitized by Google

Thionville, te'ôn'vill' or -veel'.
Tholen, or Tolen, to'lẹn, *t. and i. of Netherlands.*
Thomar, to-mar', *t. of Portugal.*
Thomaston, tom'us-tun.
Thorn (Prussia), torn.
Thoulouse. *See* Toulouse.
Three Rivers or Trois Rivières, trwâ re've-air'.
Thsoongling, Thsoungling, or Thsungling, tsoong'ling', *mts. of Chin. Tartary.*
Thun, toon.
Thuner-See, toon'ẹr-sā'.
Thur, toor, *r. of Switzerland.*
Thurgau, toor'gow (Fr. Thurgovie, tür'go've').
Thuringia, thu-rin'je-ạ (Ger. Thüringen, tü'ring-ẹn).
Thurles, thür'lz.
Thür'so, *t of Scotland.*
Tibboos or Tibbous, tib'boos', *a people of N. Africa.*
Ti'bẹr (It. Tevere, tā'vā-rā).
Tibesti or Tibesty, tee'bes'tee', *t. and oasis of N. Africa.*
Tibet or Tibbet. *See* Thibet.
Tiburon, te-boo-rone', *i. in the Gulf of California.*
Ticino, te-chee'no, improperly written Tesino or Tecino (Fr. Tessin, tès'sẽn').
Tidore, te-dore', *one of the Moluccas Is.*
Tiete, te-á'tā, or Anhembi, ân-yẽm-bee', *r. of Brazil.*
Tif'lis or Teflis (native pron. tif'leece').
Tigré, tee'grā'.
Ti'gris.
Tilapa, te-lā'pā, *t. of Mexico.*
Til-lẹ-to'bạ, *cap. of Tallahatchee Co., Ala.*
Til'burg.
Til'sit.
Timboo or Timbou. *See* Teemboo.
Tim-buc'too or Tom-booc'to; written, also, Tombuktu and Ten Boctoo.
Ti'mor.
Ti-mor-laut'.
*Timpanogos, tim-pā-nā'goce, frequently written Timpanogos (Lake); called now the Great Salt Lake.
Tinian, tee-ne-ân', *one of the Ladrone Is.*
*Tin'i-cum.
Tin-ne-vel'ly, *prov. of Hindostan.*
Tino, tee'no (Anc. Te'nos) *i. of Greece.*
Ti-o'gạ.
Tip'er-ẹ or Tip'rẹ, *district of Bengal.*
Tip'pah.
Tippecanoe, tip'e-kạ-noo'.
Tipperary, tip-er-ā're.
Tir-ee', also written Tirree, Tiry, and Tyree.
Tirhala. *See* Tricala.
Tirlemont, teerl'mõn' (Flem. Thienen or Tienen, tee'nen).
Tishamingo, tish'ạ-ming'go.
Tish'eet', *t. in the interior of W. Africa.*
Titicaca, tit-e-kā'kā.
Tivoli, tiv'o-le or tee'vo-le.
*Tlalpan, tlāl-pân'.
*Tlamet or Tlamath, tlām'et; called, also, Klam'et.
Tlascala, tlās-kā'lā, *t. of Mexico.*
Tlemsan, tlem'sân', or Tlemecen, tlem'ṣhsen'; written, also, Tremecen, *t. of Algeria.*
Tobago, to-bā'go.
Tobique, to'beek', *r. of New Brunswick.*
Tobol', *r. of Siberia.*
To-bolsk'.
Tocantins, to-kân-tẽens'.
Tocat or Tokat, to'kât'.
Tocaya, to-kī'ā, *t. of Brazil.*
Tocayma or Tocaima, to-kī'mā, *t. of New Granada.*
Toenningen. *See* Tönningen.
Toeplitz. *See* Töplitz.
Tokat. *See* Tocat.
To-kāy' (Hun. pron. to-koi').
Tolen. *See* Tholen.
To-le'do (Sp. pron. to-lā'no).
Tolentino, to-lẽn-tee'no, *t. of Italy.*
Tol'land.
To-lo'sạ, *t. of Spain.*
Toluca, to-loo'kā.
Tom-big'bee or Tom-beck'be.
Tombuctoo. *See* Timbuctoo.
Tom'kins.
Tonbridge. *See* Tunbridge.
Ton'don', *t. of Manichooria.*
*Ton-e-wân'dạ or Tonewanta.
Tong'ạ (Is.), *a group of Polynesia.*
Tongataboo or Tongatabu, tong'ạ-tā'boo, *i. of the above group.*
Tongo, tong'gō', written, also, Taungoo, *t. of Birma.*
Tongres, tôngr (Flem. Tongern, tong'ẽrn or tong'hern), *t. of Belgium.*
Tongooses. *See* Toongooses.
Tonkin or Tonquin, ton-keen'.
Tonnerre, ton'nair', *t. of France.*
Tön'ning-ẹn, *t. of Denmark.*
Tonquin. *See* Tonkin.
Tooareeks, Tuariks, Touariks, or Touryks, too'â'reeks' or too'â'riks', *a people of Africa.*
Tooat, Touat, Tuat, or Tawat, too'ât' or tâ-wât', *oasis of N. Africa.*
Tooggoort or Taggurt, toog'goort', *t. of N. Africa.*
Toongooses, Toungouses or Tunguses, toongoo'sez, *a people of Siberia.*
Toongooska, Toungouska or Tunguska, toongoos'kâ, *r. of Siberia.*
Toonkat, Tounkat or Tunkat, toong'kât', *t. of Independent Tartary.*
Toorfan, Tourfan, or Turfan, toor'fân', *t. of Chin. Tartary.*
Too'la; written, also, Tula and Tula.
Toorkistan or Turkistan, toor'kis-tân'.
Toorkomans or Turkomans, toor'ko-mẹnz'.
Toorookhansk, Touroukhansk, or Turukhansk, too-roo-kânsk', *t. of Siberia.*
Top, tôp, *i. of Russia.*
Topayos, to-pī'yoce; written, also, Tapajos, tā-pā'zhoce or tā-pā'hoce.
Töplitz, Teplitz, or Toeplitz, tep'lits.
Tor-bāy'.
Torgau, tor'gow.
Torneå; pronounced, and sometimes written, Tor'ne-ō.
Tornya, torn'yŏh, *t. of Hungary.*
To'ro, *t. of Spain.*
To-ron'to.
Torrenante, tor-rā-nân'tā, *t. of Mexico.*
Tor'shok' or Torjok, tor'zhok'.
Tor-to'lạ.
Tor-to'nạ or tor-to'nā, *t. of Italy.*
Tor-to'sạ.
Tortuga, tor-too'gạ, *i. of the W. Indies.*
Tortugas, tor-too'gas, *is. or shoals near Florida, at the entrance of the Gulf of Mexico.*
Toscana. *See* Tuscany.
Tot'ness; written, also, Totnes.

Digitized by Google

Tsuariks. *See* Tooareeks.
Tuat. *See* Toozt.
Tual, tool.
Tuala. *See* Toola.
Toulon, too'lŏn'.
Toulouse or Thoulouse, too'looz'.
Toungooses. *See* Toongooses.
Tounkat. *See* Toonkat.
Touraine, too'rane'.
Tourfan. *See* Toorfan.
Tournay, toon'nā' (Flem. Doornik, dor'nik).
Tourookhansk. *See* Toorookhansk.
Tours, toor.
Towcester, tous'tẹr, *t. of England.*
Traf-ạl-gar' or trạf-al'gạr.
Tral-ee'.
Trani, trā'ne.
Tran-que-bar'.
Transtevere, trâns-tā'vā-rā, *a portion of the city of Rome.* *See* Rome.
Trau-syl-vā'nĭ-ạ (Hun. Erdély Orszig, ẽrdeĭz or-sāg').
Trapani, trā'pā-ne.
Trarzas, trâs'arts' or Trar'zas, *a people of Africa.*
Tras os Montes, trâs ŏs mon'tẽs.
Traun, trown, *r. and l. of Austria.*
Trav'an-core'.
*Trav'is.
Treb'i-zond'; called Tạ-rā'be-soon' by the Turks.
Tremiti, trem'e-te.
Trent (Ger. Trient, tre-ent').
Trent'on.
Tres Barras or Rio de Tres Barras, ree'o dà trẽs bâr'râs (*i. e.* the "river with three bars"), *r. of Brazil.*
Tres Montes, trẽs mon'tẽs (*i. e.* the "three mountains"), *the name of a cape (and peninsula?) in Patagonia.*
Treves, treevz (Fr. Trèves, trave, Ger. Trier, treer).
Treviglio, trā-veel'yo or trĕv-eel'yo, *t. of N. Italy.*
Treviso, trĕv-ee'so.
Triaditza, tre-ā-dit'sā. *See* Sophia.
Tricala, tree'kā-lā; written, also, Tirhala.
Trichinopoli or Trichinopoly, tritch-in-op'o-le.
Trieste, tre-est' or tre-es'tā.
Trincomalee, tring'ko-mạ-lee'.
Tringano, tring'gā-nō', or Tringanoo, tring'gā-noo', *t. of Malacca.*
Trin-i-dad'.
Tripoli, trip'o-le; called by the natives Tarā'bloos.
Tripolitza or Tripolizza, tre-po-lit'sā.
Tristan d'Acunha, tris'tan' dā-koon'yā or trees-towng' dā-koon'yā, *i. in the S. Atlantic.*
Trois Rivières, trwâ re've-air'. *See* Three Rivers.
Trombetas, trom-bā'tâs, *r. of Brazil.*
Trond or Tron, Saint, sānt trŏn.
Tropea, tro-pā'ā, *t. of Naples.*
Trossachs, trŏ'saks, *mts of Scotland.*
Trondjem. *See* Drontheim.
Troppau, trop'pow.
Troup, troop.
Trow'bridge.
Troyes, trwâ.
Trum'bŭll.
Trujillo. *See* Truxillo.
Tru'ro.
Truxillo or Trujillo, troo-ueel'yo.
Tsad'dạ or tsad'dā, *r. of Central Africa.*
Tu'ạm.
Tuariks. *See* Tooareeks.
Tuat. *See* Toozt.
Tubac, too-bāk', *t. in the N. of Mexico.*
Tŭb'bus or tŭb'bẹs, almost tŭbs; written, also, Tabs,† *t. of Persia.*
Tu'bing-ẹn.
Tuck'er-tọn.
Tucuman, too-koo-mān'.
Tudela, too-pā'lā.
Tugguri. *See* Tooggoort.
Tukhte Soliman, tŭkt'e-sol'e-mân' (*i. e.* "throne of Solomon"), written, also, Takht-i-Souleiman,† *mt. of Asia*
Tula, too'lā, *t and r. of Mexico.*
Tula, too'lā (Russia). *See* Toola.
*Tule, too'le or too'lā.
Tul'lẹ-more'.
Tulle, tŭll, *t. of France.*
Tumbez, toom'bĕs or toom'beth, *t. of Peru*
Tun'bridge; written, also, Tonbridge.
Tunguragua, toong-goo-rā'gwā.
Tungooska or Tunguska. *See* Toongooska.
Tunguses. *See* Toongooses.
Tu'nĭ-sẹ.
Tu'nis; called by the natives Too'nis.
Tunja, toong'nā, *t. of New Granada.*
Tunkat. *See* Toonkat.
Tupiza or Tupiza, too-pee'sā, *t. of Bolivia.*
Turcoing, tūr'kwâx'.
Turcomans. *See* Toorkomans.
Turfan. *See* Toorfan.
Tu'rin (Fr. pron. tū'rân', It. Torino, to-ree'no).
Turkey, tur'ke, or Ot'to-mạn Empire.
Turkistan. *See* Toorkistan.
Turnhout, turn'howt.
Tur'sheez', *t. of Persia.*
Turukhansk. *See* Toorookhansk.
Tus-cạ-loo'sa.
Tus'cạ-ny (It. Toscana, tos-kā'nā).
Tuscarawas, tus-kạ-raw'weẹs.
Tus-cum'bi-ạ, *t. of Alabama.*
*Tuxtla, tooxt'lā.
Tuy, twee.
Tver or Twer, tvĕr or tvair.
Tynemouth, tīne'muth.
Tyre, tīre; called by the Jews Tsoor, and by the Arabs Soor.
Tyree or Tyry. *See* Tiree.
Tyrnau, tēēr'now (Hun. Nagy Szom-bath, nŏdy or nŏdge som-bot).
Tyrol, tĭr'rọl (Ger. pron. te-role').
Tyr-one'.
Tyrrel, tĭr'rẹl.
Tzaritzin, tsā-rit-seen', *t. of Russia.*

U.

Uaupes, wow'pēs, *r. of S. America.*
Ubahy, oo-bā-ee' or oo-bā-hee', *l. of Bolivia*
Ubes, Saint. *See* Setubal.
Ucayale, oo-kĭ-ā'lā, or Ucayali, oo-kĭ-ā'le.
Udine, oo'de-nā.
Udvárhely, ood'vâr'hĕl, *t. of Transylvania*
Ufa. *See* Oofa.
Uist, wist.
Ukraine, u'krane or oo-krane' (Polish Ukra'na, oo-krā-ee'nā).

† See Obs. under the letter A, page 38 of the Pronouncing Gazetteer.

Digitized by Google

Uleåborg, oo'le-ô-borg'.
Ulm (Ger. pron. öölm).
Ul'ster.
Uls'wâ-ter, *t. of England.*
Umbre or Umbreh, oom'brâ or oom'brẹh, *r. of Africa.*
Umeå, oo'me-ô.
Um'mer-ą-poo'rą; written, also, Amarapoura.†
*Umqua or Umpqua, ümp'quaw.
Umritseer. *See* Amretsir.†
Unalaschka. *See* Oonalaska.
Underwalden. *See* Unterwalden.
Ungava, ŭng-gah'vą, *bay of Labrador.*
Unna, öön'nâ, *r. of Turkey; also a t. of Prussia.*
Un'strut or öön'strööt, *r. of Germany.*
Unterwalden, oon'tẹr-wâl'dẹn.
Upha. *See* Oofa.
Up'sąl or Upsala, up-sâ'lâ.
U'rąl or Oural, oo-râl'.
Uralsk, oo-rälsk', *t. of Russia.*
Urbino, oor-bee'no.
Urfa. *See* Oorfa.
Urga. *See* Oorga.
Urghendj, Urghenz, or Urgants. *See* Oorghenj.
Uri, u're (Ger. pron. oo're).
Urmiah. *See* Oorroomeea.
Urquhart, urk'hart, *t. of Scotland.*
Uruba, oo-roo-boo', *t. of Brazil.*
Uruguay, u'roo-gwâ' or oor-roo-gwî'.
Urumiya. *See* Oorroomeea.
Usbekistan or Oozbekistan. *See* Bokhara.
Usedom, oo'sẹh-dom, *i. and t. of Prussia.*
Ush'ant. *See* Ouessant.
Uskiup, oos'ke-oop', sometimes written Uskub and Uscup; called, also, Sko'pl-ą, *t. of Turkey.*
Ustica, oos'te-kâ, *i. near Sicily.*
Usting. *See* Oostiong.
Usuri. *See* Oosooree. [Eutaw.
*Utah or Youta, u'tâ or u'taw; often written
U'tą-was. *See* Ottawa.
U'tl-ęą.
Utrecht, u'trekt (Dutch pron. û'trext).
Utrera, oo-trâ'râ.
Uttoxeter, ux'e-tẹr.
Ux'bridge.
Uzbeek. *See* Oozbek.
Uzbeckistan. *See* Bokhara.
Uzès, û'zace'.

V.

Vaag. *See* Waag.
Va-cas'ęar, *bay of Florida.*
Vachka. *See* Vashka.
Vadutz, vâ'dööts, *t. of Germany.*
Vág. *See* Waag.
Vaga, vâ'gâ, *r. of Russia.*
Vaigatz, Waigatz, or Waigats, vî'gâts', *i. and strait of Russia.*
Vajca or Vajka. *See* Vashka.
Vakh, vâx, *r. of Siberia.*
Valais, vâ'lâ' (Ger. Wallis, wâl'lis).
Val-de-Pefias, vâl-dâ-pain'yas.
Valdivia, vâl-dee'vę-â.
Valence, vâ'lânce'.
Valencia, vę-len'she-ą (Sp. pron. vâ-len'-the-â).

† See note on preceding page.

Valenciennes, vâ'lân'se-enn'.
Valentia, vâ-len'she-ą, *i. near the S. W. coast of Ireland.*
Valẹ-do-lid' (Sp. pron. vâl-yâ-do-leen').
Valona, vâ-lo'nâ. *See* Avlona.
Valparaiso, vâl-pâ-rî'so.
Valtellina, vâl-tẹl-lee'nâ, or Valtelline, vâl-tẹl-leen'.
Van, vân.
Van Bu'rẹn.
*Vancouver, van-koo'ver.
*Van-dâ'lî-ą:
Van'der-burg.
Van Diemen's, vąn dee'mẹnz.
Vannes, vânn.
Varasdin, or Warasdin, var'as-deen', *t. of Croatia.*
Var'dar', *r. of Turkey.*
Varde, var'dẹh, *t. of Denmark.*
Varinas, vâ-ree'nâs, or Barinas, bâ-ree'nâs.
Varna or Warna, var'nâ.
Vasa. *See* Wasa.
Vásárhely, vâ'shâân'hei.', *t. of Hungary.*
Vashka, Vachka or Vaschka, vâsh'kâ; written, also, Vajca or Vajka, and Bashka, *r. of Russia.*
Vaucluse, vo'kluze'.
Vaud, vô, or Pays-de-Vaud, pâ'e-dẹh-vô' (Ger. Waadt, wâât).
Vecht or Wecht, vext, *r. of Holland.*
Veglia, vel'yâ or vail'yâ, *i. in the Adriatic.*
Velez-Malaga, vâ'lâth-mâ'lâ-gâ.
Velia, ve'le-ą (Anc. Er-ym-an'thus), *mt. of Greece.* (?)
Velino, vâ-lee'no, *a stream of Italy, with a remarkable waterfall.* *See* Terni.
Velletri, vâl-lâ'tre.
Venaissin, vẹh-nais'sân', *district of France.*
Venango, ve-nang'go.
Vendée, La, lâ vân'dâ'.
Vendôme, vân'dôme', *t. of France.*
Venezuela, ven-ez-wee'lę (Sp. pron. vên-eth-wâ'lâ).
Venice, ven'iss (It. Venezia, vên-ed'ze-â).
Venloo, vên-lô'.
Vera Cruz, vâ'râ krooce.
Vercelli, vêr-chel'le.
Ver'dẹn (Ger. pron. fêr'dẹn or fair'dẹn), *t. of Hanover.*
Verdun, vêr'dun'.
Vermelho, Rio, ree'o vêr-mêl'yo, *r. of Brazil.*
Vermejo, Rio, ree'o vêr-mâ'ho; called, also, Rio Grande, ree'o grân'dâ, *r. of La Plata.* [*Vermelho* in Portuguese, and *Vermejo* in Spanish, signify the same—"Vermilion."]
Vermilion, vẹr-mil'yan.
Vẹr-mont'.
Ve-ro'nę or vê-ro'nâ.
*Vẹr-planck'.
Versailles, ver-sailz' (Fr. pron. vêr'sâ'y' or vêr-sâ'ye).
Versecz, Versetz, or Werschetz, vêr'shêts', *t. of Hungary.*
Verviers, vêr've-â'.
Vesoul, vẹh-zool'.
Veszprim or Vesprim, vês'prim', *t. of Hungary.*
Vetlouga, Vetlouga or Vetluga, vet-loo'gâ, *r. of Russia.*
Ve-su'vi-us (It. Vesuvio, vê-soo've-o).
Ve-vay'.
Viana, ve-â'na, *t. of Spain.*
Viatka, ve-âť kâ.

Digitized by Google

Viborg, Vibourg, or Wiborg, vee'borg; written, also, Viborg or Vyborg, *t. of Russia, in Finland.*
Viborg, vee'borg; also written Wiborg.
Vicenza, ve-sen'za or ve-chen'zä.
Vich, vik or veek.
Vicks'burg.
Vidin. *See* Widin.
Vienna, ve-en'na (Ger. Wien, ween, almost veen).
Vienna (in the U. S.), vi-en'a.
Vienne, ve-enn'.
Vierwaldstädter See. *See* Lucerne, Lake of.
Vigevano, ve-jev'a-no.
Vi'go (United States).
Vigo (Spain), vee'go.
Vig'ten, *i. of Norway.*
Vilia or Wilia, vee'le-ä', *r. of Russia.*
Villa Bella, vil'lä bel'lä, *t of Brazil.*
Villa Bo'a or veel'lä bo'ä, *t. of Brazil.*
Villach, vil'läx'.
*Villa del Fuerte, veel'yä dêl fwêr'tä.
Villafranca. *See* Villefranche.
Villa Real, veel'yä rä-al'.
Villa Rica (Sp. America), veel'yä ree'kä.
Villa Rica (Brazil), vil'lä or veel'lä ree'kä.
Villefranche, veel'frânsh' (It. Villafranca, vil-lä-frängk'ä).
Vimeira, ve-mä'e-rä, *t. of Portugal.*
Vincennes, vin-senz' (Fr. pron. văn'senn').
Vin'cent, St.
Vique. *See* Vich.
Vire, veer.
Virgen R. *See* Rio Virgen.
Virginia, ver-jin'e-a.
Visa, vee'sä, *t. of Turkey.*
Viseu, vee'sä-oo, *t. of Portugal.*
Visiapour. *See* Bejapoor.
Vis'tu-la (Ger. Weichsel, vi'ke'sel).
Vitchegda, Vychegda, or Witschegda, ve-cheg'dä, *r. of Russia.*
Vitebsk or Vitepsk. *See* Witebsk.
Viterbo, ve-têr'bo.
Vit'im' or ve-teem', *r. of Siberia.*
Vitimsk, ve-timsk', *t. of Siberia.*
Vitoria or Vittoria, ve-to're-ä.
Viviers, ve've-ä', *t. of France.*
Vitré, ve'trä'.
Vizagapatam, ve-zä'ga-pa-tam'.
Vlad-i-meer'; written, also, Vladimir or Wladimir.
Vlieland, vlee'land or vlee'länt, *i. of Holland.*
Vlis'sing-en. *See* Flushing.
Vög'el-berg (Ger. pron. fo'ghel-bêrg'), *mt. of Switzerland.*
Voghera, vo-gä'rä.
Vohemar or Vohemare, vo'he-mar' or Vohemaro, vo-he-mä'ro, *r. and bay of Madagascar.*
Volga or Wolga, vol'ga or vol'gä.
Vol-hyn'i-a (Polish Wolynsk, vo-leensk').
Vo-log'da.
Vol'kof or Vol'kov', *r. of Russia.*
Vo'lo, *t. of Turkey.*
Voltri, vol'tre, *t. of N. Italy.*
Voorne, vörn'eh, *i. of Holland.*
Vootchang or Voutchang, voo'chang', *t. of China.*
Vorariberg, fore-ar'bêrg.
Vo-ro-nezh'; written, also, Voronejc, Voronetz, Woronetz, and Woronesch.
Vosges, vözh.
Vostani, vos-tä'ne or Wustunee, *a region or prov. of Egypt.*
Vostochnoi, vos-totch'noy. *See* Covero Vostotchnoi.
*Vrain, vrane.
Vul'can, *mts. of La Plata.*
Vyborg. *See* Viborg.

W.

Waadt, wädt. *See* Vaud.
Waag or Vág, väg, *r. of Hungary.*
Waal or Wahal, wäl.
Wabash, wau'bash.
*Wä-chu'sett.
Waday, wä'dī' (written in Fr. Ouadaï), *a kingdom of Central Africa, the same as Bergoo.*
Wäd'e-lime', *a people of W. Africa.*
Wä'dī-noon' (written in Fr. Ouadinoun or Ouady-Noun), *t. of Soos, in Africa.*
Wager, wā'jer, *r. of British America.*
Wagram, wā'gram or wäg'räm, *t. of Austria.*
*Wäh-Satch.
Wake'field.
*Walahmutte, wo-lah'mut. *See* Willamette.
Walcheren, wäl'ker-en.
Waldeck, wol'dek or wäl'dĕk.
Wâl-den'ses, *a people of Piedmont.*
Wäl'do.
Waldoborough, wol'do-bŭr-rŭh.
Waldstädter See, wält'stĕt-ter zā'. *See* Lucerne, Lake of.
Wales, wailz.
Wä'let', *t. of Africa, cap. of Beroo.*
Walker, wau'ker.
Wallachia, wol-lā'ke-a (Turk. If-lāk').
*Walla-Walla, wol'la-wol'la.
Wallis. *See* Valais.
Walsall, wol'zel.
Walsingham, wol'sing-um, *cape on Davis's Strait.*
Waltham (England), wol'tum.
Waltham (Mass.), wol'thum.
Walton, wol'tun.
Walwisch, wol'wish, *bay of S. W. Africa.*
Wäl'worth.
Wandsworth, wonz'wurth.
Wanlin, written, also, Ouanlin and Ocanlin, wän'leen', *t. of Manitchooria.*
Wäp-si-pin'e-con, *r. of Iowa.*
Wara, wä'rä, *r. of Central Africa.*
Waradin. *See* Varadin.
Wardein, wär'dīne', or Waradein, wä'rä-dīne'.
Warna. *See* Varna.
War'saw (Polish Warszawa, var-shä'vä or wär-shä'vä).
Warta or Wartha, wär'tä, *r. of Prussia.*
Warwick (England), wor'rik.
Warwick (U. S.), wor'wik or wor'rik.
Warwickshire, wor'rik-shir.
Washington, wosh'ing-tun.
Washita or Ouachita, wosh'e-tau'.
Washtenaw, wosh'te-nau'.
War'ten-berg (Ger. pron. wär'ten-bêrg'), *t of Germany.*
Wassela, wäs'se-lä', or, more properly, Wäs'soo-lo (written Ouassoulo in French), *country of W. Africa.*
Wasa or Vasa, vä'zä, *t. of Finland.*
Wä'ter-ford.
Wä'ter-ee', *r. uniting with the Congaree, in S. C., to form the Santee.*
Wä-ter-loo' (Dutch pron. wä'ter-lō').
*Watervliet, wau'ter-vleet'.
Wayne, wane.

Digitized by Google

Wemouth, wem'muth, *v. of England.*
Web'be, *r. of E. Africa.*(?)
Weehl. *See* Veehl.
Wednesbury, wenz'ber-e, *t. of England.*
Weichsel. *See* Vistula.
Weichselburg or Weixelburg, wike'sel-bōōrb'or -burg, *t. of Germany.*
Weilbach, wile'bāx, *v. of Nassau, Germany.*
Weilheim, wile'hime, *t. of Bavaria.*
Weimar, wi'mar.
Weinheim, wine'hime, *t. of Baden.*
Weissenburg, wi'sen-bōōrg or -burg, *t. of Germany.*
Weisshorn, wice'horn, *mt. of Switzerland.*
Weistritz, wice'trits, *t. and r. of Prussian Silesia.*
Wel'land.
Wel'ling-ton, *t. W. of Patagonia.*
Wels, wels, *t. of Austria.*
Wen'er or Wenner.
Weobly, woo'ble, *t. of England.*
Werfen or Werfen, wer'fen, *t. of Austria.*
Wernigerode, wer'ne-ge-ro'deh, *t. of Prussian Saxony.*
Werscheitz or Werschitz. *See* Versecz.
Wertach, wer'tax, *r. of Bavaria.*
Wertheim, wer'hime, *t. of Baden.*
Wesel, wa'zel.
We'ser (Ger. pron. wa'zer).
West Bromwich, -brum'ich or brum'idge.
West-Chester, west'-ches-ter.
West Indies, -in'deez.
Westmeath, west'meeth.
West'min-ster.
West'more-land (Westmoreland, in Pa., usually has the accent on the penult.).
West-pha'li-a (Ger. Westphalen, west-fa'len).
Wet'ter.
Wetterhorn, wet'ter-horn', *mt. of Switzerland*
Wex'ford.
Wexio, wek'she-o, *t. of Sweden.*
Weyer, wi'er or wire, *t. of Austria.*
Weymouth, wa'muth.
Wheel'ing.
Whit'by.
White-ha'ven.
Whitley, whit'le.
Wiborg. *See* Viborg.
Wick'low.
Wid'in or Vidin.
Wied or Wied-New-Wied. *See* New-Wied.
Wielitzka, we-litch'ka or vyel-itch'ka.
Wien, ween. *See* Vienna.
Wiesbaden, wees-ba'den. See Wisbaden.
Wig'an, *t. of England.*
Wight, wite.
Wil'cox.
Wildenstein, wil'den-stine, *t. of Baden.*
Willa. *See* Villa.
Wil'kin-son.
*Wilkesbarre, wilks'bar-re.
*Willamette, wil-lah'met; written, also, Walahmutte.
Wil'ming-ton.
Wil'na or Vilna.
Wilt'shire.
Win'ches-ter.
Windau, win'dou, *t. of Russia.*
Win'der-mere; written, also, Winandermere, *the largest lake in England.*
Windham, wind'um.
Windsor, win'zer.
Win-ne-ba'go.
Win'ni-peg.
Wi\h'n\-pe-goo'sis, written, also, Winnibigoshish, *l. of Minnesota Territory.*
Winnipiseogee, win'ne-pis-eok'ke.
Wirtemberg. *See* Würtemberg.
Wisbaden, wis-ba'den, or Wiesbaden, wees-ha'den.
Wis'by.
Wis-cas'set.
Wis-con'sin or Wiskonsin; formerly written Ouisconsin.
Wismar, wis'mar.
Wissembourg, wis'sem'boom'.
Wit-epsk' or Vit-ebsk'.
Witgenstein, wit'ghen-stine', *county of Westphalia.*
Wit'ten-berg (Ger. pron. wit'ten-bēre').
Wiveliscombe, wils'kum.
Woburn, woo'burn, *t. of England.*
Wolfenbüttel, wol'fen-büt'tel, almost wolfen-bit'tel.
Wolga. *See* Volga.
Wolgast, wol'gast, or Wolfgast, wolf'gast, *t. of Prussia.*
Wollin, wol-leen', *t. of Prussia.*
Wollstein, wol'stine, *t. of Prussia.*
Wolverhampton, wōōl-ver-hamp'tun.
Woolwich, wōōl'itch or wōōl'idge.
Worcester, wōōs'ter.
Wotten-under-Edge, woo'ten-und'ridge.
Worms, wurmz (Ger. pron. wōrms).
Wrexham, rex'um.
Wrietzen or Wriezen, vreet'sen, *t. of Prussia.*
Würm, würm or woorm (Ger. pron. würm), *r. and l. of Bavaria.*
Würtemberg, wir'tem-berg (Ger. pron. wür'tem-bēre'); written, also, Wirtemberg.
Würtzburg, wirts'burg (Ger. pron. würts'bōōrg').
Wustanee. *See* Vostani.
*Wyatt, wi'at.
Wycomb, wik'um.
Wye (Wales), wi.
Wye (Netherlands). *See* Y.
Wy-o'ming. [The correctness of our pronunciation of this name has been disputed, because the poet Campbell pronounces it Wy'o-ming. We entertain in general a great respect for the authority of the poets in matters of this kind, but as Campbell was never in America, and probably never heard the name in question from the lips of one familiar with the place, it ought not to surprise us that the correctness of his pronunciation on this point should be on a par with his geographical accuracy, when he speaks of Wyoming as one of those lands

"That see the Atlantic wave their morn restore."

Had he been acquainted with the true pronunciation of the name, he would undoubtedly have modulated his verse in accordance with it, as he appears invariably to have done with respect to European names. See Pronouncing Gazetteer, section II., p. 22.]
Wythe, with (*th* as in *thin*).

X.

Xagua, sh'gwa, *bay of Cuba.*
Xalapa or Jalapa, xa-lā'pā.
*Xalisco, xā-lees'ko or xā-lis'co. *See* Jalisco.

Digitized by Google

Xarayes, xâ-rī'ēs, *t. of S. America.*
Xauxa or **Jauja**, xow'xâ, *r. and t. of S. America.*
***Xenia**, zee'ne-ę.
Xenil, xâ-neel'. *See* Genil.
Xeres, (Sp. pron. xâ'rās; Port. pron. shâ'rēs or shēr'ēs).
Xeres or **Jeres de la Frontera**, xâ'rās dā lā fron-tâ'rā.
Xicocco, xe-ko'ko. *See* Sikokf.
Ximo, zee'mo. *See* Kecoseoo.
Xingu or **Chingu**, shin-goo'.
Xixon, xe-xone', or **Gijon**, *t. of Spain.*
Xixona, **Gijona**, or **Jijona**, xe-xo'nâ, *t. of Spain.*
Xos, shn'â. *See* Shoa.
Xochimilco or **Jochimilco**, xo-che-meal'ko, *t. of Mexico.*
Xorullo, xo-rool'yo. *See* Jorullo.
Xuxuy, xoo-xwee'. *See* Jujuy.

Y.

Y, ī, sometimes improperly pronounced and written, in English, Wye.
Yablonnoy or **Jablonnoi**, yâ'blon'noi', *mts. of Siberia.*
Yad'kin.
Yaik or **Jaik**, yâ'ik (River). *See* Ural.
Yakima, yah'ke-mah', *r. of Oregon.*
Yakoots, **Yakoutes**, or **Yakuts**, yâ'koots', *a people of Siberia.*
Yak-outsk'; written, also, Yakoutsk, Yakutsk, and Jakutsk.
Yai-ę-bu'shę.
Yambo or **Jambo**, yâm'bō', sometimes written Yembo, *t. of Arabia.*
Yana or **Jana**, yâ'nâ, *r. of Siberia.*
Yan'cy.
Yang-tcheoo or **-tcheou**, yang'-che-oo', *t. of China.*
Yang-tse-kiang (-ke-ang'); called, also, Ta-Kiang, tâ-ke-ang', and Kiang-Ku, ke-ang'-kew.
Yanina or **Janina**, yâ'ne-nâ.
Yaouri or **Yaoori.** *See* Youri.
***Yaqui** or **Hiaqui**, yâ-kee'.
Yarensk, **Iarensk**, or **Jarensk**, yâ-rensk', *t. of Russia.*
Yariba or **Yarriba**, yâr'ree-bâ', *kingdom of W. Africa.*
Yar'kŭnd'; also written Yarkand.
Yarmouth, yar'muth.
Yaroslaf or **Jaroslaw**, yar-o-slâf'; written, also, Jaroslavl.
Yarriba. *See* Yariba.
Yath Kyed, yath kīde (a corruption of Theyeh Kye, thī'yeh or thē'e-yeh kī (?), *i. e.* "white stone" lake), *l. of British America.*
Ya-zoo'.
Ye. *See* Yeh.
Yecatarinoslaf. *See* Ekatarinoslaf.
Yeddo, **Yedo**, **Iedo**, or **Jeddo**, yed'do.
Yeh or **Ye**, yâ, *t. of China-India.*
Yelatma. *See* Elatma.
Yelizavetgrad. *See* Elizabetgrad.
Yemama, yēm'mā-mâ', *t. of Arabia.* (?)
Yembo. *See* Yambo.
Yem'en.
Yen'gun' or **Yen-ngan**, *t. of China.*
Yenikale or **Jenicale**, yen'e-kâ'lâ, *strait connecting the Sea of Azof with the Black Sea.*
Yenisei, **yen-e-sā'e** or **yen'e-say'**, or **Enisei**, **en-e-sā'e**, written, also, **Jenisey.**
Yeniseisk or **Jeniseisk**, yen'e-sāsk' or yen'e-sā'eesk, *t. of Siberia.*
Yeoo or **Yeou**, yā-oo', *r. and t. of Central Africa.*
Yeovil, yō'vil.
***Yerba Buena**, yĕr'bâ bwā'nâ.
Yesso or **Jesso**, yes'so; also written Ieso.
Yezd, yĕzd.
Yezdikhast or **Yezdikast**, yez'de-kâst', *t. of Persia.*
Yongtchang, yong'chang', or **Yüngtchang**, *t. of China.*
Yonne, yonn.
Yoog, **loug** or **Jug**, yoog, *r. of Russia.*
Yopas, yo'pâs, or **Yopez**, *r. of Mexico.* (?)
York'shire.
Yotcheoo or **Yoteheou**, yo'che-oo', *t. of China.*
Youghal, yawl.
***Youghiogheny**, yŏh'hō-gā'ne.
Youri or **Yowry**, yow'ree, written, also, **Yaouri** and **Yaoori**, *kingdom and t. of Soodan.*
***Youta**, u'tâ. *See* Utah.
Ypres, ee'pr (Flem. **Ypern**, I'pœrn).
Yssel, I'sęl.
Yu-cę-tan' or **yoo'kā-tân'.**
Yugyakerta. *See* Djokjokerta.
Yun'nan', *t. and prov. of China.*
Yupura, yoo-poo'rā. *See* Japura.
Yuthia, yoo'thee'ā, *t. of Chin-India, called, also, Siam.*
Yverdun, e'vĕa'dun'.
Yvetot, eev'to'.

Z.

Zaandam, zân'dăm'; written, also, **Saardam.**
Zacatecas, zāk-e-tā'kas or sā-kā-tā'kās.
***Zacatula**, sā-kā-too'lā.
Zacynthus, zas-syn'thus. *See* Zante.
Zahara. *See* Sahara.
Zaire or **Zahir**, zā-eer'. *See* Congo.
Zaizan, zī'zan' or zī'zang', written, also, Dzaisang, *l. of Central Asia.*
Zambeze or **Zambezi**, zām-bā'ze, called, also, Cuama, quā'mā, *r. of E. Africa.*
Zam-o'ra or **thā-mo'rā.**
Zanesville, zainz'vil.
Zanguebar, zang'ghā-bar'.
Zan'te or **Zacynthus.**
Zan'zi-bar'.
Zapatoza or **Zapatosa**, zā-pā-to'sā or sā-pā-to'sā (Sp. pron. thā-pā-to'thā. See Gazetteer, page 48, Obs.), *l. of New Granada.*
Zara, zâ'rā.
Zaragoza. *See* Saragossa.
Zaria or **Zariya**, zā-ree'yah, *cap. of Zeg-Zeg, Africa.*
Zea or **Zia**, zee'ā (Anc. Ce'os), *i. of Greece.*
Zealand, zee'land (Dan. Sjælland, sel'lând).
Zealand (Dutch **Zeeland**, zā'lânt).
Zebu or **Cebu**, se-boo' (Sp. pron. thā-boo').
Zeb'u-lon, *tribe of Israelites.*
Zeg-Zeg, zeg'-zeg', *kingdom or country of Soodan.*
Zegedin. *See* Szegedin.
Zeila, zā'lā, or **Zeileh.** *See* Zeyla.
Zeitoun, zā'toon'.
Zeitz, tsītes.
Zehol. *See* Zhehol.
Zelania. *See* Zhelania.
Zem'lin. *See* Semlin.
Zelle, tsel'lę. *See* Celle.

Digitized by Google

Zerbst, tsĕrpst.
Zereh or Zerrah. *See* Zurrah.
Zernetz or Zernez, zer'nĕts (Ger. pron. tsĕrn'nĕts), *c. of Switzerland.*
Zeyla, zā'e-lä, *t. of E. Africa.*
Zhehol, Gehol, or Jehol, zhā'hol', written, also, Jeho or Geho, zhā'ho', *a celebrated imperial palace, N. E. of Peking, China.*
Zhelania or Jelania, zhā-lä-nee'e, or Jelanii, zhā-lä-nee'ye, *cape of Nova Zembla.*
Zhit-o-meer'; written, also, Jitomir and Schitomir.
Zik'lag, *t. of Palestine.*
Zirknitz, tsĕrk'nits. *See* Czirknicz.
Zittau, tsit'tou.
Zimbao, zeem-bä'o or zim'bow', or Zimbaoe, zim'bow'wā, *t. of E. Africa.*
Zoll-Verein, tsoll'-fĕr-īne'.
Zom'bor'.
Zorn'dorf (Ger. pron. tsorn'dorf), *t. of Prussia.*

Zsayna, znīne or tsanīne, *t. of Moravia.*
Zuela, Zuecla, Zoulia or Zewila, zoo-ee'lä or zę-wee'lę, *t. of Fazzan, Africa.*
Zug, zoog or tsoog.
Zülpich, tsool'pix.
Zürich, zu'rik (Ger. pron. tsü'rik).
Zür'rah, written, also, Zereh and Zerreh, *t. of Persia.*
Zut'phen.
Zuyder or Zuider Zee, zī'dęr zee (Dutch pron. zoi'der zā).
Zvor'nik or Zwornik (Turk. Is'vor'neek').
Zweibrücken or Zweybrücken, tswī-brük'kęn. *See* Deux-Ponts.
Zwel'ęn-dam', *c. of S. Africa.*
Zwet'ęl or Zwettl, zwet'ęl (Ger. pron. tswet'tęl), *t. and r. of Austria.*
Zwickau, tswik'kow.
Zwöll.
Zytomir. *See* Zhitomeer.

Digitized by Google

TABLE OF MISPRONUNCIATIONS.

	Incorrectly pronounced.	Correctly pronounced.
Afghanistan (1)	ăf-gą-nis'tąn	ăf-găn'ĭs-tăn'. (1)
Aix-la-Chapelle	ace lă-shă-pell' or à lă shă-pell'	ăx (or aix) lă-shă-pell'.
Archipelago	ar-che-pel'ą-go	ar-ke-pel'ą-go.
Asia	ā'zhe-ą	ā'she-ą.
Athens	ā'thenz	ath'enz.
Azoff	ą-too'ą	ą-too-f'.
Bahrein or Bahrain	bą-rīne'	bą-rane'.
Bassora	bąs-so'rą	bąs'so-rą.
Bedouin or Beduin	bęh-doo'in	bĕd'oo-in.
Beloochistan (1)	bel-oo-chis'tąn or bel-oo-kis'tąn	bel-oo-chis-tăn'. (1)
Beyroot or Beyreut (2)	bī-root'	bā'root'. (2)
Buenos Ayres	bo'nus airz	bo'nus ā'rĕz.
Cagliari	kăl-yā're	kăl'yā-re.
Callao	kăl-lā-o' or kăl-yā-o'	kăl-lā'o or kăl-yā'o.
Canada	kan'ą-de	kan'ą-dą.
Cape Breton	kape brę-toon'	kape brit'tun.
Chagres (3)	shau'grĕs or shar'grĕs (3)	chā'grĕs.
Chapala (3)	shę-pau'lą or shar-par'lar (3)	chā-pā'lā.
Chihuahua (3)	she-wau'wąh (3)	che-wā'wā.
Cincinnati	sin-sin-at'ūh	sin-sin-nah'te.
Coblentz	ko-blents'	kob'lents or ko'blents.
Cordova	kor-do'vą	kor'do-vę.
Cosseir	kos-seer'	kos'sare'.
Dongola	don-go'lą	dong'go-lą.
Edinburgh	ed'in-burg	ed'in-bŭr-rąh.
Edisto	e-dis'to	ed'is-to.
Genoa	je-no'ą	jen'o-ą.
Göttingen or Goettingen	got'tin-jęn	ghet'ting-ęn.
Granada	gran'ą-dą	grą-nā'dą.
Henrico	hen're-ko	hen-rī'ko.
Hindostan (4)	hin-dos'tąn	hin-dos-tan'. (4)
Houssa	hou'są	how'są.
Iviça	iv'e-ką	e-vee'să.
Java (4)	já'vą	jah'vą or jā'vă.
Jeddo or Yeddo	jed'do	yed'do.
Jesso or Yesso	jes'so	yes'so.
Juan Fernandez	ju-an' fer-nan'dĕz	ju'ąn fer-nan'dĕz.
Kamtchatka (5)	kam-skat'kę	kam-chat'kę. (5)
Katrine (Loch)	kat'rin	kā'trin.
La Mancha	lă măng'kę	lă măn'chă.
Lausanne	lau-san'	lō-zan'.
Leyden	lā'den or lee'dęn	l'īden.
Lofoden	lof'fo-dęn	lof-fo'dęn.
Lomond	lom'ond	lō'mond.
Madrid (Spain)	mad'rid	mą-drid'.
Marmora or Marmara	mar-mo'rą	mar'mo-rą.
Mazatlan	mă-zat'ląn	mă-zat-lăn'.
Meinam (6)	mī-nam'	mā'nam'. (6)
Merida	mĕr-ee'dą	mĕr'e-dę.
Milan	mī'ląn or mę-lan'	mil'ąn.
Missouri	miz-zoo'rąh	mis-soo're.
Modena	mo-de'nę	mod'e-nę.
Monterey	mon-tee're or mon'ter-e	mon-tă-ray'.
Moscow	mos'kou	mos'ko.
Mosul	mo-sul'	mo'sul.
New Orleans	nu or-leenz'	nū or'le-ənz.
Nassau	nas-sau'	nas'sau.
Niagara	ne-ag'ą-rą	nī-ag'ą-rą.
Niger	nī'gher	nī'jer.
Oojein	oo-jīne'	oo-jane'.
Orleans	or-leenz'	or'le-ənz.
Panama (7)	pą-nă'mą, pą-nă'mę or pan'ą-maw'	pan-ą-mă'.
Pavia	pă've-ą or pă've-ę	pă-vee'ă.
Persia	pęr'zhą or pęr'zhe-ą	per'she-ą or pęr'shę.
Potosi	po-to'sī	po-to-see'.
Queretaro	quer-e-tă'ro	kĕr-ā'tą-ro.
Reinosa	rī-no'să	rā-no'să.

Digitized by Google

	Incorrectly pronounced.	Correctly pronounced.
Saltillo (7)	saul-teel'yo (7)	sål-teel'yo.
San Blas (7)	sån blaw (7)	sån blås.
Scheldt	shelt	skelt.
Scioto	sī-o'tȧh	sī-o'to.
Seine	seen	sane.
Syracuse (8)	sī'ra-kuse (8)	sīr'ę-kuze.
Tampico	tam'pe-ko	tăm-pee'ko.
Thames	thȧmz	temz.
Vera Cruz	vē'rą krūz or vēr'ą krooz	vēr'ą krooce or vā'rā krooce.
Vienna (Austria)	vī-en'nȧ	ve-en'nȧ.
Vigevano	ve-je-vā'no	ve-jev'ą-no.
Wyoming	wī'o-ming	wī-o'ming.
Zeitoun	zī-toon'	zā'toou' or zā e-toon'

(1) See note 4.

(2) This name is pronounced bī'root' by the Turks and by some respectable speakers in English, but there appears to be a great preponderance of authority in favor of the pronunciation given by us as the correct one, this being, moreover, the manner in which the name of Beyroot is pronounced by the native inhabitants themselves.

(3) It is a very common error to pronounce *ch*, in Spanish names, like our *sh*; it should be sounded precisely like the English *ch* in *child*, *chill*, &c.

It is a still more prevalent fault to pronounce the *a*, in foreign names, like *aw* or *ow* in English; this should be carefully avoided by those who are anxious to speak correctly. In all European languages except the Hungarian, the *a* should be sounded either like that in *father* (å), or else between this sound and that of *a* in *fat* (å). We should scarcely err, indeed, were we to say that in *all* cases in the pronunciation of foreign words (except the *an* nasal and the *a* circumflex (â) in French, and the Hungarian as before mentioned), the *a* should be a little less broad than the sound we give to it in *far* (å).

Scarcely anything in pronunciation is more barbarous or absurd than the mode sometimes adopted to indicate the second sound of *a* in foreign names, *e. g.* arl-bar'no instead of ål-bā'no, char-par'lar instead of chå-pā'lå; because there is not the slightest shade of the sound of *r* in either of these names, nor in any similar one, unless an *r* occurs in the name itself. We freely admit that some few English or American speakers, who are very faulty in their pronunciation, might sound the *r*, in such cases, so feebly that very little difference would be perceived between their pronunciation and that indicated by the mode employed by us; but it is certainly a great mistake to give a mode of pronunciation which is adapted to those only who pronounce badly, but which is calculated to lead such as are careful to speak correctly, into a ridiculous and barbarous error. In our language, *r* should never be silent in any situation, although it may with propriety be sounded more slightly at the end than at the beginning of a syllable. (See Walker's Principles of Pronunciation, 416 and 419.) It would be far more correct to give the pronunciation of such names with an *h*, as al-bah'no, chahpah'lah, because it is a rule of the English language always to make *h* silent at the end of a syllable when it is immediately preceded by a vowel. (Principles of Pronunciation, 396.) The only objection which can be urged against this mode of marking the pronunciation, is that it leaves the sound of the *a* somewhat uncertain; for though some might pronounce the *ah* like å, others would probably give it a sound approximating to ā; but this would be an infinitely less fault than that which would result from the use of *r*, for, as already intimated, it would hardly be an error to pronounce *a*, in almost all foreign names, less broad than å. Indeed there is a considerable diversity among different foreigners with regard to the pronunciation of this vowel. In some dialects of the same language it is much broader than in others. In many French words its sound is scarcely distinguishable from that of the English *a* in *fat*.

(4) There is considerable diversity even among good speakers, respecting the sound of *a* in the accented syllable of these names. Hindostan, however, is almost universally pronounced with the *a* short (ă), as in *man*; while Afghanistan, Beloochistan, appear generally to have the *a* in the last syllable broader, and are in fact sometimes written Afghanistaun, Beloochistaun. For these reasons we have given the pronunciation of their final syllable differently from that of Hindostan. Yet, on the whole, it is questionable whether such a distinction ought to be made in names which are so similar in their formation, and which are almost equally familiar to all who have any knowledge of geography. It appears to us that it would not be improper to anglicize all such Asiatic names possessing some celebrity—not only Hindostan, Japan, Kamtchatka, Siam, &c., but also Afghanistan, Beloochistan, Koordistan, Toorkistan, Ispahan, Herat, Kelat, Meinam, Java, and Sumatra, sounding the *a* in the accented syllable as in *man*, or in case the syllable ends in *a*, pronouncing it like the penultima of Alabama, *e. g.* jah'vę, soo-mah'tra, almost jă'va and soo-mă'trę. (See Observation 2, pp. 51 and 52 of the Gazetteer.)

(5) This name is sometimes written *Kamchatka* by geographers of the highest character.

(6) See note 4. (7) See note 3.

(8) This pronunciation, so contrary to good taste and to analogy (compare Syria, Syrian, syringe, Sirius), is extremely prevalent in the State of New York. It was probably first introduced by the Dutch, as *y* in their language is always pronounced like our long i. Be that as it may, it is certain that the pronunciation in question is neither classical nor English, and should be carefully avoided by all those who desire to speak with propriety.

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google